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TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Reports of the Officers and Lectures

For the year ending December 8, 1939

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

For the Year 1939

PRESIDENT

MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE, Worcester, Mass.

S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT, No. Grafton, Mass.

ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

SECRETARY

HERBERT R. KINNEY, of Worcester
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN

MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

TRUSTEES

Joseph A. Allen	Auburn	Mrs. Mabel R. Bullock	Worcester
William Anderson	Still River	Willis E. Cary	Worcester
Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	Frederick H. Chamberlain	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Mrs. Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin	Harry I. Randall	Worcester
Mrs. Mary D. White	Holden	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester	George F. E. Story	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Myron F. Converse, 1940 — Harry Harrison, 1941

Leonard C. Midgley, 1939

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chandler Bullock, 1940 — John H. Brooks, Jr., 1941

Arthur E. Howard, 1939

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith

William Anderson

Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary* — Mrs. Florence E. Field, *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

William Anderson
J. Frank Cooper
S. Lothrop Davenport
Allen J. Jenkins
Herbert R. Kinney
Leonard C. Midgley
Charles Potter
Mrs. Amy W. Smith

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

Joseph A. Allen
Elizabeth R. Bishop
Edward W. Breed
S. Lothrop Davenport
Mrs. Bertha G. Denny
Mrs. Florence E. Field
Mrs. Percy G. Forbes
Allen W. Hixon
Allyne W. Hixon
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore
William E. Morey
Charles Potter
Mrs. William W. Taft

Myron F. Converse, *President*
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — Arthur H. Bellows

H. Ward Moore

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: William Anderson, Still River
FRUIT: S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton
VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed

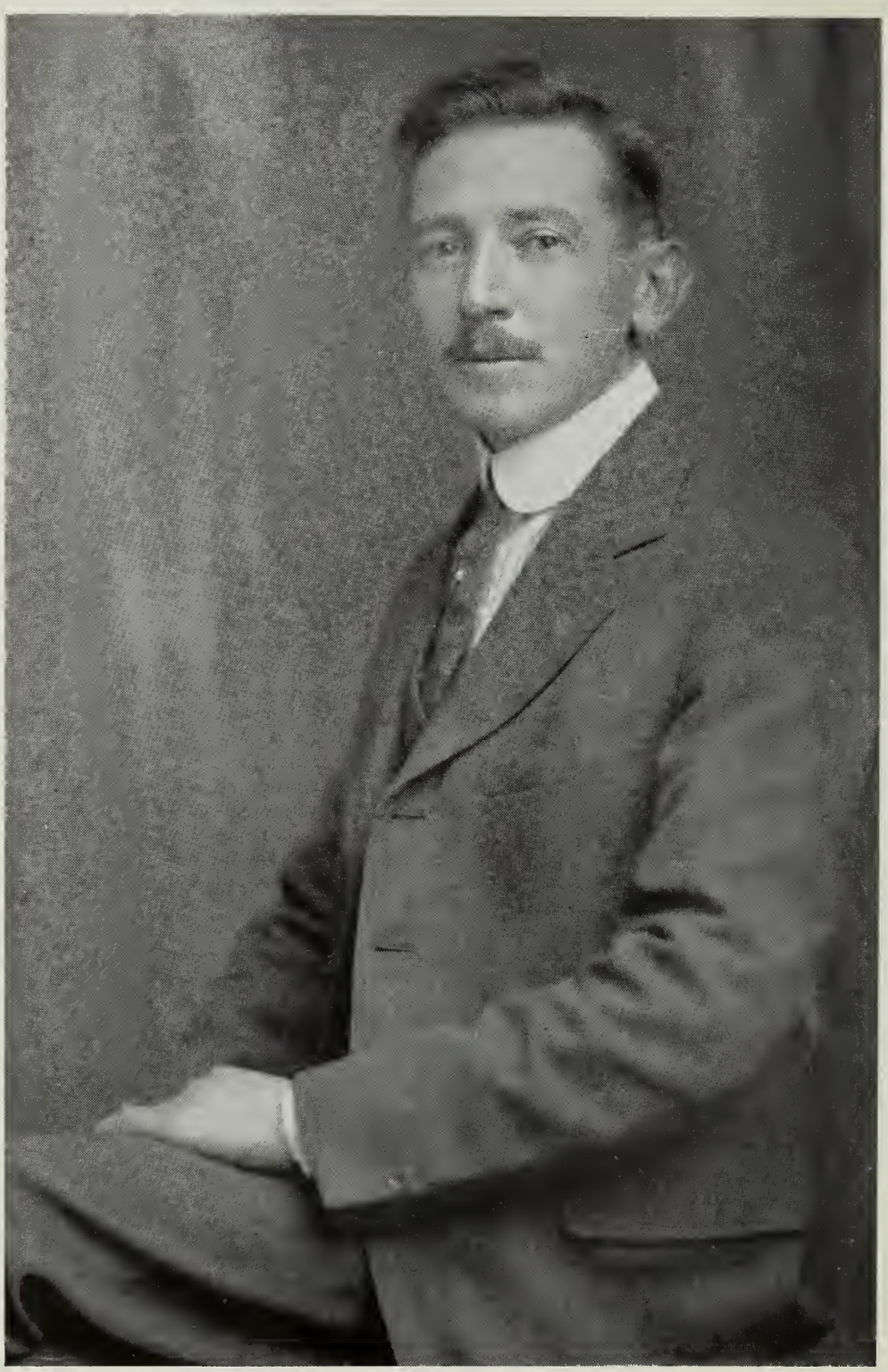
Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

Mrs. Florence C. Emory
Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street



S. Lothrop Davenport, *Vice-President*

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

"Time marches on" is a slogan true indeed, but in its application to the affairs of this Society might well be added "with a sturdy tread," because horticultural information has been gathered and diffused through the efforts of this agency throughout the ninety-nine years which have elapsed since its inception. The doings of the year under review have given strong evidence of unabated effort in pursuing the charted course.

The idea of labelling specimens on exhibition, featured by the Department of Agriculture in connection with its work in Washington, is gaining local attention, especially in the weekly shows of this Society. Notable exhibits appearing in our shows during the year have attracted wide attention. The Exhibition program began with the Spring Show in March, which was followed by the weekly exhibits held each Thursday during the flowering season, and concluded in November with the Chrysanthemum Show.

The Lecture Course, begun in January and conducted through the remainder of the winter months, proved to be an additional source of information, and thus the Society has produced an abundance of instruction in the art of cultivation of plant life. These programs likewise have abounded in ideas on the attractive arrangement of plants and shrubs used for the beautification of grounds about houses, as well as for new and better use of flowers for home and table decoration.

The labor and oversight required to carry on this work have been rendered with a willingness and understanding which deserves the highest commendation. The cordial relations existing in our Society are best expressed in the exchange of greetings at the Reunions, held each year during the month of March, to which all are welcome.

A word of appreciation is due the members of The Worcester Garden Club and other kindred groups who have been co-operative with us in many undertakings.

A fire occurred on Sunday evening, September third last, which did damage to Horticultural Hall, the stage, and seriously damaged the paneling, floor, ceiling, and contents of the lounge leading from the Library used as the Secretary's office. The loss has been adjusted with the Insurance Companies, and the work of restoration is now under way.

The usefulness of this Society to its members and to the community is enlarged from time to time by helpful suggestions, which always are welcomed by your various officers and committee members.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1939.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Our lecture course for 1939 was along our usual lines with all lectures illustrated.

January 12, "Trees," by E. Porter Felt, D.Sc., of Stamford, Conn. This lecture while not so beautiful as many of the lectures we have had was of especial interest at this time and should be of more in the future as it was largely confined to the destruction by the Cyclone of September 21, 1938. Many of the pictures showed the power of the storm.

Dr. Felt gave lists of varieties that stood the storm better than others. I hope that when the next storm of this kind comes our members will be able to turn to this lecture in our Transactions and compare notes with those of Dr. Felt.

January 19, "Adventures in Rose Growing," by J. Horace McFarland, of Harrisburg, Pa.

We had made several attempts to secure Mr. McFarland for a lecture here on roses and were much pleased when we were fortunate enough to make a date.

He showed on the screen and described many of the new and standard varieties and gave much rose history.

January 26, "Garden Pictures Through the Year," by Mrs. Anne Leonard, of North Easton, Massachusetts.

This proved to be our most beautiful lecture; not only were the pictures beautiful but the one who took them certainly knew how to get beautiful views and they were very interesting. The first shown was one of the crocuses, "Glory of the Snow," and the last one, the "Christmas Rose."

February 2, Lecture, "Color, Artistic Arrangement of Flowers and Their Care," by Mabel E. Bollerer, of West Hartford, Conn.

She used mostly large, rather coarse flowers in large containers and showed them in the most modern line arrangements.

There seemed to be much interest in both her arrangements and her description of her combinations.

February 9, "Enchanting Ireland," by Mrs. Robert Parmenter, of Amherst, Mass.

This lecture was interesting, but the pictures were most of them taken when there was more rain than sunshine which is not uncommon in that country.

February 16, Lecture, "Lure and Lore of the Wild Flowers," by J. Henry Tiney, Royal Attractions, Boston, Mass. The pictures were good and the lecture well put together and brought out many points not usually thought about by the average person.

February 23, Illustrated Lecture by Mr. Robert S. Lanning and music by Miss Marianne Channon, Royal Attractions, Boston, Mass.

Mr. Lanning spoke briefly of the method of making his pictures and showed many beautiful views, many of them in the vicinity of Providence, R. I.

Miss Channon gave many very fine selections on the harp.

March 16, 1939, The Annual Reunion. The Library was decorated with roses, iris, stocks and palms.

In the receiving line were President and Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Frank C. Smith, Jr., Dr. William B. Bailey, and Reverend and Mrs. Walter A. Morgan. Dol Brissette's orchestra furnished music for the reception.

Following the reception the guests proceeded to the dining room which was decorated with red roses.

The Divine Blessing was invoked by Reverend Mr. Morgan of the Chestnut Street Congregational Church.

Mr. Lunt furnished a fine turkey dinner.

Following the dinner the President, Myron F. Converse, gave a short address of welcome and introduced the speaker of the evening, Dr. William B. Bailey, of New Haven, Connecticut, whose subject was "Hoboes."

Dr. Bailey said that his interest in the Hoboes began some years ago when he was put in charge of the Organized Charities of New Haven, with the special duty of ridding the city of them. He had lived with them and studied their methods of living and found they liked good food and preferred a nice thick sandwich with a thick slice of meat in the center to pie or cake. He described some of their methods of getting money, some of them new to some of us.

Following the lecture we adjourned to the Auditorium where the Worcester Light Opera Company presented the delightful sketch, "Trial by Jury," by Gilbert and Sullivan.

This was followed by dancing.

As there is no one alive now that was on the Committee of Arrangements when I was chosen a member, it might be in order to say something about the condition then and some of the changes since.

The Society was more than fifty years old at that time. I had been interested in the exhibitions most of my life. At this time there were nearly the same number of exhibitions held as now and on practically the same dates.

The shows called for the exhibits to be arranged by 2:15 and the Hall was in the exclusive charge of the Secretary and Janitor between 2:15 and 3 o'clock. There were three Judges, the same as today, and while they were not elected for life there were seldom any changes.

The exhibitions were open to the public free from 3 o'clock to 4:30 p.m.

There were two reasons for this short exhibition, because many of the exhibitors wished to take their exhibits, and wanted time to do a half day's work before bedtime. Often the Secretary, Janitor, and one member of the Committee had to get the Hall cleared, cleaned and the chairs back in for a 7:30 p.m. party.

This was when the Society was getting something like four thousand dollars a year from hall rentals.

There was the Chrysanthemum Exhibition held in November on practically the same dates as now with hours 3 o'clock to 10 o'clock p.m., and 9 o'clock a.m. to 9 o'clock p.m.

There was an admission fee of from ten to twenty-five cents to prevent an undesirable class of patrons.

At first this exhibition was confined to chrysanthemums and many of the calls were for potted plants. In the later shows, probably from less interest in large chrysanthemums, there were added some ferns and foliage plants.

Still later there were some apples called in this exhibition. When I joined this committee there were some of the "Stands" used that

some of you will remember, but vases and baskets were coming into common use and displays of flowers were beginning to be called for, but they were not like the present ones. There were many calls for potted plants and calls for florists and private growers.

There has been a great falling off in the number of varieties of pears, plums and peaches.

While fruit was not really judged by weight, the scales were always on the job.

In 1924 when it was decided to lease the whole Front Street property to the Woolworth Company and seek a new location we were fortunate in securing Elm Crest, our present property. There were two small halls which we used for our exhibitions and a large room on the Elm Street side which held our desks and bookcases for several hundred of the books that there was the most call for.

The balance of the books and considerable of our other property was stored in the basement of the Worcester Mutual, across the street.

We had our courses of lectures the same as usual but only a few were illustrated.

When it was decided to build a new building we were fortunate in securing temporary quarters in Foster Hall with the Business and Professional Woman's Club. We had a large room which we used for our office, library, and to store what things we needed for our exhibitions. The Hall was small but there was an attractive stage and we had some nice exhibitions. We had no lectures as it was thought best to save the money to help dedication of our new home.

Our Spring Exhibition, March 8–11, 1928, was held in the new Horticultural Building and was filled with the best exhibition ever held in Worcester. The attendance was large.

The Annual Reunion and Dedication of the Building was held April 12, 1928. It was dignified and very interesting.

Children's Exhibitions were started in 1904, for children under fourteen years of age. There was an appropriation of fifty dollars for prizes for flowers and vegetables. There was more money and more premiums later.

In 1920 there was a class for children from fourteen to twenty-one and a larger appropriation. This made it possible for children with considerable experience to continue exhibiting and our exhibitions

improved rapidly until at this time our Children's Exhibitions filled the Auditorium and the West Room with very interesting exhibitions.

I hope that when you are holding your Annual Meeting sixty years hence, some of your members can say, "I got my interest in this Society when I was interested in the Children's Exhibitions."

The exhibitions the past season have been very satisfactory.

The unprecedented drought has been hard on some exhibitors but has helped those who have water or moist soil.

There has not been so much disease but in some cases more trouble from insects.

The very warm but pleasant autumn has been favorable for the late crops.

Unless there is more money appropriated for premiums it will be necessary at least to cut off some of the increases in the premiums made last year, which were made possible by using some of our accumulated interest from our funds. There will not be so much as last year.

I feel that one of our expensive attractions, Table Decoration, is not keeping up to its former standards, although Mrs. Gage's Thanksgiving Tables last month seem to show signs of returning to normal.

While we are having weekly exhibitions, it is essential to have some things every week that are not called for and the only way to get them is to have some money for prizes.

While there are some exhibits that are not called for that should have a prize equal to a first premium in that class, we should remember that in most of our exhibits the first premium is the best in quite a large number of entries.

In classes that normally fill and for reasons generally beyond the control of the exhibitor, it is well to recognize them with a larger premium than the quality would warrant, if the class were full.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1939.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending December 6, 1939

Statement of Income and Expenditures

Income		
Rent:		
Hall	$590.00	
Stores	39,999.96	$40,589.96
Permanent Funds:		
Membership Fund	$106.41	
Blake Fund	57.00	
Dewey Fund	25.15	
Draper Fund	30.00	
Eames Fund	31.50	
Hadwen Fund	90.00	
Morse Fund	11.50	351.56
Membership Fees		100.00
Interest Earned:		
Permanent Funds	$143.97	
Investments	240.40	384.37
Winter Meetings		177.00
Other Income:		
Mabel K. Gage	$50.00	
H. R. Kinney	30.50	80.50
Retirement of Class A Stock, Worcester County Trust Company		130.00
Furniture and Fixtures, Sale of Chairs		12.00
Rebate of Insurance Premium		1.38
Insurance collected on account of fire, 30 Elm Street building		12,161.50
Premiums unclaimed 1937		.50
Elizabeth N. Coulson Estate Bequest		1,000.00
		$54,988.77
Cash Balance, December 1, 1938		1,040.44
		$56,029.21

Expenditures		
Library		$70.96
Winter Meetings		1,086.85
Periodicals		72.78
Publications		850.65
Premiums:		
Of 1939	$6,589.25	
Special	80.50	
Children's	257.10	
Blake Fund	57.00	
Draper Fund	30.00	
Eames Fund	31.50	
Hadwen Fund	90.00	
Morse Fund	11.50	7,146.85
Expense:		
Exhibitions	$418.77	
Office	455.85	
Operating	333.12	
Miscellaneous	469.15	1,676.89
Maintenance:		
Furniture and Fixtures	$450.47	
Real Estate	191.43	641.90
Salaries		2,854.00
Interest paid on mortgage		5,930.22
Interest Added to Permanent Funds		143.97
Interest Added to Investments		240.40
Insurance		845.46
Light, Heat, and Water		1,084.19
Janitor Service		2,726.50
Mortgage Reductions (Front Street Property)		15,000.00
Transfer to Membership Fund		100.00
Returned to Investments		130.00
Furniture and Fixtures		13.25
Repairs and replacements of fire damage		3,051.08
Coulson Fund—Investment		1,000.00
		$44,665.95
Cash Balance, December 6, 1939		11,363.26
		$56,029.21

Statement of Gains and Losses

Gains

Unexpended Balances of Appropriations:		
Children's Exhibitions	$42.90	
Salaries	21.00	
Premiums Appropriated	235.75	$299.65
Membership Fees		100.00
Income from Permanent Funds		351.56
Rents		40,589.96
Unclaimed Premium—1937		.50
Other Income		80.50
		$41,422.17

Losses

Appropriations	$10,000.00
Depreciation	1,243.82
Special and Permanent Fund Premiums	300.50
Expense Accounts	1,676.89
Insurance	844.08
Interest	5,689.82
Janitor Service	2,726.50
Light, Heat, and Water	1,084.19
Maintenance Accounts	641.90
Periodicals	72.78
Publications	850.65
Winter Meetings	909.85
	$26,040.98
Net Gain to Surplus	15,381.19
	$41,422.17

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Assets

Permanent Funds (Investment):		
People's Sav. Bk. (Hadwen Fund)	$1,105.95	
Wor. Five Cts. Sav. Bk. (Draper Fund)	400.72	
(Eames Fund)	572.19	
(Morse Fund)	525.25	
Wor. Co. Inst. for Sav. (Coulson Fund)	1,010.42	
Wor. Mech. Sav. Bk. (Blake Fund)	1,386.75	
(Dewey Fund)	1,000.00	
(McWilliam Fund)	209.09	$6,210.37
Investments:		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Sav.	$3,219.76	
Wor. Five Cents Sav. Bank	3,263.01	
Wor. Mech. Sav. Bk.	3,460.97	
Wor. Co. Trust Co. 65 shs. Class A Stock at $10 per share	650.00	10,593.74
Membership Fund		4,370.00
Real Estate		480,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures		19,823.96
Library		1,804.05
Cash		11,363.26
		$534,165.38

Liabilities

Blake Fund:		
Principal		$1,000.00
Income		386.75
Coulson Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		10.42
Dewey Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		0.00
Draper Fund:		
Principal		300.00
Income		100.72
Eames Fund:		
Principal		500.00
Income		72.19
Hadwen Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		105.95
McWilliam Fund:		
Principal		200.00
Income		9.09
Morse Fund:		
Principal		500.00
Income		25.25
Mortgage Note, Front Street Property		139,000.00
Fire Damage Insurance Unexpended		9,110.42
Surplus:		
Balance, Dec. 1, 1938	$364,463.40	
Net Gain, 1939	15,381.19	379,844.59
		$534,165.38

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. Greenwood, *Treasurer*

Auditor's Certificate

I have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, together with vouchers, securities, and bank balances, for the year ending December 6, 1939, and find them to be correct.

Adah B. Johnson, *Accountant*

We have caused an audit of the books of the Treasurer to be made for the year ending December 6, 1939, and the foregoing certificate is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Bellows, Harry C. Midgley, H. Ward Moore,
Auditors

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 6, 1939

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

It is with pleasure that I report a little better than the usual activity in the Library during the past year.

Five hundred books and periodicals have been in circulation during the year and many taken down and used by readers in the Library.

It is very fortunate that the fire did not damage the Library to any great extent.

Out of about two hundred books on shelves in Mr. Kinney's room, badly burned and charred by the fire, we salvaged ninety-four good enough and of sufficient interest to warrant having them rebound.

Great interest is being shown in Flower Arrangement and if we had duplicates of our many books on that subject, they would be in constant circulation. Perhaps that is not necessary as our patrons seem very patient waiting their turn.

Also the interest in Gourds has increased rapidly and we were obliged to duplicate L. H. Bailey's "The Garden of Gourds."

The 1938 issues of *Horticulture* and *The Gardener's Chronicle of America* have been bound; also all our Transactions up to date.

We have received and acknowledge with gratitude the gift of the following books from Mrs. Herbert P. Emory:

Bulbs that Bloom in the Spring, by T. A. Weston, 1926.
Flower Arrangement, by F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson, 1935.
New Gardens for Old, by E. S. Ortloff and H. B. Raymore, 1934.
Adam's Profession and Its Conquest by Eve, by Julian R. Meade, 1936.

The regular *Bulletins* from the Arnold Arboretum, Cornell University, Purdue University, Massachusetts State College and Connecticut State College have been received, and we continue to have the best of horticultural literature, found in magazines on the tables in the Library.

New books added to our catalogue this year, other than the gifts already mentioned, were the following:

Hedges, Screens and Windbreaks, by Donald Wyman, 1938.
The Gardener's Travel Book, by Edward I. Farrington, 1938.
Flowers, East-West, by J. Gregory Conway, 1938.
The Gladiolus Year Book for 1939.
Edible Mushrooms and How to Know Them, by Nina Lane Faubian, 1939.
Lily Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1938.
Propagation of Plants, by Kains and McQuesten, 1938.
What to Do with Herbs, by Mary Cable Dennis, 1939.
American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1938.
The American Rose Annual for 1939.
The Vegetable Garden, by Edward I. Farrington, 1939.
The Garden of Larkspurs, by L. H. Bailey, 1939.
Lilies for American Gardens, by George L. Slate, 1939.
The World Was My Garden, by David Fairchild, 1938.
Hardy Chrysanthemums, by Alex. Cummings, Jr., 1939.
Miniature Flower Arrangement, by Edith Mason and Edith Waas, 1939.
The Book of Garden Magic, by Roy E. Biles, 1935.
1939 Bulletins of the American Iris Society.
Begonias and How to Grow Them, by Bessie Buxton, 1939.
Herbs, How to Grow and How to Use Them, by Helen Noyes Webster, 1939.
The Potato, by William Stuart, 1939.
A Dictionary of Scientific Terms, by J. F. Henderson and J. H. Kenneth, 1939.
Cacti for the Amateur, by Scott E. Haselton, 1939.
Succulents for the Amateur, by J. R. Brown, Alain White, Boyd L. Sloane and G. W. Reynolds, Edited by Scott E. Haselton, 1939.
The American Lily Book, by the American Horticultural Society, 1939.
Practical Plant Breeding, by W. J. C. Lawrence, 1939.
Harmony in Flower Design, arrangements by Isabel T. Ackerman, Rose B. Housekeeper and Emma E. Thasher.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE E. FIELD, *Librarian*
EDWARD W. BREED, *Chairman*
of the Library Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1939

N. E. Gourd Society, E. Sumner Thayer, 1939

REPORT OF JUDGE OF FRUIT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

After the hurricane of 1938 with the damage and destruction of thousands of fruit trees, it hardly seems possible that 1939 would record the largest crop of apples that New England has ever had. Almost every tree, whether it was standing, or still left on its side as the hurricane placed it, made a most gallant effort, in spite of the drought in July, to produce a most bountiful crop. Although many of the apples were rather small, the total yield surpassed everyone's expectations, so that once more the fruit growers of New England experienced a great surplus of apples. The government, however, came to the rescue of the fruit growers and purchased thousands of boxes of apples for distribution to the Welfare Board.

Although the apple crop was most abundant, many of the other fruits did not make so good a showing, and during the year winter killing destroyed most of the blackberry patches and about 75 per cent of the fields of raspberries, so that very few were shown. Strawberries were not very plentiful and six plates were the most shown at any exhibit. Currants, gooseberries and blueberries came through much better and many plates of fine fruit were shown. On July 6 twelve plates of currants were shown and on July 20 we had seven plates of blueberries.

Grapes suffered heavily last fall but made a good comeback this season, and we had a fair showing on September 7 with twenty-eight plates of fair quality. Concord and Niagara were again in the lead in the number of plates shown.

Plums, peaches and cherries all produced very light crops this season and very few plates were exhibited, in fact many varieties were not shown at all.

Pears came through much better and many fine plates of Bartlett, Seckel, Sheldon, Bosc and Anjou were shown, along with other varieties. Bosc was the leading variety this season with eleven plates exhibited on September 28.

Apples made a fine showing throughout the season with many fine plates, 49's, baskets, boxes, trays and displays. On October 5 about seventy plates of apples were exhibited and at the November Show about forty. On October 19, seven 49's were exhibited but at the November Show we had twenty-two. These made a fine showing. McIntosh is again our most popular apple but in some of the shows the Baldwin took the lead in the number of plates, boxes and 49's. On September 21, it was interesting to note that six plates of Hubbardstons were displayed, some very fine. It rather looks as if a few of the old varieties are still with us.

This season more and better displays of fruit were made than for several years. September 28 brought out seven and at the November Show we had eight displays of fruit, some of which were exceptionally fine.

During the season we have had many baskets of pears, apples and other fruit and feel very strongly that these baskets of fruit could be greatly improved and made a most attractive part of our exhibits.

Again this year flats of apples were called and on October 19 eighteen flats were shown and these made a good addition to the show. This class of exhibits could be enlarged for 1940 and possibly the calls for bushel boxes could be reduced.

In general the fruit exhibits of 1939 compared favorably with other years in spite of the July drought and the many hail storms in various parts of the country, but let us hope that 1940 may be more kind to the fruit growers and that our exhibits may be better and larger than ever before.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Judge of Fruit*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1939.

REPORT OF THE JUDGE OF VEGETABLES

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

With the passing of the annual Chrysanthemum Show of our Society I am reminded that another season of exhibitions has closed and that it is time for me to submit my report as Judge of Vegetables for the year 1939.

The exhibits of vegetables at the March Show were very good both in quantity and quality, though not so good as in most recent years. This, I think, may have been due, in part at least, to the destruction of the greenhouses of some of our regular exhibitors and the damage by the hurricane of 1938 to the vegetables that are stored during the winter and exhibited at this show.

At the April 27, May 11, June 8, and June 15 Exhibitions the showings of vegetables were much fewer than usual with the exception of the exhibits of Rhubarb, especially the Victoria variety, of which there were a large number of exhibits of some of the finest specimens it has ever been my privilege to judge.

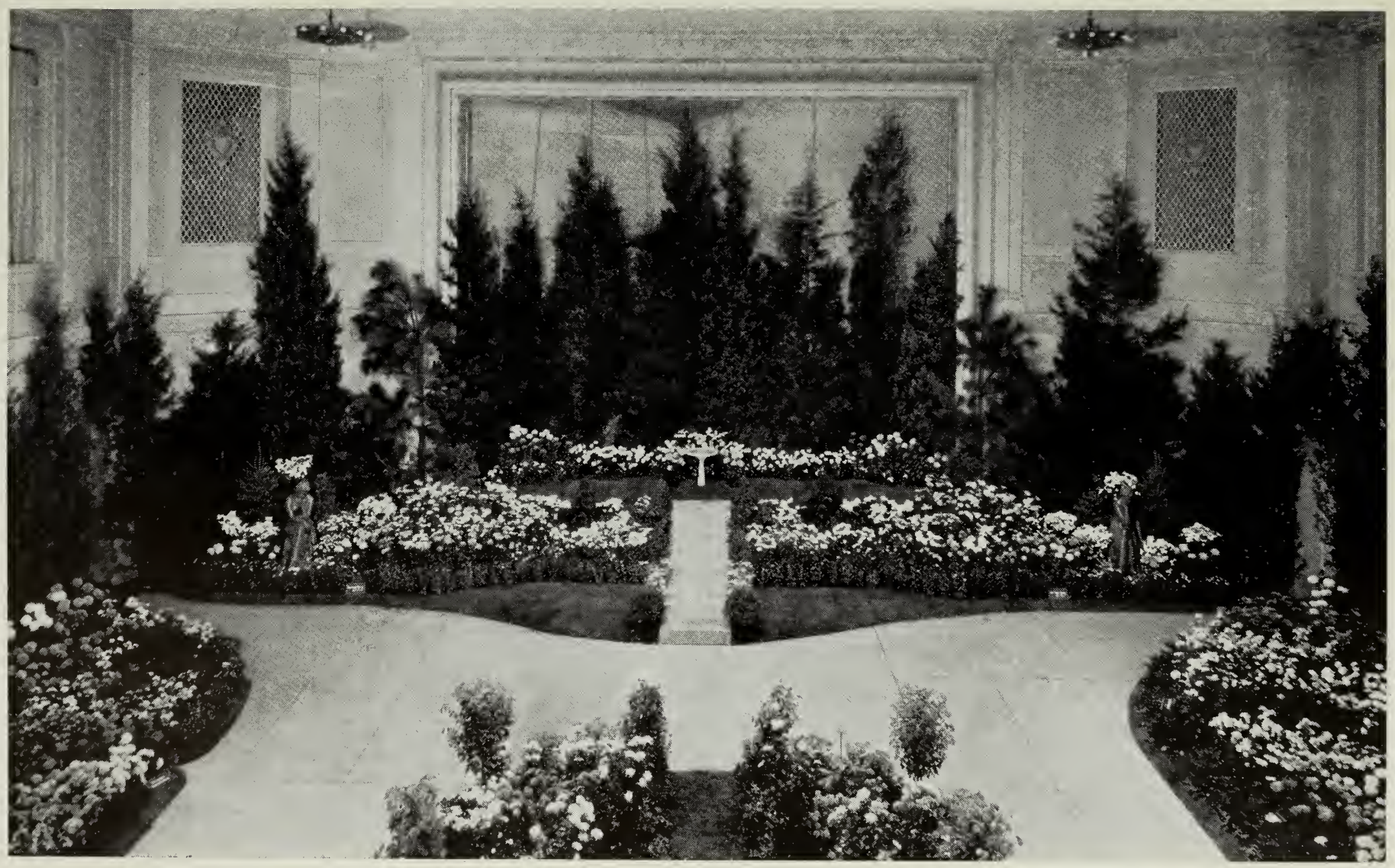
From the June 22 Exhibition, however, the exhibits of vegetables have been quite plentiful, of the usual good quality and, with a few exceptions, ready for exhibition when scheduled.

Among the early season vegetables of which there were especially good showings were the Peas and the Wax Beans. Later there were two exceptionally fine showings of Summer Squash on July 13 and July 27.

Tomatoes were extra good this year and on August 31 there were about thirty plates shown in the three classes, while on September 7 the displays of Tomatoes more than filled one long table in the West Hall.

Potatoes were more abundant this season and of better quality, and at the September 21 Exhibition we had six exhibits of exceptionally fine Potatoes in the call for "Six Varieties."

Mushrooms were quite plentiful, extra large and of extra fine quality, especially at the Exhibition on August 31, due probably to



Edward W. Breed, November 1939

the very favorable weather. These attracted much deserved attention.

At the Chrysanthemum Show in November the exhibit of Gourds and Accessories, by the New England Gourd Society, artistically arranged in the entry of the Lower Hall and the "Harvesting" scene, in the Lobby, with a background of evergreens and an old-fashioned rail fence, shocks of corn and grain, baskets of fruits and vegetables, an old-fashioned bee-hive, an ox-yoke, a gamecock and numerous other articles in the center and foreground, exhibited by the Thayer Farm, both drew much attention and well deserved praise.

The two Children's Exhibitions were held as usual the past season and they compared very favorably with those of other years. One thing that I noticed about the exhibitions this year which was a bit unusual was the fact that the first exhibition of the season was better than the last, while in most years it has been just the reverse.

At the close of my report for 1938 I expressed the hope that we would have more co-operation from the weatherman. There was, at least, some improvement this past season. I still think, however, that there is an opportunity for more improvement in 1940. But, perhaps the weatherman will not be able to do anything about it in 1940 unless he can be sure of the day upon which spring will begin. That also may be set ahead by Executive Decree, who knows?

Respectfully submitted,

H. Ward Moore, *Judge of Vegetables*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1939.

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The real estate belonging to this Society has continued to afford the means whereby our year's program has been maintained in comfort and free of financial anxiety—the Horticultural Building, Elm Street, affording the housing facilities, while the other parcel, Front Street, has yielded an income sufficient to meet all requirements. These conditions are a source of gratification for which we might well observe two Thanksgiving Days each year.

An incident which occurred on Sunday evening, September 3, preceding Labor Day, has been a source of much inconvenience. A fire occurred in Horticultural Building which did not, however, interrupt the work of the Society, but it has occasioned a re-arrangement of some details of it. The building, however, is fire-proof—the fire demonstrated that fact—but the finish and furnishings suffered considerable damage, for which a fire loss was settled with the insurance companies in the amount of $12,161.50. Your Committee is proceeding with the restoration of the damaged property, and fair progress already has been made in connection therewith.

Your Committee recommends that the amount of $10,000 be appropriated at this time for use by the Trustees for the payment during the ensuing year of premiums and salaries.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron F. Converse,
Leonard C. Midgley,
Harry Harrison,
Finance Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1939.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY

Thursday, December 1, 1938

President Myron F. Converse called the meeting to order at 10 a.m. Forty-one present.

Secretary read the call for the meeting.

Secretary read the records of the last Annual Meeting of the Society.

President Converse declared them approved. President Converse delivered his Annual Address.

The following reports were read:

Secretary, Herbert R. Kinney; Treasurer, Burt W. Greenwood; Librarian, Mrs. Florence E. Field; Library Committee, Edward W. Breed; Judge of Flowers, William Anderson; Judge of Fruit, S. Lothrop Davenport; Judge of Vegetables, H. Ward Moore.

Report of the Finance Committee, Mr. Harry Harrison.

These reports were accepted and adopted and referred to the Committee on Library and Publication.

Vice-President Davenport presented a Memorial on the death of our late Vice-President Herbert A. Cook. This was accepted and was to be spread on our records.

Mr. Harold S. Bowker reported for the Nominating Committee.

President Myron F. Converse appointed Mr. Ernest P. Bennett and Mr. Forrest Wheeler a committee to distribute, collect, and count the ballots.

They reported 41 ballots cast, all for the candidates nominated.

President Myron F. Converse declared them elected.

Adjourned.

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE TRUSTEES

Thursday, December 8, 1938

President Myron F. Converse called the Meeting to order at 10 a.m. Twenty-four present.

Secretary read the records of the last Annual Meeting of the Trustees.

President Converse declared them approved.

President Converse said that this meeting appointed the Committees and Judges and apportioned the sum of $10,000, appropriated by the Finance Committee for premiums and salaries, and that you will find a list of the present ones in the Premium lists you have. He thought that things had gone quite smoothly this year when you realize that there had been an all time record fall of rain in July, and on September 21 the worst hurricane in 120 years.

President Converse asked if there was any change recommended in the Committees or Judges.

There being none, Mr. Allen J. Jenkins made a motion that the same Committee and Judges serve another year.

So voted.

Mrs. Percy G. Forbes spoke in favor of ladies having charge of table decorations.

President Converse appointed Mrs. Percy G. Forbes, Mrs. Bertha G. Denny, Mrs. William W. Taft, Mrs. Florence E. Field, and Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop as the Committee on Table Decorations.

The following appropriations were voted:

Appropriation		$10,000.00
	PREMIUMS	
Flowers	$1,800.00	
Fruits	1,000.00	
Vegetables	800.00	
Children's Exhibition	300.00	
Spring Exhibition	1,600.00	
Chrysanthemum Exhibition	1,400.00	
Miscellaneous	225.00	$7,125.00

	Salaries	
Treasurer	$350.00	
Secretary	1,000.00	
Librarian	1,000.00	
Assistant to Secretary	125.00	
Judges	400.00	$2,875.00
		$10,000.00

Adjourned.

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

Mrs. Homer Gage's Prizes, 1939

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Thursday, December 8, 1938

President Myron F. Converse called the meeting to order at 11 a.m. Sixteen members present.

Mrs. Alice M. Forbes made a motion that Mr. Allen J. Jenkins serve as chairman. So voted.

There was some discussion of the rules but no considerable changes made.

It was voted that we have a red flier pasted on the first page of the rules asking exhibitors to read the rules.

After a nice lunch served by Mrs. Mullikin the Committee settled down to work on the Schedule. There was no more Society money than last year, but there was a little more from the Funds.

Each exhibition was considered and proposed changes the subject for general consideration.

There has been considerable change especially with fruit. Many varieties that were plentiful here a few years ago are seldom seen now. Some of these were dropped and in their places, any variety, not scheduled, was used.

On the April Exhibition fifty dollars was added for carnations from the Blake Fund.

On July 6 there was an addition for currants.

July 20, a new call for Hemerocallis $5.50, and on August 3 there was $9.50 added to the call for Flower Arrangement for the Living Room. On August 10 and 17, five dollars was added each week for Flowers on a Mirror.

On August 17, five dollars was added to prizes on Vegetable, Home Gardens.

August 24, five dollars was added on peaches.

August 31, five dollars was added to the prizes on a Pair of Mantle Vases and ten dollars on peaches and tomatoes.

Adjourned.

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1939.

"TREES"

By E. Porter Felt, D.Sc., Stamford, Connecticut

Thursday, January 12, 1939

Today I am planning to talk quite a little in relation to the Hurricane and its effect on our shade trees and I want to give you, at least to a certain extent, a picture of the situation as I have seen it in various places.

In the January issue of *Harper's*, Assistant Professor Stewart of Astronomical Physics at Princeton has an article regarding his experiences in northern New Hampshire at that time. He was enough of a specialist in weather phenomena so that by noting the direction of the wind and the behavior of the clouds he expected that a hurricane was coming. He points out in that article that it advanced at the rate of about fifty miles an hour. He calls attention to the fact that it must have struck the southern New England coasts some hours before it appeared in northern New Hampshire and yet, so far as he could learn, there was no advance warning by the weather service. In other words, the Hurricane caught us all unawares. Everybody was occupied with things going on right around them and there was no attempt, practically speaking, to warn anybody that it was more than a local disturbance.

I am particularly interested in the effects of the Hurricane upon trees. You perhaps will recall the statement to the effect that the previous great hurricane in New England was in 1815, 123 years ago, and that over 100 years earlier, in 1635, there was something very nearly the same, though I doubt whether we have data enough in respect to that 1635 occurrence to say whether it was just the same or not.

A. R. Jennings, General Superintendent of Parks in New York State, has stated that in New York City alone there are over two million trees, 12,319 of which were destroyed or so badly injured by the hurricane of last September that they had to be removed. Of the 12,319 which were destroyed or injured, 3,645 were silver

maples and 2,946 were poplars. In other words, over 53 per cent of the badly damaged trees in that area were trees of those two species. We have known for years that the silver maple is brittle and likely to be damaged in a storm. We have also known that poplars, especially the Carolina poplars, are not desirable shade trees. With those figures before us I think we are going to be even more careful where we put out these two species of trees. It is interesting to note in connection with New York City trees, that of the willows only six hundred fifty-one were damaged; lindens, 605, Norway maples, 525. These were just about one-seventh of the total number of trees which were seriously damaged.

Of course, a good deal depends upon the proportionate number of the trees of different species occurring in an area affected by the storm. There is no doubt in my mind, however, that a vastly larger number of American elms was blown down than of any other tree in New England and I am inclined to believe that the elm, in spite of its being wrecked in such large numbers, compared favorably with other shade trees.

A few weeks ago I had the privilege of examining the Rugg or Gale elm at Framingham. Its enormous limbs are supported on gas pipes at a considerable distance from the double trunk. That tree came through the Hurricane practically unharmed.

The Ledyard oak near New London, Connecticut, has survived centuries of storm and that is true of quite a number of our white oaks, much more so than of the red oaks and their allies.

I believe that in the future we should plan for trees in the business areas as well as just outside. They contribute coolness and add beauty. I would even be inclined to plan a business area with a road on either side of the center adorned with trees. Shade trees also add greatly to the desirability of a residence and I would say also to the value of the real estate.

You may think that lightning rods on trees are useless but on a beautiful and valuable tree they are good investments and, of course, the time to put them on is before the tree is struck.

The purple beech, the European beech and also the native beech came through the storm very well indeed. They were more resistant than the white oak.

The Norway spruce which is being planted very extensively in at least southern New England and elsewhere is an exceedingly beautiful, symmetrical and desirable tree in many localities. However, the storm of last September showed that a tree fifty years old or thereabouts may be severely damaged. Many of them were uprooted and many of those that were so firmly attached to the ground that they could not be uprooted were snapped off about 25 or 30 feet above the ground.

The Hurricane was a revolving storm, moving northward at a rate of about fifty miles an hour and in addition there was a general revolving motion with wind velocities pretty close to fifty miles an hour in a counter-clockwise direction and this caused in the eastern portion of the storm tract velocities close to one hundred miles an hour. On the western side of the storm tract wind velocities were decreased by the revolving motion of the storm and there was less damage. Worcester was in the area of most serious injury.

The planting of pines at the Massachusetts State College which was set out seventy years ago, was severely damaged by the Hurricane. A great many of these trees were broken off at a height of 25 or 30 feet.

It was trees fifty to seventy-five years old that were taken rather than the very old or the very young. But there is no absolute rule. Generally speaking, however, pines should not be planted too close to transmission lines.

It has been really surprising to note how severe the damage from the Hurricane has been in quite a number of the cemeteries in the affected area. In some cases practically every tree was blown down and in most such instances the trees were either pine or Norway spruce. The trees on village greens and in residential areas were among the more severely damaged.

Now, we come to some of the problems in connection with the conservation of our trees, particularly shade trees. If wind resistance is decreased by the proper placing of guy wires, damage to trees is minimized in the event of a hurricane.

The days of rain preceding the Hurricane itself undoubtedly produced conditions which gave the roots less of a hold upon the soil and there is a question whether if these trees had remained upright

they would have been unharmed. It is quite reasonable to assume that if the roots had held, some of the trees, at least, would have been broken off.

Most people seem to assume because trees are growing on a lawn that they can take care of themselves. Trees require fertilizer and fertilizer which really goes down far enough to benefit the roots. A great deal of the damage caused to the roots of trees is due to the common installation of curbs where very often the base or trunk of the tree is cut into in order to get a sufficient width for the road bed itself.

The Norway maple is an admirable tree in a great many ways and over-planted to some extent. It is a tree which has largely escaped hurricane injury because a large proportion of these on our streets and in our parks are young trees. The trouble with the Norway maple is it has such a dense leafage that it presents a great deal of resistance to wind.

I believe if we were to go through the hurricane area and make a careful check of trees which were well fed for a series of years as compared with others, we would find that most of those which had been fed came through in a very satisfactory condition.

There are a great many trees throughout the hurricane affected areas which have been canted or partly tipped over and not blown down, which means in all probability serious root injury and we are advising, as a matter of protection, the feeding of those just as soon as it can be done. In this area it probably means early next spring, in order to stimulate an early development of roots.

Trees which are reasonably satisfactory under hurricane conditions are the American elm and the Norway maple, of course assuming reasonably good care has been given them. The Norway maple has not been adequately tested so far as large trees are concerned. Others which are reasonably satisfactory are the sugar maple, the red maple, the beech, the white oak, scarlet oak, pin oak, red oak, black oak, small leaved European linden, London plane and our native plane or buttonball.

The less desirable are the soft maple, the Carolina maple, the black locust, the willow, the catalpa, the white pine, the Norway spruce and the Ailanthus.

H. E. Berg, November 1939

Something can be done by pruning. The tall tree is the tree most likely to be damaged by storm. I believe it may be possible to keep some of our American elms a little nearer to the ground, to cable or reinforce by wood screws the structurally weak trees, feed for deep and extended root systems, grow brittle trees in places where they can do the least harm and, finally, protect trees from insect pests and fungus diseases. Storm proofing shade trees is feasible within reasonable limits.

SYNOPSIS OF "ADVENTURES IN ROSE GROWING"

Illustrated Lecture

By J. Horace McFarland, President Emeritus American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa.

Thursday, January 19, 1939

We are to enter together upon "Adventures in Rose Growing." This word "adventure" deserves definition. The dictionary says: "to venture upon; to dare; to venture or hazard oneself." Very seriously that is the essential factor toward success in rose-growing. One must take chances rather than expect certainties.

Evidence constantly accumulates that God intended the rose for mankind rather than mankind for roses. You can do all sorts of things, sometimes foolish, and yet it is hard to prevent roses from blooming for you. Any square yard of sun-kissed soil will raise at least one rose.

The rose is really the one universal flower, and is truly the queen of flowers. The garden rose is so old that I dare not take time to recite such records of antiquity as are available. When it came from the wild and entered gardens history does not record, but Herodotus, 450 years before Christ, celebrated a double rose, one with 60 petals.

The rose is with us in poetry, in drama, in history, and, curiously enough, even in real estate, for in my home state of Pennsylvania the rent of one red rose is annually paid in the town of Manheim for the property on which has been built the Zion Lutheran Church. This property was deeded with the consideration named by the famous patriot, iron founder, and glass blower, William Henry Stiegel.

In history we learn of the rose through the Wars of the Roses in England 350 years ago, when thirty bloody years were spent under what has always seemed to me an outrageous misuse of roses as guerdons for the two houses of York and Lancaster. Why should the rose ever be used as a sign for killing anyone?

In English, French, German, Danish, and Norwegian its name is Rose; in Latin it is Rosa. Despite other slight variations, it is a fact that anywhere in civilization today if the sound is uttered that comes to the lips when R-O-S-E is spelled, the same smile of comprehension will meet you.

We have taken our rose fashions largely from abroad, though nowadays, as the records of the American Rose Society show, we are really making roses in America. An interesting tradition is that George Washington grew a hybrid from the native *Rosa setigera* which he named Martha Washington. You can buy a plant of it at Mount Vernon now, but the rose story runs in authenticity with the cherry story, because the Father of His Country didn't have *Rosa setigera* on the place.

In 1910 John Cook, in Baltimore, originated the rose Radiance, now the most popular rose in America, and other great roses are coming to be known as American roses. I refer particularly to the rose American Pillar, a climber produced by the late Dr. Van Fleet, and this is the most prominent climbing rose in England.

We have taken our rose instruction and our rose literature too considerably from abroad, and in this adventure we must be prepared to disregard the traditions which require one to prepare rose ground three or four feet deep and to put at the bottom of such an excavation a foot of the rather precious substance, cow manure. This tradition of deep preparation and the other traditions of wide spacing, of exposure to full sun and yet requiring shade, are now disregarded. I have seen roses growing beautifully in almost pure sand, and in the stiffest clay that a brickyard ever called upon. There is really just one essential agreement, in the four-letter word L-O-V-E.

The pictures I show you begin with one which reproduces the frontispiece of "A Collection of Roses from Nature," published in 1799 by Mary Lawrance, a famous flower painter. In this great volume she showed the roses current then but not with us now.

In this adventure it is desirable that we consider the material we will use. Thus, in addition to our American native, Setigera, you will note the importance of *Rosa multiflora*, of Japan, and of *Rosa wichuraiana*, from the same country. We get most of our rose troubles through the lovely *R. foetida*, which introduces the warm

tones that give us yellow, salmon, and orange, and also brings us the tendency toward the miserable disease, black-spot.

It was the late Dr. E. H. Wilson who made us well acquainted with the Spanish *Rosa hugonis*. I show you the hundred-leaved rose, Centifolia; the Damask rose, the Moss rose. The presentation of the Bourbon rose is through the variety Zephirine Drouhin, a climber without thorns but with color and fragrance.

Nearly all these roses were mixed up in the Hybrid Perpetual class, of which I show you the old General Jack and the very valuable Frau Karl Druschki.

Radiance is again presented as a rose of very real endurance and great importance. The Rugosa hybrids take place in the shrubbery, over banks, and in bold spots.

Our southern friends do not realize how valuable is the Cherokee, which has escaped all over the warmer states, just as has *Rosa banksia*. The Noisette roses of the Pacific Coast are not for us.

The dainty little *Rosa rouletti,* hardy, pleasing, and so small it may be covered with a coffee cup, is just a curiosity. With it is Tom Thumb, a newer form.

What I have presented so far is the material for our rose adventure. We might now look at the way in which this material is used. The La France roses in Mrs. Harold Irving Pratt's garden at Glen Cove, Long Island, show you that the rose doesn't need to stay in beds, but may be part of the shrubbery.

I want also to bring to your attention the way in which roses can be had for all, through the municipal rose garden, beginning with the great Elizabeth Park garden, planted some twenty-five years ago by Theodore Wirth. Other of these rose gardens are found all over the country, but I particularly call your attention to one of the largest and newest, at Hershey, Pennsylvania, where the great chocolate man has used a bit of his wealth for the public benefit. Mrs. Henry Ford's garden, at Dearborn, is another evidence of how the rose may be largely used.

The half-dozen or more hardy climbing roses I show you are most usable over doorways, on hedges, and supported, as I am showing you. Very distinguished among them is the lovely Mary Wallace, introduced through the American Rose Society. Others among these

climbing roses are the magnificent Dr. W. Van Fleet, the one also grown by Dr. Van Fleet and named for Breeze Hill, and others of vigor and beauty.

I have here pictures also of the newer Hybrid Tea roses, the kind you buy as patented, needing to remember as you get these roses that the Government does not guarantee you anything about them, the patent being merely a guarantee to the owner of the rose that he is to have it in his control for seventeen years. It is all wrong to blame the Government if a patented rose fails.

I am hoping all of you will take your own adventures in rose-growing, and that you will seek the aid of the American Rose Society in making the adventures easier and more profitable.

November, 1939

"GARDEN PICTURES THROUGH THE YEAR"

By Mrs. Anne Leonard, North Easton, Mass.

Thursday, January 26, 1939

There is probably no subject that is of more universal interest than is the subject of flowers and gardens and I think one reason for this is that we all instinctively thrill to real beauty, and where can we find greater beauty than in flowers? Gardens, whether ours or those belonging to others, offer to us a temporary escape from the burdens of life and never have we needed that escape more than we do today.

If, in planning our gardens, we work toward producing effective garden pictures we shall answer the requirements of good landscaping with proper backgrounds, and the same thing is true whether the garden is large or small.

We are going to begin in early spring when the landscape is still quite wintry; when the first crocuses bloom. "Glory of the Snow" is also a very good early-blooming bulb. It seeds itself down as well and multiplies and naturalizes itself. Just one little clump of crocuses tucked away somewhere in your garden will cheer you after a long and dreary winter. In larger plantings of crocuses it is best to plant in drifts of one color rather than trying to form a geometric pattern.

Red is the hardest color to use in a garden but a little of it does stimulate and cheer as no other color does. Particularly in the cool months of the year red is a good color to use. Women are not apt to use red much but men like the color and, after all, half the population of the world is made up of men. Why should we not use a little to please them?

The rock garden is a thrilling experience in spring. And the rock garden certainly brings all the muscles into play!

We have many yellow, white and blue flowers in the early spring and the pink azalea tulip combines very nicely with all of them.

Flowering fruit trees are invaluable as background material in the garden. It is better to plant perennials that will give you three or four pictures through the year than it is to try to keep the border in

continuous bloom. The Adonis Vernalis is one of the choicest of the April blooming perennials. It is difficult to get established but it is well worth trying, with its luminous sunshiny yellow blooms.

Just one Japanese crab apple tree adds so much to the spring garden picture and when it is not in bloom serves as background material.

In a small garden the problem of background is much more difficult than it is in a large garden where there is plenty of room.

Euonymus Vegetus is very satisfactory to use. It roots very easily from cuttings and a hedge can be made around the garden or it may be used as an edging of a walk.

One of the choicest of the May flowering shrubs is Daphne. Cornus or Dogwood is one of our finest native flowering trees. Dogwood is never lovelier than when it is used against an evergreen background.

The Scilla Campanulata, English bluebell, is lovely whether used in a small group or whether it carpets a woodsy grove. To go into the woods when the bluebells are in bloom is like going into a bit of Fairyland.

Williamsburg, Virginia, which is being restored through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, had some of the finest buildings and some of the finest gardens in the country. Trimmed box bushes are typical of Williamsburg. Then there is the maze garden, made of young holly. One of the charms of Williamsburg is to walk along the streets and peek over picket fences into people's gardens. In all the research work that has been done in Williamsburg it has been disclosed that most of the Colonial gardens followed a balanced plan and that the box garden was a favorite so you see many box gardens in Williamsburg. And you see out-of-door dining rooms enclosed with holly hedges.

Fox Tail lilies are well worth planting but are sometimes too large as well as too expensive for a small garden. If your garden and your pocketbook are large, these lilies are well worth trying.

Azaleas are certainly among our most pleasing garden possessions. Azaleas on the water's edge are truly lovely. The reflection of flowers in the water is always refreshing.

Ghent azaleas and white hawthorn trees along the water's edge add a great deal to the general landscaping.

In planting a perennial border it is desirable to plant large groupings of each kind all the way down, making it look as if the whole border were in bloom. In general, it is better to use one or two varieties of iris, depending on your color scheme, rather than to have a lot of colors.

A combination of the Mrs. Perry Poppy and blue and yellow iris repeated at intervals all the way along the border produces a very beautiful rhythmic effect. The Pallida Iris is a very good one to use in perennial borders because it has a long season of blooming. If you snap off the by-gone blossoms you can have three or four sets of bloom.

The Isatis Glauca is not used a great deal but it is a very valuable perennial, about the same height as the iris and combines well with it. It comes into bloom before the tulips go by and helps to bridge the gap that takes place in a garden between the tulips and the iris. And it is very easy to grow. It grows as well from seed as any annual.

A rose bed may be put in a small place without upsetting the lines of design. The perennial border may simply be interrupted and a section reserved for the roses, the line of the design remaining the same.

Roses along a picket fence. Such a simple treatment, yet how it reflects the personality of the owner—with its gate open to the garden beyond.

If some of you have never seen the climbing roses at Siasconset, I hope you will go there. There is something about the iodine laden air that makes the roses grow so beautifully. Trellises are built on the roofs of houses so that the roses can grow on them. As one walks down one of the lanes one sees a weather-beaten shingled cottage, called "Heart's Ease," with roses climbing all over it. I suppose it has been painted and photographed thousands of times.

The International Rock Garden in New York City is eleven stories high. Growing there are over two thousand different kinds of plants and conifers coming from all over the world.

This summer we traveled through Canada and stopped at a friend's home where we took some pictures of his garden because it was the first time I had seen annuals used successfully in a rock garden. In general, we do not encourage the use of annuals in a

rock garden because in a little while they become quite untidy or they seed down in the garden and I have never seen them growing really well. But here in this Montreal garden they looked as if they had just been planted freshly into a bed, as luxuriant as could be. The landscaping here consists of a series of terraces and the banks in between are planted to rock plants and annuals.

The last class of plants to bloom is the chrysanthemum. There is no flower that repays one any more for the time expended than does the chrysanthemum. It grows easily in rich soil and is also easy to root from cuttings and comes into bloom at a time when garden flowers are scarce.

While we should try some of the new Korean Hybrids and other early blooming varieties, we should not leave out entirely some of the later blooming old-fashioned varieties.

The last flower to bloom is the Christmas Rose, the most inspiring flower of the whole garden year. It is often in bloom when the first snowdrops appear so that it both ends and begins the garden season.

"COLOR—ARTISTIC ARRANGEMENT OF FLOWERS AND THEIR CARE"

By Mabel E. Bollerer, West Hartford, Connecticut

Thursday, February 2, 1939

There is much missionary work to be done among the public with flowers and their arrangement, the appreciation of a flower to its fullest extent, and the things that can really be accomplished with arrangement of flowers. Perhaps the three reasons we all love flowers so much are the color, the design, and fragrance. Nature provides flowers with colorings that always blend together perfectly, and when making a study of the color combinations in flowers as they grow, you will find that they are always true to the color chart reasoning, including tints and tones of many colors.

To illustrate arrangement of flowers, a piece of Persian pottery, egg plant in color, was used first. In it were arranged Poor Man's Orchid, or butterfly plant, purple pansies and evergreen boughs for packing. These were arranged so that the butterfly plant was tall in the back, varying heights, and the pansies in a small group all in one spot, as the focal point of interest. The container, being a large-mouth container, was stuffed with evergreen boughs, to hold the flowers in place and prevent the arrangement from toppling over and losing shape.

In a piece of Italian pottery, dark brown in color, an illustration was given of line arrangement of three roses in three varying heights, yellow roses being used. Roses for this arrangement are best when partially blown, in order that the outside petals may be opened up and bent back to relieve the pressure on the bud inside. The utter simplicity of the arrangement of these three roses made a beautiful picture.

One of the most popular flower arrangement designs today is line, and this was brought out in the next arrangement, done in a white pottery vase, with the use of antheriums, an exotic red flower, and white gardenias. This made a very striking example of color and line arrangement.

In the next illustration, a large copper container was used, lined with turquoise. A "Daisy" container held the flowers, which were orchid sweet peas and daffodils, with shrimp plant scattered here and there to give a note of green and to bring the arrangement over the edge of the container, so that the flowers and container were blended into one line, and so that the eye was not conscious of the fact that "there is a container, and there are the flowers." Whenever possible in flower arrangement the line of the container should be covered by foliage or flowers so that there is not a broken line distinguishing the two.

The lovely part of flower arrangement is the individual's personality which is displayed in that arrangement. No two people have ever done the same thing alike, and no one person can ever do the same thing twice exactly alike. That is why the work is so interesting to study.

A turquoise blue container was next used with a combination of reds, coppers and browns in the flowers. Marigolds (dwarf bronze and gold), daffodils, and euphorbia were used in this arrangement, held in place by a "Daisy" arranger. The euphorbia was the focal point because of its distinction.

An ornate container in the form of doves was used in the next illustration. Iris, a small bit of azalea and gladioli were arranged in line, the focal point of interest being a bunch of purple violets at the center of the container.

A natural pottery colored vase with turquoise trimming was used in arranging a group of red carnations. This was done in a very striking line arrangement, with the hemlock clippings as a packing in the large-mouth container.

An extraordinary picture was brought out in the arrangement of calla lilies. The container used was a massive, low bowl, and a needle point arranger was used, of Japanese make. Everything that the Japanese do in flower arrangement means something; they try to arrange their flowers so that the lines are always straight, and it looks as though we were coming to that arrangement also. Triangles are another of the Japanese traits, and with it all, flowers and material should always be made to look as natural as possible. In the line arrangement, the tallest flower is used to represent God, the

shortest to represent Earth, and in between the two is Man. These three heights of flower arrangement, together with the leaves of the calla lilies, themselves, made an extremely beautiful and exotic design.

In a piece of Mexican pottery of dark brown, with a long, slim neck, a very beautiful arrangement was done with three lavender tulips and California heather, the heather being used as a background for the tulips, which were used together with their leaves. To cover the neckline of the container, begonia leaves were used to bring out the design and add a note of green.

When doing an arrangement in a glass container, it is very important that the stems of the flowers also form a line when it is visible through the glass. In order that the line may not be confused and tangled looking, the foliage should be removed up as far as the water line. The stems should be varying lengths, but one or two of them should touch the bottom of the container, or come very close to touching the bottom, to give this line in the container. Snap dragons, white tulips and white anemone from California were used, the snap dragons illustrating the spike type flower, and the tulip the round flower.

Combinations of designs of flowers, together with the shape and coloring in the container, all make for the complete picture in flower arrangement. If the container is painted with a motif on the face of it, flowers that will blend with that motif should be used in the container. One should also always be very careful to obliterate the line of the container by placing either foliage or flowers over the end of it, thereby bringing flowers and containers into a perfect unit.

There were some valuable hints given as to cutting and preserving flowers, so that they may last as long as possible after cut. First of all, all flowers should be cut with a sharp knife, preferably a pen knife, with a slanting cut. Scissors are apt to pinch the stems so the flowers cannot drink and keep themselves alive. Some flowers, such as euphorbia, hollyhock and heliotrope, must have their stem ends burned immediately after cutting to seal them, in order that they will not wilt. Gardenias drink through their petals more than through their stems, and if the petals are kept nicely sprinkled, they will hold very well indeed. After the flowers have been arranged in a container, it is not necessary to take them out every day to cut their stems

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, 1939

and give them fresh water. It would be almost impossible to get them back into the same arrangement twice, and therefore, the thing to do is to place them in the sink and let the water run in and out of the container for five minutes, not removing the flowers. This will freshen the water and at the same time will do away with the necessity of removing the flowers to change the water and the consequent re-arrangement.

The lecture was concluded with the well-known quotation: "If a man have a loaf of bread in both hands, he should exchange one loaf for flowers, for bread feeds the body, but flowers feed the soul."

"LURE AND LORE OF WILD FLOWERS"

By J. Henry Tiney, Royal Attractions, Boston

Thursday, February 16, 1939

I have come here to introduce to you some of my friends. They are not human friends but plant friends and I hope that after seeing them and meeting them you will be able to recognize them when you meet them and that you will consider them your friends as I consider them my friends.

Plants are almost everywhere and the varieties are nearly unnumbered. Directly or indirectly all animal life is dependent upon them. If you trace it back all of our animal life is directly dependent upon plants for existence so we really cannot get along without them.

Now, many of our common wild flowers are closely related to the plants that we use for food and the plants that are related to other commercial varieties. That is, some of the things that you may have on your table are very closely related to wild plants.

The plant world is divided into four great divisions and these in turn have been divided into divisions until we finally come down to the family, then to the genus and the species.

The mushroom is the most common commercial fungus.

Ferns deserve a great deal more attention than we usually give them for, with their foliage and size and frond formation, they add a great deal to the beauty of the out-of-doors.

Mono-cotyledons are those plants which have seeds containing but one food storage compartment. Most of the mono-cotyledons have their floral parts in threes.

Asparagus is one of the commercial members of the lily family although most of us never thought of asparagus as having been a part of that family. The iris is very closely related to the lily and by many botanists is classed with it.

The orchid family is a large family containing about three thousand species scattered all over the world. Common to this group is the well-known pink lady slipper. The shady lady slipper is our most

beautiful northern orchid. Sometimes we may find them with a single blossom, sometimes with two blossoms and once in a while with three blossoms on a single plant. The wild calla is also a member of this family.

The cereal grasses, wheat, rye, corn and oats, are also members of this family.

The dio-cotyledons are those plants which have seeds containing two food storage compartments. In other words, the seeds can be divided into two parts, such as the bean. Most of our trees belong to this group; the shrubs and a large proportion of our herbs also belong to this class.

Most of the members of the nightshade have poisonous qualities. A plant which was grown in gardens and called love apple is another member of this family. It was formerly grown for its beautiful fruit. Now it is grown for its fruit but we like also to drink its juice. It is the tomato.

Potatoes belong to the nightshade family and show some of the poisonous qualities of their neighbor when it is sunburned. Tobacco also belongs to the family containing poisonous nicotine.

In May, we find a member of the madder family much in evidence—bluets or innocence. And soon after, another member of the family is easily found, the partridge berry, with its two blossoms. Coffee is our principal commercial member of the madder family and also certain types of medicines notably among which is quinine.

Well-known members of the composite family of which there are about a thousand different genera and nine thousand species scattered all over the world are the robin's plantain, yarrow and golden ragwort.

Of the six hundred members of the morning glory family only one grows in the north in a wild state. The commercial member of the morning glory family is the sweet potato.

To many persons the violet is just simply a violet. There are in fact over twenty varieties of violets. The Johnny-jump-up or Canadian violet is quite different from our ordinary violets in that it has a branching stem with many blossoms and quite differently shaped leaves. The pansy is our cultivated violet and quite varied as to color.

The rose family with its sub-orders contains about a thousand

species. The wild strawberry is one of our earliest members of the family to be stirring and right about the same time and in about the same localities you will find a yellow blossom which some people call yellow strawberry but which is not a strawberry. It is cinquefoil. All blackberries and raspberries belong to the rose family. Other commercial members of this same family are peaches, plums and apples.

The legume family contains about 6,500 species, some herbs, some shrubs and some trees. The trees which are native here are members of the legume family as are also all the clovers.

To the mustard family which is characterized by four petals instead of the usual five as is the rose family, are the wild mustard or kale and the commercial members of the family are broccoli, cauliflower, turnip, radishes, and cabbage as well as some other greens.

When you find these plants don't pick them all. Help them, give them, as you would your human friends, a chance to live. Save some for seed so that those who come after you can see some of the beauty which you have seen.

At the end of the lecture some very interesting slides on seed germination were shown, depicting the actual growth and activity which takes place in the development of seeds before growth is established above ground. The seeds were grown beneath glass and were well-watered. The first activity noticeable was the swelling of the seeds. Then tiny roots appeared which in turn sent out side shoots. Considerable growth has taken place and yet nothing appears above ground. The underground roots have now become a maze. Although these seeds were planted in the same soil and under the same conditions, there is considerable dissimilarity in their growth. Two tiny leaves finally appear above the ground and the growing motion is clearly discernible. This motion continues through quite a period of the growth of the plant.

"SUNSHINE PAINTINGS"

Illustrated Lecture

By Mr. Robert S. Lanning and Miss Marianne Channon,
Royal Attractions, Boston

Thursday, February 23, 1939

This afternoon we were bidden to accompany the lecturer on an adventure with a camera to see paintings with sunshine, and to see the invisible. The camera adventure was in no sense a travelogue, as the majority of the pictures were taken in and around Providence, with very few exceptions which were taken in nearby New England, and the Cape. All were in natural color.

As an explanation as to how the slides are made, the speaker went into some detail. Briefly, the original negative is turned, by chemical processes, into a positive emulsion. Now, when the plates are made, the glass is first coated with what is called a color screen, consisting of minute dots of color (3,000 to 5,000 dots to a square inch), the dots being red, green, and dark blue violet. By the mixture of these three colors of light, every tint and shade of color visible to the human eye can be reproduced, and when these colors are taken together, all of them in proportion in which which they are present in this color screen, they will produce white light and natural color.

Surely it is agreed that there is more in the beauty of nature than can be seen or photographed by any process. In the beauty of nature there is something that must be seen with the heart rather than the eye, some deeper significance, some inner meaning, some message for us, some invisible something which the poets see and write about.

> "Like a slow child that does not heed,
> I stand at Summer's knees,
> And through the tremor of the wood I spell
> That life and love are good. I learn to read."

The adventure started on a cold winter's day, scarcely any color to be seen, simply the blue sky and the white of the snow, yet beauti-

ful in its simplicity and its purity. A temple, with huge columns was seen, and from that, the trees coated with ice, bending low over the frozen lake, all Nature locked in the iron grip of winter. Snow and leafless trees, but something more, something invisible.

"The trees are not afraid to lay
Their lovely sheltering leaves away.
'Tis only little folks who fear to let
Their naked souls appear."

Now, the snow is beginning to melt away, winter is losing its grip, and a bit of color appears in the trees; every stream is a raging torrent as the yoke of winter is thrown off at last. We see willows bending low over a placid lake. And then, beautiful gardens, filled with the first harbingers of spring. The yellow daffodils and crocus in many colors peeping up from the green grass; and later the hyacinths with their formal heads lifting to feel the breath of spring. Golden forsythia made a beautiful background for a formal garden, with green lawns and a bird bath to welcome the first early feathery visitors. And in the orchard, the delicate pink and white of thousands of apple blossoms, like a bride's veil, in sharp contrast to the deep pink of the peach blossoms, and the delicate coloring of the flowering dogwood.

"Fears of what may come to pass,
I cast them all away
Among the clover-scented grass,
Among the new mown hay.
Among the husking of the corn
Where drowsy poppies nod
Where ill thoughts die and good are born
Out in the fields with God."

And now, early summer, with swans on the lake surrounded by low-hanging willows, red poppies in the rock garden, with hundreds of flowers and plants bordering stone steps leading down to a quiet pool in the midst of the garden. Beneath the shade of the overhanging trees, looking down into the sunlit rock garden beyond, we find a little stream trickling over the rocks to form the pool.

And then to Roger Williams Park, in Providence, with its hosts of tulips and green velvety lawns, leading down to quiet streams bor-

dered with trees. And the old gardener, whose life is built around the flowers, tends them reverently.

"Give fools their gold, and knaves their power
Let fortune's totals rise and fall
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,
Or plants a tree, is more than all."

The scene shifts to mid-summer, and around the quiet pool now bloom scores of lilies, in their white purity, and hollyhocks of the most delicate shades of pink. And in the pool, red and pink water lilies, reflecting their loveliness for all to see. Deep scarlet and lighter pink geraniums, making a striking picture with the rich lawn and green trees in the background. Phlox, along the stream, mingles with rows and rows of purple iris to create breathtaking loveliness.

Probably none of the flowering shrubs makes a more glorious display than the different azaleas and rhododenrons in the park. And on the estate of Mr. Dexter, on Cape Cod, they astound one with their loveliness, scattered here and there among the walks and drives, in great clusters of color. This estate also boasts some of the most beautiful peonies in existence—row upon row of beautiful flowers ranging from pure white to deepest scarlet.

And then the season brings us the roses, in beautiful bowers of color. Yellow climber, Mrs. Arthur Curtis James, the first yellow climber which was hardy in the New England winters. The pink climber with thousands of blooms, completely covering the ancient stone wall to which they cling. And to make the scene more like fairyland, white baby's breath seems to float upon the air like snowflakes in the middle of summer. And over white trellises and arbors, the pink climbers form a roof of fragrant bloom.

But as the rose petals fall, and we feel the tang in the air, autumn is heralded, the time when Nature paints her most gorgeous pictures, and when Man and Nature prepare for the winter.

"When the frost is on the pumpkin
And the fodder's in the shock."

We see pools of water like mirrors, reflecting the lovely red and gold of the trees, the brilliant reds and the rich yellow and orange.

Sunnyside Greenhouses, November 1939

The chrysanthemums show their lovely bloom, telling us that winter will soon be upon us, but giving us their proud display of color until the very end.

And as autumn advances, the brilliant shades fading to dull brown and gray, we realize that winter is almost here again. The glorious coloring with which the autumn comes to a close always reminds one of the sunset at the end of the day, and none of the beauties of Nature has inspired more beautiful music and more lovely poetry. And as you see the sunsets, picture to yourselves an old man with a white beard, sitting on the shore of England looking over the Atlantic at sunset time, watching the ships put out to sea on the flood tide, and realizing that he has come to the sunset time of life, and that any day he may receive his sailing orders calling on him to voyage out on the uncharted seas of Eternity—Alfred Lord Tennyson, Poet Laureate of England.

So we come near to the end of a little adventure in seeing the invisible. Tired from a day in the open, we pause to picture the dying glory of the sunset as we walk homeward along the bank of the lake, and we are reminded of the verse:

"Today I have grown tall from walking with the trees."

And as we stand to catch a final glimpse of that last glow of color, just as the sun slips below the horizon, we realize that while we may not have the gift of expression as the poets and composers, still if we will look at this world with open hearts as well as with open eyes, we will see the invisible, and each of us may, as Shakespeare said,

"Find tongues in trees, books in the running brooks
Sermons in stones, and good in everything."

ANNUAL REUNION

March 16, 1939

The activities of the evening were begun with a reception in the Library which was decorated with artistically arranged bouquets of snapdragons, roses, and blue and white lilies. In the receiving line were Mr. and Mrs. Myron F. Converse, Mrs. Frank C. Smith, Jr., Dr. William B. Bailey and Rev. and Mrs. Walter A. Morgan. Dol Brissette's orchestra furnished music during the reception.

Immediately following the reception the members proceeded to the dining room which was made festive by the presence on each table of a bouquet of red roses. The divine blessing was invoked by Rev. Mr. Morgan, Pastor of the Chestnut Street Congregational Church, after which a savory roast turkey dinner was served by Mr. Lunt.

Following the dinner a short address of welcome was given by President Converse, at the conclusion of which Dr. William B. Bailey, the speaker of the evening was introduced. While the printed announcement of the Reunion referred to Dr. Bailey's subject as the "Itinerant American," Mr. Converse explained that this title was used in order not to startle the members with the real subject of Dr. Bailey's address which was "Hoboes."

Dr. Bailey's interest in hoboes began some years ago when he was placed in charge of the Organized Charities Association of New Haven, with the specific duty of ridding the city of hoboes. His method of approach to the subject was to study the hobo at close range and to this end he intimately associated with the hobo in an effort to find out what manner of man this genial knight of the road might be.

His first discovery was the fact that a hobo's main interests in life are where he is going to get his next meal, where he is going to sleep tonight, where he is going next and where his smoking tobacco is coming from. Added together, these comprise a considerable share of the interests of most of us, the principal difference being the difference in approach.

Every self-respecting hobo expects to eat five times a day and he usually does. But he doesn't always get what he wants to eat. For some reason or other, housewives labor under the delusion that above all else a hobo loves pie and cake. He doesn't. He despises it, and the highways of this country are lined with discarded pastry. What he likes more than anything else is two slices of bread, well-buttered, with a nice chunk of meat between them.

There is scarcely any problem at all to the hobo to get food. Getting a good place to sleep is extremely difficult. In bad weather about the only thing to do is to go to a lock-up and ask to be put up for the night and trust that in the morning they will let you off without pressing any charge of vagrancy.

A tramp never sleeps. He either "flops" or "pounds his ear" or "dosses." A doss house is a hobo lodging house. There are any number of doss houses in the larger cities all over the country. The most typical doss house in the country is the Bismarck Hotel in New York City. Outside the "hotel" hangs a sign "Nice clean beds, 10c." One goes up several flights of stairs to the doss. In the center of the room is a large stove which in winter is red hot. Around the room are the beds and they are quite interesting. There are two pieces of gas pipe about 30 inches apart that go from the floor to the ceiling, then six feet from them are two more pieces of gas pipe from the floor to the ceiling. Screwed into these are four more pieces of gas pipe, horizontal. That is the frame of the bed and across that is stretched a heavy striped cotton ticking. And there are three of them, one above the other.

If you have been well brought up you take off your shoes, your coat and your vest before you go to bed. You wrap your shoes up in your vest and that is your pillow. You lie down, feet to the fire and you pull your coat up over your shoulders and that is your bed. The air in that room has to be experienced to be appreciated. In the winter time, when the old stove is going good, about all you can say is that the air is worse than it is in summer, but you go in there in the summer time when the sun has been beating down on that tin roof all day, and it is considerably worse than in winter.

Dr. Bailey claims to have spent between fifty and sixty nights in the Bismarck and has always been convinced that the last night was the worst.

HARVESTING, CHARLES S. THAYER

The first thing that a hobo does when he gets out in the morning is to pan-handle and this is done in a variety of different ways. From Thanksgiving to the early part of January it is extremely easy for a hobo with a good hard luck story to get money and with any perseverance at all he will pull down anywhere from three to fifteen dollars a day. A hobo's hard luck story is made up about ten per cent of things that really happened to him and about ninety per cent of what he read in a book or heard someone else tell him, that he liked and added to his own story. He tells it so much that he not only believes it himself but feels hurt if you don't.

The best way and a very common way to get money is to take some money in your hand. There is seventeen cents. You go up to a man and say "Mister, I've got seventeen cents. If I had three cents more I would have twenty cents." Well, you admit that. "And if I had twenty cents I could pay my fare to the town up the road here where there is a job waiting for me," and it is a pretty mean man who won't come across with three cents to get a man a job in times like these!

Many a conference is held concerning the subject of jails, how big the cells are, what you have to sleep on, what kind of meals they serve, what they make you do in the line of work. And after the jail has been decided upon there is yet one question to be settled. The proper crime. You don't want to get sent up for thirty days and get let out right in the middle of February and you don't want to get sent up for six months and lose all the lovely spring weather.

The hobo has the urge to move. There was a time when he did his traveling by train. Then he took to automobile trucks but there are certain corporations which are mean enough to call to truck owners' attention their liability of transporting passengers in a truck and so drivers have been given orders to carry no more hoboes. So, reluctantly, they have had to go back to trains.

If you are going to travel on a passenger train you must travel blind baggage and if you are going to ride blind baggage you are going to ride in front of the second baggage car which is the blackest spot in all the landscape.

There is one thing you should never do. Never pick the first baggage car. That is right back of the tender and on these long rides

engines pick up water and they don't know when they have had enough and it pours over in back of the tender and soaks you, or those mean firemen will discover you and amuse themselves by throwing coal at you. Take the second baggage!

If you want to ride in a freight car pick an empty cattle car in the summer time. Don't ride in an ordinary box car. That is dangerous, dangerous because you are liable to get along a siding and the door will be shut and there you are and there is no place on earth as hot as a box car on a siding on a summer day.

If worse comes to worse you can ride the trucks down underneath the freight car over the wheels but Bug House Mary of Boston lost her life right here in one of the Brookfields riding the truck.

Dr. Bailey's solution for ridding the city of hoboes was to so manage things that they would have plenty of work and plenty of baths. Hoboes loathe a bath and their reasons for scorning the beauty of the bath are myriad.

Providing work for the hobo presents a number of problems. The work must be something which does not take much skill; it must be something in which you can't injure the machinery; something must be provided whereby the raw material cannot be injured—and all that cord wood does is to get better seasoned as it stands. Cutting wood is the answer and the buck saw is the ideal tool. You can't do much damage to a buck saw. Of course the men objected to working. They were sick but it was always a hidden ailment like sciatica, rheumatism or lumbago, that couldn't be seen.

Dr. Bailey concluded that he was with the Organized Charities Association about ten years and during that time they spent about $300,000.00 and they got it all back but $4.00. Here hoboes were given a place to sleep, were cleaned up and given all they wanted to eat and it cost the City of New Haven forty cents a year.

At the conclusion of the lecture by Dr. Bailey the Worcester Light Opera Company presented the delightful "Trial by Jury," a light opera by Gilbert and Sullivan. Dancing followed, with music by Dol Brissette's orchestra.

INDEX

	Page
Officers and Committees	2
Reports	
President's Address	5
Secretary's Report	7
Treasurer's Report	12
Librarian's Report	15
Judge of Fruit	18
Judge of Vegetables	20
Finance Committee	23
Annual Meeting of the Society	24
Annual Meeting of the Trustees	25
Annual Meeting of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions	28
Lectures	
"Trees"	29
Synopsis of "Adventures in Rose Growing"	35
"Garden Pictures Through the Year"	40
"Color—Artistic Arrangement of Flowers and Their Care"	44
"Lure and Lore of Wild Flowers"	49
"Sunshine Paintings"	52
Annual Reunion	57

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1939

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RULES MUST BE READ CAREFULLY

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1. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

2. Every Flower or Plant entered in a class of named varieties should be correctly named.

3. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibition, etc.

4. No person shall make more than one entry of the same variety or be awarded more than one premium under the same number.

5. The Judges may correct, before the close of any exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

6. The cards of exhibitors competing for premiums shall be reversed, until after premiums are awarded.

7. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

8. **All articles for exhibition must be in the Hall and ready for inspection by the Judges by 2 o'clock unless otherwise specified. Otherwise they will be ruled out. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions. Open to the public from 3 to 9 o'clock.**

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

11. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

12. The Judges may exclude from competition all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

13. The Committee on Arrangements has power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change desirable.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetable, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

15. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens for trial and examinations, if requested.

16. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers for competition, the number of blooms, clusters, sprays or spikes shown is not restricted except that it is expected the exhibitor shall use only a sufficient number to make a well-balanced display. All shall be of one color and of one variety in the same vase, except Displays, Vases, Baskets, Standards, or otherwise specified in the schedule. The Judge will consider the quality of the flowers rather than the quantity.

17. ☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

18. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits which is not distinctly specified in the schedule.

19. In Table Decorations, collections and displays of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Vases, and Baskets, where the number of exhibits exceeds the number of premiums offered, the Judge *may* award prizes to any worthy exhibits not receiving a premium.

The maximum prize for Vases, Standards, and Baskets shall be two dollars.

20. All premiums that are not claimed within one year after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

21. U. P. Hendrick's "Fruits of New York," and S. A. Beach's "The Apples of New York," will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue. Elmer D. Smith & Co. Catalogue to be used for Chrysanthemums by the Judges.

22. While the Society will take reasonable precautions for the safety of the property of exhibitors, it will be responsible in no case for any loss or damage that may occur.

Scale of Points

Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.—

Arrangement	30 points
Quality of blooms	40 "
Number of varieties	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Lilies.—

Size and color of bloom	35 points
Number of perfect flowers and buds on stem	35 "
Arrangement	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Displays.—

Arrangement	40 points
Quality	45 "
Variety	15 "

Collections.—

Quality	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Variety	30 "

Table Decoration.—

Quality of Flowers	50 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with accessories	30 "
Artistic arrangement of whole	20 "

Special Funds

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a list of the Special Funds of the Worcester County Horticultural Society the income of which is devoted to the purpose stated. The date prefixed to each indicates the year in which the fund was established.

1888. Francis Henshaw Dewey Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for the purchase of books.

1898. William Eames Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for the promotion of apple culture.

1906. Frederick A. Blake Fund. $1,000.00.
Income only to be used in providing Medals to be awarded to the originators of new varieties of Fruits or Flowers, preference always being given to residents of Worcester County.
In case that the Worcester County Horticultural Society does not find occasion to award medals for New Fruits or Flowers, the said income may be used for special premiums for Orchids or other choice Greenhouse Plants and Flowers.

1907. Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious exhibits of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

1922. Edwin Draper Fund. $300.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Horticultural exhibitions held under the direction of said Society.

1924. Miss Frances Clary Morse Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1937. George and Belle McWilliam Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits and Vegetables

1939

☞The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judge to *Rule 12*.

12. The Judges may exclude from competition all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

Special Rules

1. Exhibitors should have all specimens correctly and legibly named and the number of varieties written on the entry cards, notice of which will be taken by the judges in awarding the premiums.

2. While it is expected that exhibitors will take pains to correctly name their exhibits, the judges will not exclude an exhibit for mistake in nomenclature.

3. In all exhibitions of lilies the pollen may be removed.

By vote of the trustees, all entries must be made to the Secretary and all cards made out by him or his assistants.

Spring Exhibition

Thursday, March 9, 3 to 9 p. m.

Friday, March 10, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Saturday, March 11, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Sunday, March 12, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

Notify Secretary four weeks in advance for space

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Class I	Garden Displays	1150.00
Class II	Plant Displays	
Class III	Rock Gardens Not to exceed 100 square feet	125.00
Class IV	Cut Flowers	75.00
Class V	Fruit	75.00
Class VI	Vegetables	75.00

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Class VII	Carnations	50.00

Worcester Garden Club Exhibit

Thursday, April 27

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 1.	Display, 24 square feet			4.00	3.00	2.00	

Table Decorations.—

No. 2.	Oblong table laid for four covers	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

No restrictions.
Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Carnations.—

A. Basket of white
Basket of dark pink
Basket of light pink
Basket of any other color

Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.

Plant Displays.—

No. 3. Plants in Bloom and Foliage Plants. Sixty dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 4. For any variety, eight dollars may be used for prizes.

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 5.	Hollow Crown	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 6.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 7.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce.—

No. 8.	Six heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Radish.—

No. 9.	Two bunches. Six in each bunch		1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 10.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

May Exhibition

Thursday, May 11

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 11.	Display, flowering shrubs permissible. 24 square feet.		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 12.	Medium basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 13.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spring Bulbs, open culture.—

No. 14.	Display		4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Pansy.—

No. 15.	Twenty vases, one flower with foliage in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Zonale Geraniums, in bloom.—

No. 16.	Six plants		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Table Decorations, Spring Flowers.—

No. 17.	Round table, laid for four covers. Roses prohibited. No other restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Plant Displays.—

No. 18. For exhibits—no restrictions as to where grown or by whom, $60.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Calendula.—

No. 19.	Arranged in Bowl or Basket		3.00	2.00	1.00

Dandelion.—

No. 20.	One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce.—

No. 21.	Six heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 22.	One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Radish, two bunches, six in each bunch.—

No. 23.	Globe		1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 24.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 25.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Onion.—

No. 26.	Two bunches, six in each bunch		1.50	1.00	.50

Iris Exhibition

Thursday, June 8

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Iris, German.—

No. 27.	Display			8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
No. 28.	Twenty vases, three stems in a vase preferably named	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 29.	Basket			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 30.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Azalea.—

No. 31.	Display in vases			3.00	2.00	1.00

Rhododendron.—

No. 32.	Displays in vases			3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 33.	Vase or Basket			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Lupinus.—

No. 34.	Vase			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 35. Vase of Roses. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Zonale Geraniums.—

No. 36.	Twenty vases, one truss in each			3.00	2.00	1.00

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 37.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 38.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 39.	One-half peck			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 40.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Beet.—

No. 41.	Twelve specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce.—

No. 42.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Onion.—

No. 43.	Two bunches, six each		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPEARING ON PAGES 3 AND 4, GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO THE FOLLOWING:

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged, they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

Peony Exhibition

Thursday, June 15

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 44. From hardy plants and shrubs outdoor culture, *to be named*	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 45. Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Siberian Iris.—

No. 46. Medium basket			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 47. Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 48. Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 49. Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 50. Twenty vases, one flower in each		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Foxglove.—

No. 51. Vase of twelve spikes			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Aquilegia.—

No. 52. Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia.—

No. 53. Four plants in bloom				3.00	2.00	1.00

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 54. Any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 55. Victoria		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rose Exhibition

Thursday, June 22, open from 3 to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

Roses.—

No. 56.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 57.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 58.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 59.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 60.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.				
No. 61.	Vase of roses, 12 blooms	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50 1.00
No. 62.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms		3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 63.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms		3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 64.	Display of cut climbing roses. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes				
No. 65.	Basket of roses	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Special Prizes
Miss Frances C. Morse Fund

B.	Table decoration of roses, oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitors	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Peonies.—

No. 66.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 67.	Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Hardy Flowers, to be named.—

C.	Display of outdoor varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 68.	Senator Dunlap				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 69.	Howard No. 17	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 70.	Culver			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 71.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 72.	New varieties not scheduled			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 73.	Fairfax			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 74.	Four baskets of strawberries, any variety				3.00	2.00	1.00

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 75.	For any named variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.	

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 76.	Thomas Laxton	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 77.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 78.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, six heads.—

No. 79.	Big Boston Type	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, June 29

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 80.	Display	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	
No. 81.	Basket			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—

No. 82.	Twelve vases, three stems in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Campanula.—

No. 83.	Display			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	

Delphinium.—

No. 84.	One vase, not more than twelve spikes	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 85.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.							

Peonies.—

No. 86.	Vase				3.00	2.00	1.00	

Special Prizes Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

D.	Table Decorations. Round table laid for four covers		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

This call is intended for exhibitors who do not exhibit in other table decorations during the year. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 87.	Howard No. 17	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 88.	Sample				1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 89.	Dorset			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 90.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 91.	Collections, not more than six varieties		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 92. For any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 93.	Black Tartarian	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 94.	Gov. Wood	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 95. Best display, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 96. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Beet, open culture.—

No. 97.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot.—

No. 98.	Two bunches, six in each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.

No. 99.	Gradus	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 100.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, three specimens.—

No. 101.	Any variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 6

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 102. Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 103. Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in call for large displays during the year.

Basket.—

No. 104.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 105. Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 106. Ten vases, one stem in a vase, preferably named	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Delphinium.—

No. 107. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Lilium Candidum.—

No. 108. Vase	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Wild Flowers, no duplicates.—

No. 109. Fifteen vases, not more than five stems in a vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 110. Collection of cut climbing roses, not less than six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 111. Downing's Bride	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 112. Ten dollars may be used for prizes. Preference given to worthy varieties of recent introduction.					
No. 113. Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Raspberry, Black Cap, one pint.—

No. 114. Named variety	1.50	1.00	.50	

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 115.	Early varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 116.	Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Gooseberry, one quart.—

No. 117.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 118.	Coe's Transparent		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 119.	Montmorency	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 120.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 121. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 122.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 123.	Sutton's Excelsior	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 124.	Alderman	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 125.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 126. Not to exceed 24 square feet, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No 127.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Sweet Pea Exhibition

Thursday, July 13

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 128. Ten vases, not more than 25 flower stems in a vase — 4.00 3.00 2.00

No. 129. Table Decoration—Sweet Peas, round table laid for four covers, Gypsophila may be used. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance — 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Sweet Peas.—

No. 130. Small basket, any green may be used — 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

E. Collection of Sweet Peas, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Japanese Iris.—

No. 131. Basket — 3.00 2.00 1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 132. Display, not exceeding 30 square feet — 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Lilium Regale.—

No. 133. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Centaurea.—

No. 134. Display, Gypsophila may be used — 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00

Petunia.—

No. 135. Twenty vases, one flower in each — 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 136.	Latham	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 137.	Cuthbert		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 138.	Any other red variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 139. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 140.	Perfection	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 141.	White Grape		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 142.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck—

No. 143.	Telephone	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 144.	Wax	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 145.	Green Pod	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 146.	Three specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 147.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, Iceberg.—

No. 148.	Twelve heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 149.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 20

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 150.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 151.	Standard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—

No. 152.	Display			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 153.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Flowers to be grown by the exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 154.	Five vases, 25 flower stems in vase		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 155.	Twelve vases			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hemerocallis.—

No. 156.	Collection				2.50	2.00	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 157.	Yellow Transparent			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 158.	Any red variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 159. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry.—

No. 160.	One quart				1.50	1.00	.50

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 161.	Wilder			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 162	Sweet, any named variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 163.	Any named variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 164.	Any variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, twelve heads.—

No. 165.	Any variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 27

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 166.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 167.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for large displays during the year.

Gladiolus.—

No. 168.	Ten vases, named varieties, one spike in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 169.	Large vase	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Annuals.—

No. 170.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 171.	Astrachan	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 172.	Yellow Transparent	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 173. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 174.	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 175.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 176.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 177.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 178.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 179.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 180.	Irish Cobbler	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 181.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Vegetables.—

F. Display, Round Table, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 3

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 182. Basket 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

No. 183. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes, highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Gladiolus.—

No. 184. Display. 8.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

Larkspur, annual.—

No. 185. Display 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Salpiglossis.—

No. 186. Display 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 187. Fifteen vases, one cluster in each 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Zinnia.—

No. 188. Twenty vases, one flower in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 189. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Special Prizes Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

G. Display of Cut Flowers 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for twenty vases or displays during the year.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 190.	Cultivated		2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 191.	Oldenburg	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 192.	Astrachan	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 193.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 194.	Dwarf Horticultural	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 195.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 196.	Copenhagen	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 197.	Any other named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 198.	Yellow, Sweet	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 199.	Rose	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 200.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, open culture, twelve specimens.—

No. 201.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus Exhibition

Thursday, August 10

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 202. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 203. Standard of gladiolus 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50
No other standards to be shown.

No. 204. Twenty vases, one spike in each 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Aster, large flowered, long stem.—

No. 205. Vase of 20 blooms 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Salpiglossis.—

No 206. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Phlox Drummondi.—

No. 207. Display 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Annuals.—

No. 208. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Flowers on a Mirror.—

No. 209. Small vase to be shown on a mirror. Vase and mirror to be furnished by the society. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 210. Williams 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 211. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 212. Varieties not scheduled 1.50 1.00 .50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 213.	Carman			1.50 1.00	.50
No. 214.	Any other variety			1.50 1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 215. Japanese varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 216.	Any named variety (excepting summer varieties)		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 217.	Dwarf, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 218.	Pole, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, String, one-half peck.—

No. 219.	Kentucky Wonder		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, Sweet, twelve ears.—

No. 220.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 221.	Any named variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 222. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Cucumber, for pickles.—

No. 223.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, August 17

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 224. Basket. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Zinnia.—

No. 225. Display, notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Dahlia.—

No. 226. Display. Single, pompon, and miniature 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Display of Garden Flowers.—

H. Not to exceed 24 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

* * *

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 227. Small container to be shown on a mirror. Exhibitors may use own containers. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Aster, single or anemone.—

No. 228. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 229. Early McIntosh 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 230. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Plums, twelve specimens.—

No. 231. Washington 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 232. Bradshaw 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 233. Imperial Gage 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 234. For varieties not scheduled, three dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 235. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 236. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Pole, one-half peck.—

No. 237.	Shell	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 238.	String, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 239.	Sweet, not less than twelve rows	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 240.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

No. 241. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, August 24

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 242.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 243.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Aster, large flowered.—

No. 244.	Twenty vases, three blooms in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 245.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Dahlia.—

LARGE FLOWERED.—

No. 246.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Zinnia.—

SMALL FLOWERED VARIETY.—

No. 247.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 248.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Verbena.—

No. 249.	Basket or Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Five Miniature Containers.—

No. 250. Display. A group of five miniature containers, 6 inches over all in height. Containers to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitors. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00.

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 251.	Porter				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 252.	Red Gravenstein	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 253.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.						

Plum.—

No. 254.	Display, no restriction as to arrangements			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 255.	Golden Jubilee			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 256.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 257.	Clapp's Favorite	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 258.	Any named variety			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 259.	Harris's Early			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 260.	Bell Type			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 261. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 31

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 262.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 263. Pair mantel vases. 18-inch space. Vases to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 264.	Standard—Dahlias predominating	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Gladiolus.—

No. 265.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Aster.—

No. 266.	Display, not exceeding 25 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Scabiosa.—

No. 267.	Vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 268.	Vase		3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 269.	Gravenstein	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 270.	Maiden's Blush				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 271.	Wealthy		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, Crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 272.	Hyslop	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 273.	Champion				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 274.	Seedlings				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 275.	Crawford (early)			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 276. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 277. New varieties. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 278.	Golden Varieties		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 279.	Lombard	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 280.	Burbank	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 281.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

No. 282. For Japanese varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 283. Other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 284.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 285.	Moore's		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 286.	Ontario		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 287.	Varieties not scheduled		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 288.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 289.	Fredonia	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 290.	Squash	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 291.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 292.	Bonny Best	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 293.	Beauty	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 294.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, one-half peck.—

No. 295.	Dwarf Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 296.	Pole Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 297.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched (named) six specimens.—

No. 298.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot, twelve specimens.—

No. 299.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Egg Plant.—

No. 300.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 301. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, September 7

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 302.	Display.	Class 1			5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 303. Metal container of cut flowers, container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 304.	Twenty vases, one flower in each vase			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 305.	Vase or basket	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus.—

No. 306.	Fifteen vases, one spike in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 307.	New varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 308.	Wealthy	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 309.	Bartlett	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 310.	Louise Bonne de Jersey				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 311.	Urbaniste				1.50	1.00	.50

No. 312. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 313.	Crawford (late)	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 314.	Elberta	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 315.	Display, no restriction as to arrangement	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 316.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 317.	Brighton			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 318.	Campbell			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 319.	Lindley			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 320.	Worden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 321.	Concord	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 322.	Delaware		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 323.	Niagara	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 324.	Pocklington			1.50	1.00	.50
No 325.	Moore's Diamond.			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 326. For other varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 327. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 328.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Melon, three specimens.—

No. 329.	Green Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 330.	Yellow Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 331.	Water		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato.—

No. 332. Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Vegetables.—

I. Display to cover 24 square feet.
Notify the Secretary two days in advance 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

Dahlia Exhibition

Thursday, September 14

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 333. Fifty vases, one flower in each. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

No. 334. Twelve vases, one flower in each 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

No. 335. Single varieties, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 336. Basket of large flowered 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

POMPON.

No. 337. Twenty vases, three sprays in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Flower Arrangement.—

No. 338. Not to cover more than 24 square feet. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Receptacles to be furnished by the exhibitors. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. No baskets.

SCALE OF POINTS BY WHICH THE ABOVE CLASS IS TO BE JUDGED

Quality of flowers	40 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with receptacles	35 "
Arrangement of flowers	25 "

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 339. Cut flowers in vases. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Edwin Draper Fund

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

J. Display of Potted Plants. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 340. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 341.	Seckel	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 342.	Any variety, not scheduled				1.50	1.00	.50

Peach.—

No. 343.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 344.	Orange			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grapes.—

No. 345. Display of Grapes. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 346.	Warren			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 347.	Golden Hubbard	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 348.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.						

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 349.	Red			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 350.	Savoy				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 351.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 352.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Turnip.—

No. 353.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Broccoli.—

No. 354.	Three specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, September 21

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 355. Display. Fifty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the secretary two days in advance.

No. 356. Basket 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

This number is intended for growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

Cosmos.—

No. 357. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Marigold.—

No. 358. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, one standard box, standard pack.—

No. 359. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 360. Hubbardston 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 361. Tompkins King 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 362. McIntosh 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 363. For other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 364. Sheldon 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 365. Display, no restrictions as to arrangement. Twenty dollars to may used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Potato, six varieties (named).—

No. 366. Twelve specimens of each 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 367.	Green Delicious	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 368.	Any other variety, not scheduled	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cauliflower.—

No. 369.	Three specimens.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Edwin Draper Fund

Vegetables.—

K.	Collection not to exceed 25 varieties	10.00	8.00	7.00	6.00 5 00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, September 28

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public f om 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 370. Display 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Standard of Cut Flowers.—

No. 371. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Dried Flowers, Statice, Strawflowers, Lunaria (Honesty).—

No. 372. Display. 4.00 3.50 2.00 1.00

Table Decorations of Flowers.—

No. 373. Oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, one standard box, standard pack.—

No. 374. Any variety not scheduled 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 375. Sutton Beauty 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Display of Fruit.—

No. 376. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 377. Bosc 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 378. Collection of not less than five varieties, three clusters each. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Pumpkins, three specimens.—

No. 379. Sweet 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 380.	Any named variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsley.—

No. 381.	One-half peck	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peppers.—

No. 382. Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 383.	Golden		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 384.	Other varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 385.	Blue Hubbard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

L.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 16 square feet	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

Thursday, October 5

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 386. Display—$40.00 may be awarded for prizes.

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 387. Cut flowers in vases. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, one standard box, standard pack.—

No. 388.	McIntosh			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 389.	Baldwin	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 390.	Bellflower					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 391.	Winter Banana					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 392.	R. I. Greening			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 393.	Northern Spy			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 394.	Palmer					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 395.	Roxbury Russet			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 396.	Cortland				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 397.	Opalescent					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 398.	Delicious			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 399. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 400. Sweet varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 401. For varieties other than sweet not scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 402. For varieties that have been scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 403.	Angouleme					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 404.	Clairgeau				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 405.	Anjou		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 406. For varieties not scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 407. For varieties that have been scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, open culture.—

No. 408. For any variety, six clusters, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 409. Any variety, named, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 410.	Champion		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 411.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 412.	Golden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 413.	Any other varieties, not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Endive.—

No. 414.	Six specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Leeks.—

No. 415.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 416. For varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Salsify.—

No. 417.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 418.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 419.	Any variety, not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, October 19

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Ferns.—

No. 420. Display, potted ferns, named varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Specimen Fern.—

No. 421. One plant 3.00 2.00 1.00

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 422. Plants. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 423. Basket. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear.—

No. 424. Lawrence 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, one standard box, standard pack.—

No. 425. Baldwin 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

No. 426. Any other variety except McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

No. 427. Collection, not to exceed 10 varieties 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 428. Three flats, any variety 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 429. Any named variety 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Table Decorations—Fruit.—

No. 430. Round table laid for four covers, no restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 431. Yellow Globe Danvers 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 432. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Squash.—

No. 433.	Collection	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 434.	English varieties, not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00		.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 435.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grains.—

No. 436. Best exhibit, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Field Beans.—

No. 437 Best exhibit, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Ornamental Gourds (Unvarnished)

No. 438. Display. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Thursday, Nov. 9, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 10, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 11, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, Nov. 12, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Chrysanthemums.—

Use catalogue of Elmer D. Smith & Co. of Adrian, Michigan.

No. 439.	Twelve blooms, not less than six varieties, to be named	12.00	10.00	8.00
No. 440.	Collection of twenty-five large blooms, long stems	20.00	15.00	10.00
No. 441.	Pompons, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 442.	Single varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 443.	Korean varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 444.	Anemones, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 445.	Six specimen plants	10.00	8.00	6.00
No. 446.	One specimen plant, one plant in pot	3.00	2.00	1.00

Standard Commercial Varieties.—

Use catalogue of Elmer D. Smith & Co. of Adrian, Michigan.

No. 447.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 448.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 449.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Exhibition Varieties.—

No. 450.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 451.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 452.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Chrysanthemums.—

No. 453.	Basket of Pompons	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 454.	Basket of Single	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 455.	Basket of Anemones	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 456.	Basket	2.00	1.50	1.00

Garden Displays } A
Plant Displays } B — 775.00

Persons competing for these premiums must notify the Secretary three weeks before date of Exhibition.

M. **Special Exhibits.—**
Seventy-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

N. **Chrysanthemums.**—Best bloom 4.00 3.00 2.00

O. **Chrysanthemums.**—Large Flowers. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Special Prizes Offered by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage

P. **Table Decorations.**—A Thanksgiving table. No restrictions. Laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars to be used for prizes.

Fern Globes.—

No. 457.		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Terrariums.—

No. 458.	Large—Containers must be over 18 inches but must not exceed 36 inches in any dimension	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 459.	Small—Containers must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Fruits and Berries.—

No. 460.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00 .50

Physalis Franchettii (Chinese Lanterns).—

No. 461.	Basket				3.00	2.00	1.00 .50

Fruit Display.—

No. 462. No restriction as to arrangement. $40.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 463.	Baldwin	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 464.	McIntosh	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 465.	Delicious		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 466.	Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	
No. 467.	Fancy Basket of Apples	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	
No. 468.	Fancy Basket of Pears	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

Special Exhibition of Apples
William Eames Fund

A. Baldwin, best twelve.—

Three premiums	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

B. Northern Spy.—

Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50	

C. Delicious.—

Three premiums	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

D. Rhode Island Greening.—

Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50	

E. Roxbury Russet.—

Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50	

F. Sutton Beauty.—

Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50	

G. McIntosh.—

Three premiums	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

H. Any other Variety.—

Three premiums	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

* * *

Brussels Sprouts.—

No. 469. One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—						
No. 470.	Giant Pascal		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 471.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion, twelve specimens.—						
No. 472.	White Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 473.	Red Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 474.	Cracker			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 475.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Cabbage, three specimens.—						
No. 476.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Parsnip, twelve specimens.—						
No. 477.	Hollow Crown		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—						
No. 478.	Green Hubbard	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, twelve specimens.—						
No. 479.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, six specimens.—						
No. 480.	White Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 481.	Yellow Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Potato, twelve specimens.—						
No. 482.	Green Mountain		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 483.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 7, 1939.
Premiums will be paid on or after November 20, 1939.

THE LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Library Committee wish to call your attention to the Library and Reading Room, where the librarian is always ready to extend every facility possible to those in search of horticultural information.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

EDWARD W. BREED, Chairman — MRS. AMY W. SMITH
WILLIAM ANDERSON — HERBERT R. KINNEY
FLORENCE E. FIELD, Librarian

SOME OF THE RECENT ACCESSIONS TO THE LIBRARY

The Garden in Color, by Louise Beebe Wilder—1937
Irises, by F. F. Rockwell—1928
Peonies, by F. F. Rockwell—1938
The Garden of Gourds, by L. H. Bailey—1937
Everybody's Garden, by Frank A. Waugh—1930
Chrysanthemums, with Supplement on Forcing with the use of black cloth and training Cascade Chrysanthemums, by Alex. Laurie—1930
The Mushroom Handbook, by Louis C. C. Krieger—1936
Vines, by Miss Dorothy H. Jenkins—1937
Garden Making and Keeping, by Dr. Hugh Findlay
How to Grow Roses, by McFarland-Pyle—1937
The International edition of the 1938 Gladiolus Society Year Book
The 1937 Royal Horticultural Society Lily Year Book
Modern Dahlias, by J. Louis Roberts—1938
The Present-Day Rock Garden, by Sampson Clay (English), 1937
The Delphinium Year Book, —1937 (The American Delphinium Society)
Garden Bulbs in Color, by J. Horace McFarland, R. Marion Hatton, and Daniel J. Foley—1938
Flower Decoration (English), by Constance Spry—1933
Flowers in House and Garden (English), by Constance Spry—1937
The 1938 American Rose Annual, issued by The American Rose Society
Herbaceous Borders and the Waterside, by Richard Sudell—1938
The Gardener's Omnibus, by E. I. Farrington—1938
How to Know the Wild Flowers, by Francis Theodore Parsons—1935
Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden, by F. Schuyler Mathews—1937

Green Laurels, by Donald Culross Peattie—1936
Our Shade Trees, by Ephraim Porter Felt—1938
Creative Flower Arrangement, by Dorothy Biddle and Dorothea Blom—1938
Color in Everyday Life, by Louis Weinberg—1937
Soilless Growth of Plants, by Ellis and Swaney—1938
The Garden Dictionary, Edited by Norman Taylor—1936
Pioneering with Fruits and Berries, by George D. Aikin—1936
Roses of the World in Color, by J. Horace McFarland—1936
Succulent Plants, by H. Jacobsen—1935
The Identification of Trees and Shrubs, by F. K. Makins—1937
Japanese Flower Arrangement for Modern Homes, by Margaret Preininger—1936
Your City Garden, by Margaret McKenny and E.L.D. Seymour—1937
The Royal Horticultural Society Lily Book—1936
The American Rose Annual. Edited by J. Horace McFarland for The American Rose Society
American Delphinium Society Year Book—1936
Design in Flower Arrangement, by John Taylor Arms and Dorothy Noyes Arms—1937
The Book of Bulbs, by F. F. Rockwell—1932
The Complete Book of Gardening. Edited by Leonard Barron—1936
The Book of Shrubs, by Alfred C. Hottes—1937
Wild Gardens of New England, by Walter Prichard Eaton—1936
Cactus, by A. J. van Laren—1935
California Cactus, by E. M. Baxter—1935
The Gardener's How Book, by Chesla C. Sherlock—1935
Insect Enemies of Shade Trees, by Glenn W. Herrick—1935
1936 Gladiolus Year Book, New England Gladiolus Society
How to Know the Mosses, by Elizabeth Marie Dunham—1916
Ferns of the Vicinity of New York, by John Kunkel Small—1935
Bigger and Better Roses for Garden, House and Exhibition (English), by G. F. Mappin—1935
Lilies: Their Culture and Management, by H. Drysdale Woodcock and J. Coutts (London, 1935)
Rhododendrons and Azaleas, by Clement Gray Bowers—1935

A Year in the Rose Garden, by J. H. Nicolas—1936
The Garden Encyclopedia, Edited by E. L. D. Seymour—1936
Clematis (The Large and Small Flowered), by Ernest Markham (London, 1935)
Rock Gardens: How to Make and Maintain Them, by Lewis B. Meredith—1923
Plant Hunting on the Edge of the World, by F. Kingdon Ward (London, 1930)
Plant Propagation, by Alfred C. Hottes—1934
Daylilies, by Dr. A. B. Stout—1934

Worcester County Horticultural Society

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Offered to

Children of Worcester County

Exhibitions to be held Saturday, August 19
and Saturday, September 9, 1939
Horticultural Building, 30 Elm Street

Worcester, Massachusetts

Saturday, August 19

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—

No. 1. Not to exceed fifteen vases
2.00 1.50 1.25 1.00 .50 .25

No. 2. Bouquet, mixed cut flowers .75 .50 .25 .25

Zinnia.—

No. 3. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Asters.—

No. 4. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Petunia.—

No. 5. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Calendula.—

No. 6. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 7. Not to exceed fifteen vases 1.50 1.25 1.00 .50 .25

No. 8. Vase of Wild Flowers 1.00 .75 .50 .25 .25

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 9. Not to exceed 12 varieties
2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 .75 .50

Beets.—

No. 10. Six specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Summer Squash.—

No. 11. Two specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

String Beans.—

No. 12. Two quarts .75 .50 .25 .25

Potato.—

No. 13. Twelve specimens 1.00 .75 .50 .25

Sweet Corn.—

No. 14. Six ears 1.00 .75 .50 .25

Tomato.—

No. 15. Six specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Carrots.—

No. 16. Six specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Cucumber.—

No. 17. Two specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—

No. 18.	Not to exceed 15 vases		2.50	2.00	1.75	1.00
No. 19.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Asters.—

No. 20.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Petunia.—

No. 21.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Gladiolus.—

No. 22.	Basket		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 23.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 24.	Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 25.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25	

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 26	Not over 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00 .50

Potato.—

No. 27.	Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Beets.—

No. 28.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Carrots.—

No. 29.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Shell Beans.—

No. 30.	Two quarts		1.00	.75	.50	.25

String Beans.—

No. 31.	Two quarts		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Sweet Corn.—

No. 32.	Six ears		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Tomato.—

No. 33.	Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Cucumber.—

No. 34.	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Summer Squash.—

No. 35.	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Saturday, September 9

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 36.	Not to exceed 15 vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 37.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25
Cosmos.—							
No. 38.	Vase			.75	.50	.25	.25
Calendula.—							
No. 39.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Petunia.—							
No. 40.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Asters.—							
No. 41.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Zinnia.—							
No. 42.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Marigolds.—							
No. 43.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Gladiolus.—							
No. 44.	Basket			.75	.50	.25	.25
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 45.	Not to exceed 15 vases		1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 46.	Vase of Wild Flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 47.	Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50
Shell Beans.—							
No. 48.	Two quarts in pods			.75	.50	.25	.25
Beets.—							
No. 49.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Carrots.—							
No. 50.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 51.	Six ears		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Green Peppers.—

No. 52. Six specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25

Tomato.—

No. 53. Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Winter Squash.—

No. 54 Two specimens		1.00	.75	.25	.25

Potato.—

No. 55. Twelve specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Cucumber.—

No. 56. Two specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—

No. 57. Not to exceed 15 vases	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	
No. 58. Bouquet, mixed cut flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Petunia.—

No. 59. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Dahlias.—

No. 60. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Zinnia.—

No. 61. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Marigold.—

No. 62. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Cosmos.—

No. 63. One large vase	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Gladiolus.—

No. 64. Basket	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Wild Flowers.—

No. 65. Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 66. Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Dahlia.—

No. 67. Vase	1.00	.75	.50	.25	

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 68. Not to exceed 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50

Potato.—					
No. 69. Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—					
No. 70. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Beets.—					
No. 71. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—					
No. 72. Six ears	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Peppers.—					
No. 73. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—					
No. 74. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cabbage.—					
No. 75. Two specimens			.75	.50	.25
Winter Squash.—					
No. 76. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Celery.—					
No. 77. Three specimens			.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—					
No. 78. Two quarts in the pod		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Onion.—					
No. 79. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cucumber.—					
No. 80. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Prizes will be given for other meritorious exhibits.

Competition is open to all children of Worcester County under two classes. Those under 14 years and those between 14 and 21.

Only one child in a family can compete for the same prize.

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

All exhibits must be in the Hall ready for inspection by the Judges by 1 p. m. Exhibition will close at 4.30 p. m.

Prizes will be paid at the close of the exhibition.

Vases, plates and everything necessary for the exhibition of the flowers and vegetables will be furnished by the Horticultural Society.

Special Prizes Offered by Secretary Herbert R. Kinney

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts under 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts over 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

* * *

For further information apply to

HERBERT R. KINNEY,
Secretary.

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Reports of the Officers and Lectures

For the year ending December 5, 1940

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

For the Year 1940

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MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE
Worcester, Mass.

S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT
No. Grafton, Mass.

ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

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HERBERT R. KINNEY, of Worcester
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

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Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	Frederick H. Chamberlain	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Mrs. Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin	Harry I. Randall	Worcester
Mrs. Mary D. White	Holden	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester	George F. E. Story	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Myron F. Converse, 1940 — Harry Harrison, 1941

Leonard C. Midgley, 1942

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Chandler Bullock, 1940 — John H. Brooks, Jr., 1941

Walter S. Young, 1942

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith

William Anderson

Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary* — Mrs. Florence E. Field, *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

William Anderson
J. Frank Cooper
S. Lothrop Davenport
Allen J. Jenkins
Herbert R. Kinney
Leonard C. Midgley
Charles Potter
Mrs. Amy W. Smith

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

Joseph A. Allen
Elizabeth R. Bishop
Edward W. Breed
Ralph Breed
S. Lothrop Davenport
Mrs. Bertha G. Denny
Mrs. Florence E. Field
Mrs. Percy G. Forbes
Allen W. Hixon
Allyne W. Hixon
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore
William E. Morey
Charles Potter

Mrs. William W. Taft

Myron F. Converse, *President*

Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — Arthur H. Bellows

H. Ward Moore

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: William Anderson, Still River
FRUIT: S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton
VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed

Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*

Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

Mrs. Florence C. Emory
Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

ALBERT H. INMAN, *Vice-President*

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

One hundred years of continuous operation is the record with which we close the year's work of this Society and enter upon the program of another century.

The winter months were favored with a course of Thursday lectures which brought speakers possessed of information pertinent to the subjects assigned to them with the result that the large number of people who attended the various sessions were privileged to gather much valuable information therefrom.

At the conclusion of these lectures, the Annual Reunion of the Society was held on March 14, 1940, in our building, which had been thoroughly renovated since the fire of the previous Labor Day. The program consisted of a dinner served in the dining room with Dr. Burges Johnson of Union College, Schenectady, New York, as the speaker. His address on the subject of "The Yankee and His Ancestors," delivered in a scholarly and interesting manner, held the strict attention of his audience. The meeting then adjourned to the main hall, where the Embassy Club Male Quartette of Boston rendered an excellent program of familiar musical numbers. At the conclusion of the musical program and in pursuance of a custom of long standing, a Grand March was held in which many people participated and which was followed by dancing until a late hour—an evening well spent.

Then came the Spring Show which brought delight to a vast number of people who attended and witnessed the results of the work which had engaged weeks of time and attention of our exhibitors.

The weekly summer exhibits held each Thursday were attractive, and another successful season closed with the Chrysanthemum Show held in November. This exhibit, too, was ideal in arrangement as well as in quality. It filled Horticultural Hall and the various adjoining rooms. It was another success which brought joy to the flower lovers of this vicinity.

Much detailed information on these various matters is contained in the committee reports which are to be presented at this meeting.

It is with distinct appreciation that mention is made herein of the 4-H Club exhibit shown in conjunction with our flower exhibit of September 26.

The co-operation existing between the members of the Worcester Garden Club and our members is a subject which has heretofore received mention and commendation from us. We are grateful for their continued interest as exhibitors in the Spring Show. This year in the Lecture Room their ideas were expressed in attractive table decorations. Early in December the same group demonstrated in the Lecture Room designs of distinctive Christmas symbols and decorations which received appreciative attention from numerous visitors.

Among the many privileges which come to us as a family are the pleasant associations which we enjoy with its various members—not least among which is that with Mr. Herbert R. Kinney, who in the earlier days came as an associate of his father but for many long years has been an outstanding exhibitor on his own account, featuring especially vegetables of the finest quality. Meanwhile, he has proved to be successful as a grower of regal lilies of exceptional beauty. His years of official connection with the Society have been long and varied. As Secretary, he has served well and faithfully during the past twenty-five years.

In recognition of this unusual service to the Society, the members of the Finance Committee have requested that he sit for a painting of his portrait which it is proposed will hang in the Secretary's Room in a panel over the fireplace.

In closing, let me express to the people who have helped to bring this year's work to a successful conclusion a word of sincere appreciation of their efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

December 5, 1940

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Our lectures for 1940 were along our usual lines, with all lectures illustrated.

Thursday, January 11, 1940, "Year Round Beauty in the Garden," by Mr. Arthur E. Howard, of Worcester.

Before introducing the speaker President Myron F. Converse spoke at some length about the fire in this building Labor Day and of some of the repairs that had been finished.

He then introduced Mr. Howard whose lecture was illustrated with motion pictures.

Mr. Howard said, "What you see in these pictures was once just a backyard gravel pit. Now with many trees, shrubs, perennials, annuals and two brooks, a small mill wheel and many stones in various forms, it produces the pictures I am going to show you."

Thursday, January 18, 1940, "Gardens around Charleston," by Mrs. J. Thompson Brown, Spartanburg, S. C.

The pictures were beautiful and showed many of the old gardens and plants that had been growing a hundred years in the same places as well as some of the newly developed beauty of this region.

January 25, 1940, "Colonial Gardens and Plants," by Professor Arnold M. Davis of Amherst, Mass.

The Colonial Gardens of Massachusetts were at their height from 1750 to 1830. The so-called Victorian type of house which is considered the finest type of architecture in America was introduced about 1840. He showed and described many beautiful pictures of gardens and houses.

February 1, 1940, "Your Personality Expressed in Table Arrangements," by Louise Thompson, New Rochelle, N. Y. She furnished her own flowers and materials. She was certainly an expert in the handling of both flowers and materials. Some of her arrangements she stressed with seasonable colors and

materials. She recommended using flowers when they were cheap, but when high, suggested using some fruits and vegetables. She urged those having white damask put away to bring it out.

Thursday, February 8, "A Botanist's Trip into the Mexican Mountains," by Dr. W. H. Camp, New York Botanical Gardens.

This lecture described some of the trials of the party searching for botanical specimens in the southern Mexican mountains.

February 15, "Peace in the Garden," by Mrs. Preston Rice of Kent Hills, Grand Rapids, Mich.

The night before this lecture we had the worst snow- and windstorm of the winter and many streets were unpassable the next day; but when Vice President Albert H. Inman called the meeting to order at 2.30 o'clock p.m. there were one hundred twenty-five present.

The lecture was beautifully illustrated with charming combinations.

SPRING EXHIBITION

March 7–10, 1940

There were ten garden displays and one thousand dollars was awarded on them.

Ten plant displays which were awarded $256.

There was a very nice showing of carnations.

This made a very fine plant and flower exhibition.

Apples of good quality were shown in displays, flats, forty-nine and plates. There were some nice baskets. There were five displays of vegetables, some of them good.

The Annual Reunion of the Society was held Thursday evening, March 14, 1940.

The Library was decorated with palms and plants from Hixon's greenhouses and the Library tables with white lilies.

There was a reception in the Library from 6.30 to 7.00 o'clock when the line was formed to march to the dining room which was decorated with pink carnations from Vice President S. Lothrop Davenport's greenhouses.

After the divine blessing by Rev. Mr. Joseph W. Beach, of the First Universalist Church, Mr. Lunt served a crown of lamb dinner with all the fixings which, while it was a new menu to us, seemed to be enjoyed.

Following the dinner a short address of welcome was given by President Converse who then introduced the speaker, Dr. Burges Johnson of Union College, Schenectady, N. Y., whose subject was "Yankees and Their Ancestors."

He spoke of early moving from northern New England to Connecticut and of the very great changes that have come since modern methods of travel have become common.

He told about while he lived in Connecticut, about five years, he went once up to Norwich which was quite a journey and Connecticut is not a large state.

He found isolated places in northern New England that had changed slowly.

Following the address there was a musical program by the Embassy Club Male Quartette of Boston which was much enjoyed.

After the concert Russ Cole's orchestra of Worcester furnished music for dancing as a finale for a very pleasant evening.

During the last few years our calls for small and miniature vases has proved to be the most popular feature with our exhibitors and the public and has drawn some new exhibitors.

This has been largely due to the excellent distribution of the prizes by our judge, Mr. Anderson. These exhibits are not expensive to stage and by using small prizes there can be many of the exhibits recognized. I hope that this feature may be continued and perhaps expanded.

I have believed for a long time that we should do something to help our new or prospective exhibitors as most of our larger exhibitors are really professionals. Many of them not only have been showing here many years, but were exhibiting in the days of the Agricultural Society when they met real professionals.

In 1924 I not only was thinking seriously along this line, but decided to do something about it. I began offering prizes for some of our regular calls to those who do not show in the regular calls of the Society during the year. Some of these exhibitors have been showing every year since. The exhibits have been varied but have always been awarded to those who have not shown in the Society's call. These premiums have been offered at times on exhibits from table decorations to displays of vegetables. The changes have been made where it seemed that it would help encourage the exhibitors or improve the classes.

CHRYSANTHEMUM EXHIBITION

There has seldom been one of these exhibitions when the building, as a whole, filled better. There seemed to be room enough and no empty spaces.

The attendance as compared with some other years was small. There was none of the full house we have often had Saturday and Sunday afternoons and evenings.

The arrangements in the front vestibule were good. There was no place in the Auditorium where you could see the whole floor and stage and there was no seat in the balcony where you could really see the stage.

Professor Robert S. Illingworth's botanical window garden in the upper vestibule seemed to be the star attraction.

The exhibits from the woods, in the Conference Room, were again very popular.

Of the exhibits in the Auditorium, Mr. Breed had an attractive garden display on the east side with Mr. Allen; Iristhorpe, the center; Sunnyside on the stage; Hixon's Greenhouses and Albert W. Schneider on the west side; A. E. Conti under the clock; west room, Herbert E. Berg and Rainbow Gardens. There were some good potted chrysanthemums in this room.

Iristhorpe's large chrysanthemums were the outstanding exhibit of the show. The small chrysanthemums were not as good perhaps owing to the warm weather.

There was an excellent showing of apples.

The Vegetable Exhibit was not as large as usual but there were some excellent displays.

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending December 4, 1940

Statement of Income and Expenditures

Income

Rent Hall	$385.00	
Stores	39,999.96	$40,384.96
Permanent Funds :		
Membership Fund	$99.08	
Blake Fund	158.00	
Dewey Fund	25.15	
Draper Fund	51.00	
Eames Fund	32.00	
Hadwen Fund	91.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	467.23
Membership Fees		70.00
Interest Earned:		
Permanent Funds	$150.79	
Investments	243.32	394.11
Winter Meetings		193.40
Other Income:		
H. R. Kinney		34.00
Retirement of Class A Stock Worcester County Trust Company		162.50
Total		$41,706.20
Cash Balance, December 6, 1939		11,363.26
		$53,069.46

Expenditures

Library		$85.8
Winter Meetings		930.3
Periodicals		89.8
Publications		780.2
Premiums:		
Of 1940	$6,423.00	
Special	84.00	
Children's	248.70	
Blake Fund	158.00	
Draper Fund	51.00	
Eames Fund	32.00	
Hadwen Fund	91.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	7,098.7
Expense:		
Exhibitions	$387.70	
Office	423.21	
Operating	429.68	
Miscellaneous	583.17	1,823.7
Maintenance:		
Furniture and Fixtures	$1,303.12	
Real Estate	346.84	1,649.9
Salaries		2,890.0
Interest Paid on Mortgage (Front St.)		5,313.2
Interest Added to Permanent Funds		150.7
Interest Returned to Investments		243.3
Insurance		757.3
Light, Heat, and Water		1,153.3
Janitor Service		2,657.5
Mortgage Reduction (Front St. Property)		16,000.0
Transfer to Membership Fund		70.0
Returned to Investments		162.5
Furniture and Fixtures		200.0
Repairs and replacements of fire damage—balance of insurance money		9,110.42
Medals		15.50
Taxes:		
Social Security paid under protest, including interest		906.64
Total		$52,089.31
Cash Balance, December 4, 1940		980.15
		$53,069.46

Statement of Gains and Losses

Gains

nexpended Balances of Appropriations:		
Children's Exhibitions	$51.30	
Premiums Appropriated	402.00	453.30
embership Fees		70.00
come from Permanent Funds		467.23
ents		40,384.96
her Income		34.00
		$41,409.49

Losses

Appropriations	$10,000.00
Depreciation	1,190.19
Special and Permanent Fund Premiums	427.00
Expense Accounts	1,823.76
Insurance	757.38
Interest	5,069.90
Janitor Service	2,657.50
Light, Heat, and Water	1,153.37
Maintenance Accounts	1,649.96
Periodicals	89.80
Publications	780.25
Salaries (Excess of Appropriations)	15.00
Winter Meetings	736.97
Medals	15.50
Taxes	906.64
	$27,273.22
Net Gain to Surplus	14,136.27
	$41,409.49

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Assets

Permanent Funds (Investment):		
People's Sav. Bk. (Hadwen Fund)..	$1,039.95	
Wor. Five Cts. Sav. Bk.		
(Draper Fund)...	359.78	
(Eames Fund)...	554.58	
(Morse Fund)...	527.45	
Wor. Co. Inst. for Sav. (Coulson Fund)..	1,033.28	
Wor. Mech. Sav. Bk.		
(Blake Fund)....	1,263.63	
(Dewey Fund)...	1,000.00	
(McWilliam Fund)	214.34	$5,993.01
Investments:		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Sav.....	$3,456.45	
Wor. Five Cents Sav. Bk.....	3,345.09	
Wor. Mech. Sav. Bk.....	3,548.02	
Wor. Co. Trust Co. 65 shrs. Class A Stock at $7.50 per share.....	487.50	10,837.06
Membership Fund.....		4,440.00
Real Estate.....		480,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures.....		19,022.76
Library.....		1,700.89
Cash.....		980.15
		$522,973.87

Liabilities

Blake Fund:		
Principal.....		$1,000.0
Income.....		263.(
Coulson Fund:		
Principal.....		1,000.(
Income.....		33.2
Dewey Fund:		
Principal.....		1,000.(
Income.....		0.(
Draper Fund:		
Principal.....		300.(
Income.....		59.7
Eames Fund:		
Principal.....		500.(
Income.....		54.5
Hadwen Fund:		
Principal.....		1,000.(
Income.....		39.9
McWilliam Fund:		
Principal.....		200.(
Income.....		14.3
Morse Fund:		
Principal.....		500.(
Income.....		27.4
Mortgage Note, Front Street Property.....		123,000.(
Surplus:		
Balance, Dec. 6, 1939	$379,844.59	
Net Gain, 1940....	14,136.27	393,980.8
		$522,973.8

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. Greenwood, *Treasurer*

Auditor's Certificate

I have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, together with vouchers, securities, and bank balances, for the year ending December 4, 1940, and find them to be correct.

Adah B. Johnson, *Accountant*

We have caused an audit of the books of the Treasurer to be made for the year ending December 4, 1940, and the foregoing certificate is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted,

Arthur H. Bellows, Harry C. Midgley, H. Ward Moore,
Auditors

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 4, 1940

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

During 1940 the activities of the Library have continued as usual with a slight increase in general reading. Five hundred and thirty-three books and magazines have been in circulation.

Widely varied appeals for information are made to the Library during the year, some are answered easily, others often after hours of research. As our Library consists of well defined type of material, the research is made a fascinating interest.

The buying of books to meet such varied needs is one of the most important problems of the Library Committee whose members are always on the alert to acquire worthwhile and helpful books to add to our valuable files.

Suggestions about new volumes will be gratefully received and considered.

It has seemed advisable to purchase extra copies of certain books that are called for frequently for reference.

We acknowledge with pleasure and gratitude the interest which prompted the following donors of gifts to our Library:

Dr. Samuel B. Woodward, who gave twenty-seven books on horticulture—from the Library of his late wife, Mrs. Margaret P. Woodward;

Mrs. Herbert P. Emory for the gift of *The World Was My Garden*, by David Fairchild;

Mr. J. Henry Johnson, of Leominster, Mass., for the full set of the 1939 English monthly magazine, *My Garden;*

Mrs. Florence T. Allen for thirty *Journals* of the Royal Horticultural Society.

Accessions to the Library for 1940 include the following:

The Practical Book of Garden Structure and Design, Harold Donaldson Eberlein, Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard, 1937.

Fun with Flowers, Donita Ferguson and Roy Sheldon, 1939.

Book of the Broadleaf Trees, Frank H. Lamb, 1939.

America's Garden Book, Louise Bush and James Brown, 1939.

Arranging Flowers throughout the Year, Katharine Thomas Cary and Nellie Dryden Merrell, 1940.

Birds in the Garden, Margaret McKenny, 1939.

Gardens and Gardening, English publication by F. A. Mercer and C. G. Holme, 1940.

Growing Plants in Nutrient Solutions, Wayne I. Turner and Victor M. Henry, 1939.

Trees of the South, Charlotte Hilton Green, 1939.

American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1939.

New England Gladiolus Society Year Book, 1940.

Royal Horticultural Society Lily Year Book, 1939.

The Royal Horticultural Society Daffodil Year Book, 1939.

The American Rose Annual for 1940, The American Rose Society.

The American Rose Society Members' Handbook, 1940–41.

Manning's Plant Buyers Index, 1939.

American Iris Society Alphabetical Iris Check List, Editor, Ethel Anson S. Peckham, 1939.

Flower Arrangement in Color, Rockwell and Grayson, 1940.

Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, Alfred Rehder, 1940.

The Herbalist, published by Indiana Botanic Gardens, Hammond, Indiana, 1934.

The Garden Clinic, Laurence Blair, 1940.

Important Tree Pests of the Northeast, 1940, edited by New England Section, Society of American Foresters Committee on Forest Protection Leaflets.

Texas Wild Flower Legends, Nancy Richey Ranson, 1940.

Trees, Samuel Rawlins Stevens, 1940.

Just Weeds, Edwin Rollin Spencer, 1940.

"House and Garden's" *Book of Gardening*, Richardson Wright, 1940.

Grow Your Own Fruit, G. Kains, 1940.

Gladiolus, F. F. Rockwell, 1939.

Edible Wild Plants, Oliver Perry Medsger, 1939.

Lilacs in My Garden, Alice Harding, 1933.

The Outdoor Living Room, L. W. Ramsey and C. H. Lawrence, 1932.

Garden Pools, Ramsey and Lawrence, 1935.

Gardening Indoors, F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson, 1939.

Judging the Amateur Flower Show, National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.

New Pronouncing Dictionary of Plant Names, E. R. Robinson.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE E. FIELD, *Librarian*
EDWARD W. BREED, *Chairman,*
Library Committee

December 5, 1940

Iristhorpe, Mrs. Homer Gage, Spring 1940

REPORT OF JUDGE OF FLOWERS AND PLANTS

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

It is particularly gratifying to be able to present to you a report of a succession of successful shows during this past year. In spite of the backward weather experienced during the early part of the summer, we had, during the latter part of the season, some of the best summer flower shows I have ever seen in Worcester.

The Spring Flower Show was very good. The halls were well filled with exhibits. In addition to the usual groups of flowering and foliage plants, there was a fine display of carnations by the New England Carnation Growers Society as well as some fine vases by individual growers.

In May and June the usual exhibits of spring bulbs, pansies, iris, the early roses and delphinium were rather poor. It was not until the Sweet Pea Show on July 18 that flowers began to appear in larger quantities and good quality.

In the July shows there was strong competition in the sweet pea classes. There were nine competitors in the class for the display of sweet peas. Many fine new varieties were shown. Japanese iris and lilium candidum were also on exhibition.

On July 25, in displays of cut flowers, competition was keen and the quality and arrangement very good. The ten standards of cut flowers were also good.

A notable feature of the show on August 8 was the flower arrangements for a living room. Some of these arrangements were very striking. There were also fine displays of gladioli, phlox, and zinnias.

At the Gladioli Show on August 15 many fine flowers and choice varieties were on display. Exhibits of annuals were very extensive and colorful. Asters were shown of much better quality than for several years. One popular feature of this show was the 33 exhibits in the class for a small vase of flowers shown on a mirror. A week later this class was repeated with 34 exhibitors.

The best show of the season was the one held on August 29. The cut flower displays, the large flowered dahlias, the zinnias and asters were exceptionally good. There were also two very fine exhibits of tuberous rooted begonias. Another interesting class was the one calling for 5 miniature containers of flowers, 6 inches overall in height. There were 36 of these exhibits.

The September 5 show had good displays of dahlias and asters. In the class calling for a pair of mantel vases there were 29 exhibits.

The Dahlia Show on September 19 brought out some good exhibits of dahlias and tuberous rooted begonias. The display of flower arrangements, in which there were 17 exhibits, was excellent.

Later exhibitions in September and October were notable for some fine displays of dahlias, cosmos, marigolds and hardy chrysanthemums.

At the Chrysanthemum Show the main hall was filled with garden arrangements of chrysanthemums and other halls contained some very fine specimen blooms of the large flowered type. There were also many exhibits of anemone, single and pompon varieties. In the upper hall there were attractively arranged exhibits of wild fruits and berries, fern globes and terrariums. Not often seen at this show were exhibits of orchids and the Christmas rose.

While the Children's Shows held on August 17 and September 7 were not so large as usual, the material displayed and its arrangement were a credit to the exhibitors.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM ANDERSON, *Judge of Plants and Flowers*

December 5, 1940

REPORT OF JUDGE OF FRUIT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

As New England has a most varied climate, so the seasons vary a great deal from year to year with its effect on the time of maturity, quality, and the amount of the various fruit crops, which in turn affect our exhibits.

The past season was a very late one, with an unusual amount of rain and cold weather at blossom time, so that in spite of the very heavy bloom of most of the fruit trees, the set of fruit on peaches, pears, McIntosh apples and others was very light. Due to lateness of the season and the light set of fruit, many of the fruit classes were not filled at the time of call, although some varieties made a good showing later on.

Fruit was well represented at the Spring Show with displays, eight forty-nines, flats and plates.

This year in general we had a very light showing of strawberries, raspberries, peaches, plums, and cherries. In fact on June 20 with a call for thirty-five plates of strawberries, less than six were shown. The following week the showing was not much better.

On July 25 we had a light showing of raspberries, but they were some of the finest shown in years.

During the year we had a good showing of currants, gooseberries, blackberries, and blueberries of good quality.

Plums were light with Bradshaw the leading variety shown.

Pears were not up to the usual good showing this season, but we had some good plates of the standard varieties as Clapp's Favorite, Bartlett, Sheldon, Bosc, and Anjou.

Early apples were shown lightly and generally after the call, although on August 8, Duchess and Red Astrachans were well shown.

Later apples made a much better showing with McIntosh leading the list and Baldwin and Spy close seconds; of the new varieties, Delicious and Cortland are leading the list. However,

Worcester Garden Club, Spring 1940

there was a rather light showing of the older odd varieties which seem to be gradually disappearing.

On September 26 McIntosh made a fine showing with ten plates and five flats and on October 10 some exceptionally fine boxes of this variety.

Flats have become a good addition to the exhibits and could well be extended further.

The past season was favorable to the production of grapes although they were rather late in ripening. Thus there was only a light showing on September 5 and 12, but a much better display the following week and on October 3 six collections were shown of some fine grapes and again on October 10 the thirteen plates made a fine showing.

Although the fruit crops were rather light this year, it was not reflected in the November show for with the seven displays, twenty-five forty-nines, sixteen baskets, and many plates, we had one of the best in quality and most attractive display of fruit with which to finish the 1940 season.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Judge of Fruit*

REPORT OF JUDGE OF VEGETABLES

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

A review of the exhibitions in the Vegetable Department the past season shows little change from the average of the past seasons. Some varieties of vegetables were more numerous and of better quality than last year, others not so plentiful nor so good in quality.

At the March exhibition we had about the usual display of cellar stored vegetables of good quality but almost no hothouse grown ones. This shortage of hothouse grown vegetables was noticeable all through the season which would seem to indicate that we do not have many exhibitors who grow vegetables under glass. This may be, and probably is, due to the fact that we now have good fresh vegetables the year around from the South and West which makes the growing of vegetables under glass here much less profitable than formerly.

The showing of vegetables at the April exhibition was very small. Of the twenty-three premiums offered only nine were awarded. June 6 brought out only a comparatively small exhibition, no cucumbers, only one each of beets and spinach, three each of asparagus, lettuce and onions. Rhubarb was the only class that entirely filled. Not until the last exhibition in June were the classes well filled.

The exhibits of early peas, shell beans, squashes (except summer), melons and broccoli were few in number and not as good as usual. There were only four exhibits of melons to compete for the twelve premiums offered and at the November show only one entry of green hubbard squash.

On the other hand, there were excellent exhibits of cabbage, sweet corn (especially yellow varieties), peppers, potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflowers and mushrooms. The collections and displays of peppers, potatoes and tomatoes were very fine this year and very attractively arranged. Mushrooms were exceptionally good at the second call. Cauliflowers, this year, were

the best we have had for several seasons, perhaps as good as we have ever had.

Gourds seem to be growing in popularity and are attractive when displayed as they were at the October 17 exhibition. They received much favorable comment.

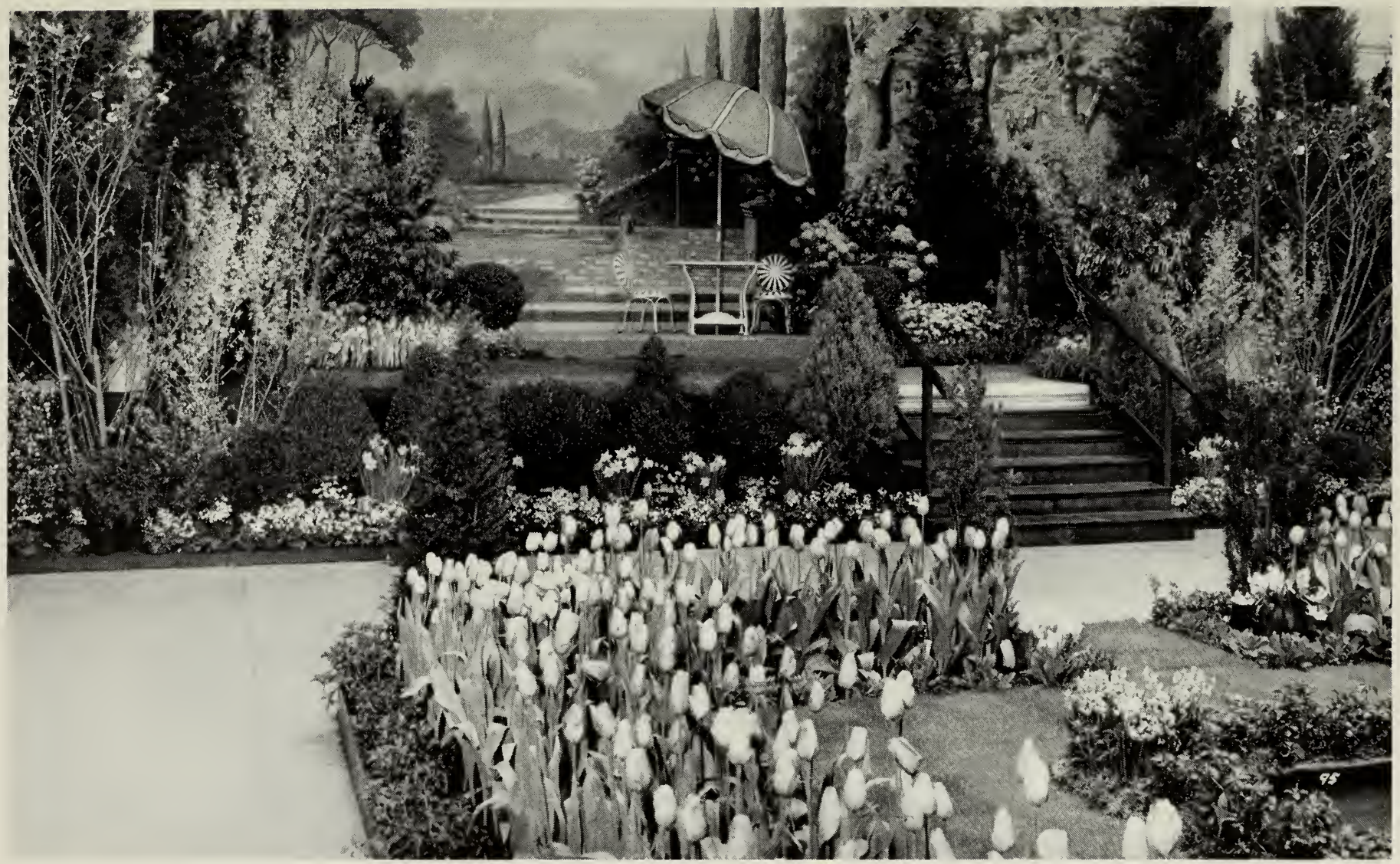
The two Children's Exhibitions were very good in quality but there were not quite so many exhibits as usual.

We are pleased to note that some of the young people who have been exhibitors in the Children's Exhibitions have graduated, as it were, and are now making good at our regular weekly exhibitions.

There were also several new exhibitors in the Vegetable Department whose exhibits were a credit both to themselves and to the Society. This speaks well for the continued growth and prosperity of the Society.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Ward Moore, *Judge of Vegetables*



Edward W. Breed, Spring 1940

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

In reporting on the year's activities of this Committee, we would state that nothing more than routine duties have engaged the attention of its members. We are pleased to so report and submit the same as evidence of a successful year.

In order to make suitable financial provisions for the maintenance of the Society, your Committee recommends an appropriation of $10,000 for apportionment by the Trustees for premiums and salaries for the ensuing year.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron F. Converse,
Leonard C. Midgley,
Harry Harrison
Finance Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 5, 1940

IN MEMORIAM

The members of the Worcester County Horticultural Society desire to express their deep sorrow in the passing on July 3, 1940, of Frederick H. Chamberlain.

Judge Chamberlain was born December 8, 1860, in the Chamberlain homestead on Pleasant Street, where he lived all his life. Educated in the public schools of Worcester and the Harvard Law School, he started the practice of law in Worcester, and in 1893 he began his service in the Probate Court, where he spent fifteen years as Assistant Register and thirty-two years as Judge of Probate. He was recognized by his quiet dignity and refined courtesy and was an impressive figure in the legal fraternity.

Judge Chamberlain served the Worcester County Horticultural Society in various capacities for about fifty years; he was a dependable friend, a wise counselor and a valued member of our Society.

From 1893 until 1904, he served the Society as auditor and was a member of the Finance Committee from 1897–1909. For a period of three years, 1910–1912, he was a member of the Committee on Winter Meetings and served as vice-president for two years, 1916 and 1917. He was elected a trustee in 1896 and served as such until his death.

We, the members of this Society, appreciate the rich legacy of his character and worth, and wish to record our esteem and devotion for such a life.

Resolved, that this memorial be placed in the records of the Society and that a copy be sent to the family.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY HARRISON

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 4, 1940

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY MYRON F. CONVERSE, PRESIDENT

January 11, 1940

I am very happy to have the opportunity of again welcoming you all to the opening number of our lecture course. It is twelve years we have had this building, first opened, and I think that in the life of the Society they have proved to be rather short years. I doubt very much if many of us realize that that length of time has passed since this building was opened. During those years there have been many trying experiences in the affairs of people and it has been a comfort to us to be able to maintain this Society and carry on its beautiful work without the stress that has accompanied so many similar efforts.

Last Labor Day we were confronted with a problem inasmuch as there was a fire in the building of which many of you have learned. One fire was started right in the center of this hall. Those spots in the floor indicate where it was. The asbestos curtain was down and another fire was in back of it which ruined all the stage fixtures. All that you see here is new. This picture curtain is new; this asbestos curtain is new; the velvet curtain which you perhaps remember, the red one, was entirely destroyed. That had to be replaced, as well as the hangings at the windows. This room has been entirely redecorated and I hope you will like the appearance of it.

In the Lounge Room outside the Library there was another fire which entirely destroyed the furnishings and the finish of the room. We have had to replace entirely the paneling and the floor and reconstruct the furnishings. I think if you took time after the lecture to visit that room and other parts of the building you would be pleased with the improvements or the replacements which have taken place. At least, I hope so.

We are in the process, now, of entirely redecorating the building, beginning at the boiler room and right up through, so that after twelve years the condition of the building is entirely renovated and improved and I don't see why it won't last for

Iristhorpe, Mrs. Homer Gage, Spring 1940

perhaps another generation. And so it is that some of these problems are a blessing. The insurance money has helped out a great deal in the work which I have spoken of.

Now that it is half past two I will proceed with the opening of the meeting. We are fortunate in having a local man who is interested in the garden projects. He has the most unique proposition that I know of, in that his garden is on a small area and it is a year 'round garden. From month to month he has different flowers in bloom in his garden and I am sure that those of you who have seen it appreciate the beauty of it.

He has come here today to speak to us on that subject, "Year 'Round Beauty in the Garden," and I take pleasure in presenting to you one of our own members, Mr. Arthur E. Howard. I am sure he will delight you with the lecture he is about to give.

"YEAR 'ROUND BEAUTY IN THE GARDEN"

Illustrated by Motion Pictures

By Mr. Arthur E. Howard, Worcester, Massachusetts

Thursday, January 11, 1940

Members of the Horticultural Society, ladies and gentlemen, guests and friends: I am glad to see so many garden lovers here today.

Three weeks ago, at the Rotary Club meeting, a magician by the name of Adams produced the most amazing horticultural trick that I have ever seen. He planted what he called a baseball seed and he said, "There is no need of manufacturing baseballs any longer, you can raise them from seeds." That seemed quite new to me. By application of a little heat and a little hocus-pocus there appeared right before us a baseball.

Now, there is no magic in having a garden that will blossom the year 'round if you know how to do it. Thanks to the medium of moving pictures I am able to make a record of this garden through every season of the year. As the pictures move rapidly from scene to scene perhaps it would not be out of place at this time to give a little advance description of the garden. Remember that what you are going to see was once just a backyard gravel pile. It has been reformed, reconditioned, so to speak, so that it is now what my friends call a beauty spot throughout every season of the year.

First, you will see a garden gate, the entrance to the garden, then you will see the garden in midsummer (a general view of the garden)—after which you will see the earliest spring flowers and then the flowers during the summer and those that bloom in the early fall and, finally, in winter. This is an intimate garden. You can see almost the whole of it from the sunroom windows. It is also called a unique garden in that it has two pools, both fed by water running over a little water wheel with a miniature mill beside it, which will show in the pictures.

The garden is flood lighted at night from the roof of the house so that when friends come we can show them the garden after sundown and also in winter when the wintry winds are blowing and the snow is falling.

There is also an arch which is quite characteristic of the garden. You will see this arch many times in the pictures. While it is shown often it is because you will see it in different seasons and in different weeks and months in the year and, therefore, it will be a different color each time you see it, and this is also true of every part of the garden. It will be shown many times but in different seasons.

There are also antique lamps shown in the pictures. You will see one lamp with small flowers, with hollyhocks, and, finally, with big tall fall asters growing beside it.

Now, this arch—let me tell you a little about this arch, if you will. One Christmas morning I received in the mail a little package and upon opening it I found a small stone and on the stone, written with ink, "My Christmas wish to you is rocks and more rocks." Well, I didn't know what to do with it, and finally another rock came from the top of Pike's Peak, sent to me by a friend, and I didn't know what to do with that, but I put them aside and finally I considered building an arch and calling it my Friendship Arch. That arch has been built and in it I have incorporated stones that have been sent to me from all over the world, Germany, France, Tibet, Honolulu. One just came from Tibet, a prayer stone. A missionary sent it to me. But the most dramatic stone came from Belgium. A friend was going to Belgium and he said, "What shall I bring you from Belgium?" I said, "Bring me a stone for my arch." When he returned he said, "I risked my life to get this stone for you," and then he told me how. In Belgium, a celebrated building was being rebuilt by American capital after the Great War and there was a great fence around this building, twelve feet high, and on it there was a sign saying: "Tourists who take souvenirs from this building do so under penalty of death." "But," he said, "I scrambled under the fence when the opportunity came and I brought you this little stone."

So now will you come with me to the Howard garden?

Many beautiful colored moving pictures were shown of the Howard garden covering the entire year, from the time of the earliest spring flowers, through the summer with a gorgeous array of roses, poppies, and hollyhocks, to the snow-covered garden in winter and the uncovering of the Christmas rose from beneath the deep snow.

"GARDENS AROUND CHARLESTON"

By Mrs. J. Thompson Brown, Spartanburg, South Carolina

Thursday, January 18, 1940

If you remember your geography you will recall that Charleston is situated between the Cooper and the Ashley Rivers and it was on these rivers that the old colonists lived and had their plantations.

Dr. Alexander Garden who lived near Charleston and for whom the gardenia was named was a doctor of note in Colonial days, whose relaxation was his garden.

Another man who did much in the days following the Revolution to encourage the love of flowers was André Michaux, a French botanist. Four of the camellia japonica plants with which his garden flourished were given to Governor Henry Middleton and three of the four original plants are now blooming at Middleton Place as they have done for the last one hundred and fifty years.

He also introduced the tea plant at Summerville, where you will find the remains of a tea farm. Tea is a very temperamental plant. It requires an even temperature and good drainage and although the Government has encouraged the growth of tea, it has never been a commercial success in this country.

Summerville is only twenty miles from Charleston. You wouldn't say Summerville has many gardens. It is one large garden with houses dotted around, and the time to see Summerville is in wisteria season. The houses seem to be veiled with a purple and grey veil because the purple of the wisteria is mixed with the gray moss that overhangs the trees. There you will see the azalea bowl which is a collection of azaleas planted around in the shape of a bowl.

The pines in Summerville are magnificent. No one there is allowed to cut a tree without special permission. If a road happens to come in contact with a tree the road just has to get out of the way.

Sunnyside Greenhouses, Spring 1940

Magnolia-on-the-Ashley, or Magnolia Gardens, as it is better known, has been in the Drayton family for over two hundred and twenty-five years. The present owner is C. Norwood Hastie whose mother was a Miss Drayton. His grandfather, the Reverend John Grimke Drayton, in 1843, had some azalea indica plants sent him from Philadelphia where the climate was too severe for them. It is those that constitute the beginning of the magnificent display of carnellias azaleas that thousands every spring come to see.

On this estate is a pool of cypress water that is almost black, it is so dark. One may follow the path around this pool to a lovely white bridge where masses of color surround one on every hand. Thousands and thousands of little flowers—pink, red, magenta—cover the azalea shrubs, some of which are over twenty feet high. The reflection of these vivid colors in the dark water is wonderful.

Galsworthy said of this garden that he had seen a great many of the European gardens, but he thought Magnolia was the most magnificent of them all. Miss Amy Lowell, in her poem "Magnolia Gardens," experienced disappointment and was offended with the sensuality suggested by the brilliance of the colors.

White and purple wisteria abound. The magnolia season follows the wisteria season and that rings down the curtain on this annual pageant of nature. There are a great many other interesting plants in the garden; among them roses, flowering cherry, weeping cherry, French and Spanish cypress, dwarf ewe and tall variegated English box which is over twelve feet high, Japanese cryptomeria, the cassio berry, and the palmetto.

As you wander around this garden you come to the Drayton monument. You stand there and admire the beautiful carving which was done by an Italian artist, and you recall the various things which the Drayton family did during Colonial times. It was William Henry Drayton who from his ship gave the order to fire on the British ship Tamar in the fall of 1775. It was Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence, and William Henry Drayton who were supposed to have designed the South Carolina seal. Seven generations of Dray-

tons are buried under this tomb. You read, carved in the marble, "Drayton 1671" and the family motto, "Hoc iter ad astra."

Magnolia prides itself on never having had a professional gardener do any gardening. Middleton prides itself on having one of the first landscape gardeners, the Middleton gardens being fashioned after the old gardens of England.

The Middleton place, three miles farther along, is the home of Arthur Middleton, signer of the Declaration of Independence. The grounds are terraced down to the Ashley River. Before the days of gasoline and speed you arrived in boats at a landing at the foot of the garden path. Cypress canoes, rowed by ten or twelve slaves, would row visitors to this landing and as they rowed they would sing the spirituals with which we are now so familiar.

Rice was brought to South Carolina in 1694 by the captain of an old sailing vessel and soon became food for the colonists. It was later exported and constituted the money crop for its growers until cotton took its place. On the Middleton estate may still be seen an old rice mill.

The Cypress Gardens which belong to Mr. Kittredge are on the Cooper River, the other side of Charleston. Years ago this was an old swamp. Work was begun digging out the old trenches or canals which carried fresh water to the rice plantation. It took six years to clear away the growth and the dead trees. Here were planted azaleas and the lovely daphne. This shrub has a little flower resembling the arbutus and fills the garden with the delicious odor of the arbutus. Many of the old cypress trees have been left in this two-hundred-acre garden and these trees can be seen growing right out of the water.

In 1857 Mr. Drayton wrote that he had one hundred and fifty varieties—not shrubs, but varieties—of double camellias and the single and semi-double varieties he had not counted! Most of these blossoms measure four and five inches across and some of them as much as seven inches.

After the camellia season, the last of February or first of March, comes the azalea season and that is called the "big show." The first blooms are white, then come the pink and lilac and wine color and crimson and last of all the magenta, but none of them

bloom so early or so late that they don't combine their colors to make that beautiful combination that has been called a fire blaze. It paralyzes the tongue that tries to express its beauty; it paralyzes the artist's brush that attempts to put it on canvas.

One artist so marvelously captured the coloring of the plants that you were startled by the brilliancy of the colors and exclaimed that this artist had truly reproduced the colors. Another artist had no coloring at all, no bright coloring. It was all the lilac of the wisteria, the black water, the reflection of the dogwood and gray moss and the sand of the path and again you said the artist had faithfully depicted the colors of the garden.

As you walk through these twenty-five acres you do not talk in a loud voice and it is with a feeling of awe for some great work of nature that you drink in its rare beauty.

Hixon's Greenhouses, Robert J. Allen, Spring 1940

"COLONIAL GARDENS AND PLANTS"

By Mr. Arnold M. Davis, Amherst, Massachusetts

Thursday, January 25, 1940

It is, practically speaking, impossible to find good illustrations of Colonial gardens today. Those were the gardens which were in existence from 1750 to 1830 and, of course, very few of those gardens are still in existence so that most of the illustrations which we see are gardens patterned after that style of garden and the plants are those which were introduced into this country during the Colonial period.

Very few people realize that Massachusetts at the beginning of the nineteenth century was an exceedingly wealthy part of America and that there existed in the city of Salem, men whose fortunes ran into millions of dollars. With fortunes of that size at their disposal it is natural that they should turn their attention to horticulture in all its forms.

With a background of old England, a nation of individuals, it is perfectly logical to expect to find attractive and delightful gardens which may be referred to as Colonial gardens.

In Massachusetts we have to garden with the climate. We have all kinds of weather with which to contend. With very hot weather in summer and sleet storms in winter it is rather difficult with some kinds of plants.

If any of you are sincerely interested in the type of home that was built in New England around 1650 and for the next forty years I suggest that you visit the Pioneer Village in Salem which will give you some idea of the type of villages then so common.

As the sea brought in more wealth we turned our attention to more attractive types of building.

From 1620, the date of Plymouth, up to 1850, not only were the housewives doctors, tailors and a half dozen other professions, they also grew most of the plants for medicinal use, and included such vegetables as rhubarb and asparagus. Thus we have the herb garden or the dooryard type of garden and they

had a real economic value. This garden is the solution to the desire to own a garden and take care of it yourself.

The so-called Victorian type of house which is considered the finest type of architecture in America was introduced about 1840.

There is a tendency today to smother buildings with plants. Doorways have always been important in garden pictures. A single boxwood tree on either side of the wide doorway of the Georgian mansion would show off the doorway to good advantage, or the informal effect as represented by the doorways of houses on Nantucket presents a friendly picturesqueness.

Another type of ideal garden background is the stonewall which we see throughout New England.

The country itself is very beautiful and men soon came to appreciate the natural surroundings. As a result they turned their attention not only to their small pieces of property, homes and gardens, but to the development of the countryside and at one time there existed a great deal of enthusiasm for the naturalist type of garden.

Steps have always been used successfully as a garden feature as has also the sun dial. The sun dial is the logical way of telling time and there is nothing more fascinating produced by the mind of man than the sun dial.

Where features have been used in gardens, formal or informal, old or new, we always try to make them look as if they belonged there and this is accomplished by surrounding them with plants.

The rose arch goes back to the Colonial period. Use the rose arch if you will but remember to use it as an entrance feature.

Bird baths are an old type garden feature and the simpler they are the better.

The daffodil which is a more or less despised plant is actually one of the best plants for us in New England. It was the first plant to be brought to this country. The daffodil has made itself perfectly at home and may be seen around cellarholes after all evidence of the structure has been lost. We have produced many new varieties and if you are looking for a plant to add color and beauty let me refer you to the daffodil.

The first settlers brought with them the seeds of the primrose or cowslip, as they referred to it, and they were quite disappointed because it always died out. Today they are available and there is no more charming garden flower than the primrose, especially when they are planted along with other flowers.

From the standpoint of interesting plants to use in a garden there is nothing more colorful or more fragrant than the old-fashioned rose, but because you can grow the new hybrid teas I suggest that you grow them.

The cabbage rose which for many years was grown in all gardens was the most popular of all moss roses and even today we have no more attractive rose in the bud stage than the moss rose of the Victorian period. They are certainly worth cultivating.

The old-fashioned dooryard garden surrounded by a picket fence is very successful and it is the best solution which we have for use in connection with our American homes. There is a place today for what might be classified as Colonial gardens in the designing of our American homes.

"YOUR PERSONALITY EXPRESSED IN TABLE ARRANGEMENTS"

Illustrated Lecture

By Mrs. Louise Thompson, New Rochelle, New York

Thursday, February 1, 1940

The speaker addressed the Society this afternoon on the subject of table arrangements with the actual use of flowers and greens against various backgrounds of table coverings.

Starting with breakfast, Mrs. Thompson recommended as the basic requirement a set of gay colored pottery and a number of bright colored cloths with which an ever-changing color scheme may be effected.

For the purpose of the exhibit, pieces of Italian pottery were used, the background being an opaque cream on which large and small flowers stand out in bolder hues. Pottery of this design may be used equally as effectively for every meal and harmonizes with various types of table coverings.

With a change of cloth, the gay light colors for spring, the crisp cool materials in lighter shades for summer, and the deeper tones of rust, brown and copper for autumn, one can have a never-ending variety of effects appropriate to the season and pleasing to the eye.

For early spring, there is nothing gayer in all nature for floral arrangement than daffodils and tulips. Cornflowers and forget-me-nots are spring favorites, reflecting the blue of the sky.

For autumn, various shades of brown are used, a little deeper as the season advances. Shades of rose and copper are also useful in this color scheme.

In winter, when cut flowers are scarce and expensive, geraniums make a very lovely floral centerpiece and if one experiences difficulty in raising geraniums, a pot of begonias or primroses is easy to raise and adds a gay color note to the table ensemble.

Mrs. Thompson urged those who have white damasks to bring them out for the dinner table, adding that they are coming back into use. Damasks and laces must be tied up texturally with the flowers and china.

When using the white table arrangement, white should also be used in the flower arrangement to carry out and tie in the white of the table cloth. Sharp contrast of the flowers with the table covering should be avoided.

Low containers, she explained, are most desirable since there is less danger of tipping them over, and oval containers are the easiest of all to arrange.

Mrs. Thompson stressed the desirability of using solid pin holders, solid enough to hold the flowers firmly in place, with plasticine, or old-fashioned modeling clay.

While it is generally denied, Mrs. Thompson believes that most men like red, and for this reason she suggested the use of a top hat filled with red carnations across which a miniature cane is placed to be used as a floral centerpiece for a young man who wishes to entertain some of his "Brother Rats" and does not want anything effeminate. She suggested the gift of a red boutonniere for use as a gift card.

For little girls' parties she recommended and made up a Maypole centerpiece. The Maypole itself which was a plain dowel stick, was wrapped with ribbon and on top of the Maypole was placed a few sprigs of acacia and forget-me-nots. Tiny baskets tied with baby ribbon were set at each child's place, the baskets to be taken home when the little guest departs.

In conclusion, a dinner arrangement was made. The table cover was a lace cloth spread over dark brown taffeta. Into a bowl of California pottery were arranged flaming prince gladioli, copper snapdragons, orange gerbera, yellow fresia and the red huckleberry, a truly lovely symphony of color and design.

Mrs. Homer Gage, Spring 1940

"MEXICO AND ITS BEAUTIES AND RESOURCES"

Dr. W. H. Camp, New York Botanical Gardens,
New York City

Thursday, February 8, 1940

While the subject of the lecture suggests statistical information concerning Mexico and its people, Dr. Camp explained that it was his purpose to relate what he had seen in southern Mexico, not far from the Guatemalan border, on the occasion of his visit there in 1937.

Starting out for Mixteca with Don Tomas who acted as interpreter, an American ethnologist and his assistant, Dr. Camp and his party proceeded over El Camino Real, the Royal Road, worn out a century ago, crossed several great ranges of the Sierra Madre del Sur and finally came to Tlaxiaco where the party stopped at the best hotel in town. Here the only charge was for beer!

It was in this region that various plants were collected, notably among them great crimson penstemons and a gentian so purple it was almost black. In the moist ground nearby was found a dainty bladderwort, the plants so small that they had to be collected with forceps. It was here that great forests of the madraño (Arbutus sp.) were found and the mistletoe living on the juices of the madraño. Along this same route, trees were festooned with bromeliads and orchids.

The market at Tlaxiaco is oriental in character and vendors grouped about according to their wares. Only the hatters are perambulant, paddling around the plaza with great stacks of sombreros on their heads.

The blankets of Tlaxiaco are unique in all Mexico. The Mixteca is a high, cold country and the serapes made here on hand looms are of wool, woven with triple thread and combed. They are heavy but soft as down.

From Tlaxiaco, Dr. Camp turned toward Cañon Tomellin

and the railroad. Here many new species of the genus Quercus are to be found.

The trail led through deep barranca where along the moist edges of the stream great Mexican cypresses stood.

Passing through the village of Huemelulpan the party arrived at the town of Yolomecatl where they partook of a meal in a low hut amid the smoke of the cooking fire and myriad inconveniences.

The trees were hung with great clots of moss and lichen and each branch supported a mass of bromeliads and orchids.

Through Tiltepec they continued on toward Parian, Cañon Tomellin and the railroad. The plant collection thus far acquired was piled on a pack animal while Dr. Camp proceeded on horseback.

On to Oaxaca he went, passing along the Rio Atoyac, atop Monte Albán, amid the ruins of an ancient past, through the sleepy village of Santa Maria del Tule, where the greatest tree in all the world still grows, the largest of all Mexican cypresses, and to the heights of El Cerro de San Felipe, rising nearly two miles into the air.

While camping near the headwaters of the Zavaleta River en route to San Pablo, Dr. Camp came face to face with one of the inhabitants of San Pablo, armed to the teeth with a very long and sharp machete and an old muzzle-loaded rifle, and it was only by explaining that he was a Swiss doctor collecting plants for medicine that no serious consequences resulted.

The next day the specimens collected were loaded onto ox-carts.

Setting out from Oaxaca some days later the ancient city of Mitla or Mictlan with its ruins, "House of the Dead," was reached.

Because of the torrential rains, Dr. Camp returned to Casa la Sorpresa, the patio of which was a jungle of bougainvillea, of tall scarlet hibiscus bushes, of orange and lime trees, of great climbing arvids and other vines.

As the trail swung upward great forests of oak and straight-boled pine were seen and the two families of plants, the heath

and blueberry, which Dr. Camp had come to Mexico particularly to see, appeared in great abundance.

This is the land of the Mihi people and the village of Ayutla was once the principal place of the Mihi tribe. The Mihis are strictly an agricultural people and from a distance their homes look neat but in reality are little more than hovels and are extremely dirty. The Mihis have dug themselves in on the mountain sides and are literally clinging to the cliffs in their struggle to keep alive. The line between starvation and survival is for them finely drawn.

Following a faint trail, Dr. Camp and his guide Daniel descended into a gap and again upward and at last they came out on a great promontory jutting into a rolling sea of mist where the ground fell away on every side. This was the top of Zempoaltepetl, the highest spot in all the south of Mexico. Below lay a great welter of rolling mist. To the north shimmered the waters of the Gulf of Mexico. From this point on a clear day may be seen both the "southern" and "northern" oceans and here on the very top of the backbone of the range which unites the two continents of the Western Hemisphere was the main altar of the Mihi tribesmen and it was here that Dr. Camp witnessed the ceremony of the blood sacrifice of the Mihis, being undoubtedly the first outsider ever to have been present at this sacred rite.

Prof. Robert S. Illingworth, Fall 1940

"PEACE IN A GARDEN"

By Mrs. Preston Rice, Kent Hill, Grand Rapids, Michigan

Thursday, February 15, 1940

The speaker's purpose in this particular lecture was to help people to realize that by the proper selection of the plants that are hardy in this climate, by the use of the different families of plants which are immune to disease, and by the use of beautiful blooming shrubbery a sequence of bloom may be obtained throughout the season. With a well worked out, suitable design and by ornamentation chosen with discretion for the particular garden involved, a garden can be worked out which amounts to an outdoor living room and which with the use of potted plants and other features will require very little effort.

To illustrate, many beautiful slides were shown, among them various types of pools adapted to the simplest kind of garden, to the informal planting, to the estate, to the incorporation of even the swimming pool in the garden scheme. The speaker emphasized the desirability of using properly chosen figures in a garden, and the working out of little hidden paths and a variety of resting places which lend charm to the garden.

One of the ways to minimize our garden work is to try to select disease-resisting plants that we know are hardy and reliable in our climate.

Another way to make our gardens beautiful is to put in some permanent architectural feature and you can do lots of tricks with flower pots.

Before we ever step into the garden we want in some way to get into the mood and it is the driveway that puts us into that mood. Hedges of hemlock are particularly adaptable for flanking a driveway and this is a splendid climate for using these evergreens.

There is nothing that gives such a delightful feeling of privacy as the garden wall. We cannot all have walls and we don't all need an immense mass of wall in order to get effects. Before

incorporating a wall into the garden picture one should be sure just what effect he wishes to produce with the wall.

White wisteria lends itself well to the garden picture but should be chosen with care. Only the grafted plant should be used because seedlings will not bloom.

The pool that has no planting whatever in it is very restful and may be planned to get the reflection of the surrounding trees.

Stepping-stones have a place in the formal garden but a hardy border if wisely interplanted will give a much more colorful picture and last all through the season.

Peonies make a splendid edging and are good on both sides of a simple entrance drive because the foliage is always good and especially beautiful in autumn. One point to remember is this: when cutting out peony blooms be careful not to allow the petals to drop on the leaves because they will cause brown spots on the leaves and the foliage will be disfigured.

The viburnum blooms early in May, right after the shadbush. It is a light pink when it opens and fades to pretty near white. The individual blooms look much like the trailing arbutus and have the same fragrance. It is hardy if it has good drainage.

Lilacs are one of the most important spring shrubs and one can hardly have too many of them. Faded lilac blooms should be removed and the plants fertilized in August before the buds begin to form, thus insuring a better bloom. The Machre Stockel is the pinkest of all the French hybrid lilacs. Another very pink one is Lucy Voltaire. The President Lincoln is the bluest of them all.

Florida dogwood is perfectly hardy in this climate. The white dogwood will do well in either sun or shade and is the only shrub that has a pinkish foliage in autumn.

For early autumn color there is nothing that comes quite so early after Jack Frost has touched it as sassafras. It is the very earliest of the brilliant color of autumn and should go in some part of the garden where it may be allowed to spread.

The mountain ash is used too little. The European mountain ash is more beautiful, the bark itself a greenish shiny bark, very smooth, very distinctive and very hardy.

For winter interest in the garden there is nothing more charming than the Pyracantha Lalandi with its evergreen foliage and its large clusters of berries similar to those of the mountain ash but which remains all winter.

Peace in a garden depends very much upon good design. We need places to sit down in a garden.

"All great art is simply and easily understood" which is a good thing for us to remember when we are planning our garden.

Hixon's Greenhouses, Fall 1940

"YANKEES AND THEIR ANCESTORS"

By Dr. Burgess Johnson, Union College,
Schenectady, New York

Thursday, March 14, 1940

I think I show a good deal of temerity coming over from a Dutch dorp in New York state to talk to people in the midst of Massachusetts about Yankees; and yet you know you have to get outside of your native land to make some appraisal of it. I remember first going to Schenectady, and it is a little city that has, as some cities do, retained at the core of it a good deal of its native quality and characteristics. In fact, I have sometimes wondered if any city ever loses the village at the heart of it and, if it does, whether that city isn't pretty well lost as a man might be lost who has lost the boy in him.

When I first went there I went to church and I remember looking around at that assembled congregation and nudging Mrs. Johnson and whispering to her, "They have all got round faces." I had been so used to longer ones—the skinny, high cheek bone type you will find in Vermont, New Hampshire, and Maine. I just imagined that I had moved in among a different people. So you can stay away from New England long enough and come back and perhaps have a new sensation of it or, better still, for my purpose, you can move away from the land to which you belong and become even more loyal to it than the people who stay there.

I have seen with amusement in my boyhood and then felt in later years that certain jealousy of New England. I come over into New England and I want you people to act like Yankees. I feel as if the place is lacking somehow if I don't get that echo of the past.

I think there are a good many of you here who knew New England before there was so much easy transportation so that a section retained sectional characteristics.

Now, I can't help but believe that I know the New England of Puritan and Pilgrim days as well as anyone could know that New England, by knowing Yankees before they traveled so much.

We moved down to Connecticut when I was about twelve and I think in the four or five years that we lived there I went once up to Norwich—and it was a great trip. You older ones here know how true that is, how distance has been shortened and that New England of that day was as characteristic of its own past, as typical in one corner as another of the New England type, as in the case of those countries in the old world where transportation has not come. There was a close interrelation of the folk who lived there.

So I want to urge upon you the fact that when you hear outlanders talking of sour-faced, psalm-singing, witch-burning, Quaker-persecuting people, don't worry about it. I think that my interpretation of some of those old fellows will not be all that one ought to put in textbooks and yet I believe that I have met some of those Pilgrim ancestors in the streets of little towns in Vermont and Maine and Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Let me give you a glimpse of one or two of the men I remember. Over in Maine, up where Maine and Canada and New Hampshire come together, over on the Maine side of the line there is a little pond. There was a dear old fellow who had put up some cabins and had a number of summer guests there, fishermen and their families. I had heard about this place and thought I would write the old fellow. I got a letter back. He told me the cost. I had asked him in my letter whether it was necessary to have a guide, I had heard guides had been introduced into Maine areas. Down at the end of the letter he said, "Speaking of guides, a Maine guide don't do nothing but skin tourists and I am all the guide I have around my camp."

Two or three years ago a number of old fellows who had been up there fishing got together in the summer to celebrate the thirty years since old Julian had put his cabins up and when I wrote up to find out about going back again I asked if he was still running his camp. He said, "Yes, I am still running my camp but I manage to pass on a lot of work to the boy." The boy was fifty-five!

Now, there are men up there—I remember there was a banker from Boston, there was a politician from Trenton, there was a college professor from any old place. We would find ourselves out in a boat or sitting on a bank or by the fire in the evening with this old woodsman. He was a shrewd, wise, humorous old fellow. That banker would go back to Boston, finding it impossible to forget some of the comments that old Julian had made about the banking business. And the politician would go back to Trenton with kind of a vivid recollection of one or two suggestions that had been made about how he dealt with people, a curious wise kind of comment that I think is true common sense.

I have often wondered about the definition of what common sense is and I think it is that quality of men which enables a man to meet emergencies for which he was never trained. And that is the kind of environment in which you would acquire it. It is only after you get to be a specialist that you lose it.

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, FALL 1940

INDEX

	Page
Officers and Committees	2
Reports	
President's Address	5
Secretary's Report	7
Spring Exhibition	9
Chrysanthemum Exhibition	11
Treasurer's Report	12
Librarian's Report	15
Judge of Flowers and Plants	18
Judge of Fruit	20
Judge of Vegetables	23
Finance Committee	26
In Memoriam	27
Introductory Remarks by Myron F. Converse, President	28
Lectures	
"Year 'Round Beauty in the Garden"	31
"Gardens around Charleston"	34
"Colonial Gardens and Plants"	40
"Your Personality Expressed in Table Arrangements"	43
"Mexico and Its Beauties and Resources"	46
"Peace in a Garden"	50
"Yankees and Their Ancestors"	54

THE COMMONWEALTH PRESS WORCESTER MASS

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

Horticultural Building
30 Elm Street
Worcester, Mass.

For the year

1940

THE ATTENTION OF EXHIBITORS IS PARTICULARLY CALLED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GENERAL AND SPECIAL

The Davis Press, Worcester

Earl T. Harlow

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
of the
WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
For the Year 1940

PRESIDENT
MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS
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Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER
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Myron F. Converse, 1940 — Harry Harrison, 1941 — Leonard C. Midgley, 1942

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Chandler Bullock, 1940 — John H. Brooks, Jr., 1941 — Walter S. Young, 1942

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Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary* — Florence E. Field *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

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Charles Potter — William E. Morey

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore — Arthur H. Bellows

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: William Anderson, Still River
FRUIT: S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton
VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed — Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*
Mrs. Herbert P. Emory — Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs
Leonard C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

RULES MUST BE READ CAREFULLY

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

2. Every Exhibit entered in a class of named varieties should be correctly named.

3. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibition, etc.

4. No person shall make more than one entry of the same variety or be awarded more than one premium under the same number.

5. The Judges may correct, before the close of any exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

6. The cards of exhibitors competing for premiums shall be reversed, until after premiums are awarded.

7. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

8. All articles for exhibition must be in the Hall and ready for inspection by the Judges by 2 o'clock unless otherwise specified. Otherwise they will be ruled out. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions. Open to the public from 3 to 9 o'clock.

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

11. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

13. The Committee on Arrangements has power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change desirable.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetable, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

15. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens for trial and examinations, if requested.

16. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers for competition, the number of blooms, clusters, sprays or spikes shown is not restricted except that it is expected the exhibitor shall use only a sufficient number to make a well-balanced display. All shall be of one color and of one variety in the same vase, except Displays, Vases, Baskets, Standards, or otherwise specified in the schedule. The Judge will consider the quality of the flowers rather than the quantity.

17. ☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

18. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits which is not distinctly specified in the schedule.

19. In Table Decorations, collections and displays of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Vases, and Baskets, where the number of exhibits exceeds the number of premiums offered, the Judge *may* award prizes to any worthy exhibits not receiving a premium.

The maximum prize for Vases, Standards, and Baskets shall be two dollars.

20. All premiums that are not claimed within one year after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

21. U. P. Hendrick's "Fruits of New York," and S. A. Beach's "The Apples of New York," will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue. Elmer D. Smith & Co. Catalogue to be used for Chrysanthemums by the Judges.

22. No artificial plants, flowers, or foliage preserved by any process shall be exhibited at any show of this Society, except for a special purpose and with the consent of the show management.

23. While the Society will take reasonable precautions for the safety of the property of exhibitors, it will be responsible in no case for any loss or damage that may occur.

Scale of Points

Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.—

Arrangement	30 points
Quality of blooms	40 "
Number of varieties	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Lilies.—

Size and color of bloom	35 points
Number of perfect flowers and buds on stem	35 "
Arrangement	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Displays.—

Arrangement	40 points
Quality	45 "
Variety	15 "

Collections.—

Quality	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Variety	30 "

Table Decoration.—

Quality of flowers	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Proportion	15 "
Harmony of flowers with accessories	15 "

Special Funds

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a list of the Special Funds of the Worcester County Horticultural Society the income of which is devoted to the purpose stated. The date prefixed to each indicates the year in which the fund was established.

1888. Francis Henshaw Dewey Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for the purchase of books.

1898. William Eames Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for the promotion of apple culture.

1906. Frederick A. Blake Fund. $1,000.00.
Income only to be used in providing Medals to be awarded to the originators of new varieties of Fruits or Flowers, preference always being given to residents of Worcester County.
In case that the Worcester County Horticultural Society does not find occasion to award medals for New Fruits or Flowers, the said income may be used for special premiums for Orchids or other choice Greenhouse Plants and Flowers.

1907. Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious exhibits of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

1922. Edwin Draper Fund. $300.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Horticultural exhibitions held under the direction of said Society.

1924. Miss Frances Clary Morse Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1937. George and Belle McWilliam Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits and Vegetables

1940

☞ The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judge to *Rule 12*.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

Special Rules

1. Exhibitors should have all specimens correctly and legibly named and the number of varieties written on the entry cards, notice of which will be taken by the judges in awarding the premiums.

2. While it is expected that exhibitors will take pains to correctly name their exhibits, the judges will not exclude an exhibit for mistake in nomenclature.

3. In all exhibitions of lilies the pollen may be removed.

By vote of the trustees, all entries must be made to the Secretary and all cards made out by him or his assistants.

Spring Exhibition

Thursday, March 7, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, March 8, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, March 9, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, March 10, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

Notify Secretary four weeks in advance for space

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Class I	**Garden Displays**	1150.00
Class II	**Plant Displays**	
Class III	**Rock Gardens** Not to exceed 100 square feet	125.00
Class IV	**Cut Flowers**	75.00
Class V	**Fruit**	75.00
Class VI	**Vegetables**	75.00

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Class VII	**Carnations**	50.00

Worcester Garden Club Exhibit

Thursday, April 25

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 1. Display, 24 square feet 4.00 3.00 2.00

Table Decorations.—

No. 2. Oblong table laid for four covers 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00
No restrictions.
Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Carnations, fifty carnations in a basket.—

A. Basket of white
Basket of dark pink
Basket of light pink
Basket of any other color

Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.

Plant Displays.—

No. 3. Plants in Bloom and Foliage Plants. Sixty dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 4. For any variety, eight dollars may be used for prizes.

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 5. Hollow Crown 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 6. Any other variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 7. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Lettuce.—

No. 8. Six heads 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Radish.—

No. 9. Two bunches. Six in each bunch 1.50 1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 10. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

May Exhibition

Thursday, May 16

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 11. Display, flowering shrubs permissible. 24 square feet. 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

No. 12. Medium basket 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 13. Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Spring Bulbs, open culture.—

No. 14. Display 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00

Pansy.—

No. 15. Twenty vases, one flower with foliage in a vase 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Zonale Geraniums, in bloom, not smaller than 6-inch pots.—

No. 16. Four plants 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Table Decorations, Spring Flowers.—

No. 17. Round table, laid for four covers. Roses prohibited. No other restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance

4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Plant Displays.—

No. 18. For exhibits—no restrictions as to where grown or by whom, $60.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Calendula.—

No. 19.	Arranged in Bowl or Basket		3.00	2.00	1.00

Dandelion.—

No. 20.	One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce.—

No. 21.	Six heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 22.	One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Radish, two bunches, six in each bunch.—

No. 23.	Globe		1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 24.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 25.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Onion.—

No. 26.	Two bunches, six in each bunch		1.50	1.00	.50

Iris Exhibition

Thursday, June 6

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Iris, German.—

No. 27.	Display		8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00
No. 28.	Twenty vases, three stems in a vase preferably named	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 29.	Basket		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 30.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Azalea.—

No. 31.	Display in vases		3.00	2.00	1.00

Rhododendron.—

No. 32.	Displays in vases		3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 33.	Vase or Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Lupinus.—

No. 34.	Vase	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 35. Vase of Roses. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Zonale Geraniums.—

No. 36.	Twenty vases, one truss in each		3.00	2.00	1.00

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 37.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 38.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 39.	One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—						
No. 40.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Beet.—						
No. 41.	Twelve specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Lettuce.—						
No. 42.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion.—						
No. 43.	Two bunches, six each		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPEARING ON PAGES 3 AND 4, GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO THE FOLLOWING:

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged, they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

Peony Exhibition

Thursday, June 13

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 44. From hardy plants and shrubs outdoor culture, *to be named*	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 45. Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Siberian Iris.—

No. 46. Medium basket			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 47. Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 48. Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 49. Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 50. Twenty vases, one flower in each		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Foxglove.—

No. 51. Vase of twelve spikes			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Aquilegia.—

No. 52. Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia.—

No. 53. Four plants in bloom				3.00	2.00	1.00

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 54. Any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 55. Victoria		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rose Exhibition

Thursday, June 20, open from 3 to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

Roses.—

No. 56.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 57.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 58.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 59.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 60.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.				
No. 61.	Vase of roses, 12 blooms	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 62.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms		3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 63.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms		3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 64.	Display of cut climbing roses. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes				
No. 65.	Basket of roses	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Special Prizes
Miss Frances C. Morse Fund

B.	Table decoration of roses, oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitors	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Peonies.—

No. 66	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 67.	Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Hardy Flowers, to be named.—

C.	Display of outdoor varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 68.	Senator Dunlap				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 69.	Howard No. 17	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 70.	Culver			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 71.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 72.	New varieties not scheduled			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 73.	Fairfax			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 74.	Four baskets of strawberries, any variety				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 75.	Display, strawberries	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 76.	For any named variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.	

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 77.	Thomas Laxton	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 78.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 79.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, six heads.—

No. 80.	Big Boston Type	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, June 27

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 81.	Display	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 82.	Basket		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—

No. 83.	Twelve vases, three stems in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Campanula.—

No. 84.	Display			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Delphinium.—

No. 85.	One vase, not more than twelve spikes	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 86. Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Peonies.—

No. 87.	Vase				3.00	2.00	1.00

Special Prizes Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

D.	Table Decorations. Round table laid for four covers	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

This call is intended for exhibitors who do not exhibit in other table decorations during the year. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 88.	Howard No. 17	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 89.	Sample				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 90.	Dorset			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 91.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 92.	Collections, not more than six varieties		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 93. For any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 94.	Black Tartarian		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 95.	Gov. Wood		1.50	1.00	.50

No. 96. Best display, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 97. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Beet, open culture.—

No. 98.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot.—

No. 99.	Two bunches, six in each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.

No. 100.	Gradus	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 101.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, three specimens.—

No. 102.	Any variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 11

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 103. Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 104. Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in call for large displays during the year.

Basket.—

No. 105.		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 106. Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 107. Ten vases, one stem in a vase, preferably named	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Delphinium.—

No. 108. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Lilium Candidum.—

No. 109. Vase	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Lilium Regale.—

No. 110. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Wild Flowers, no duplicates.—

No. 111. Fifteen vases, not more than five stems in a vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 112. Collection of cut climbing roses, not less than six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 113. Downing's Bride	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 114. Ten dollars may be used for prizes. Preference given to worthy varieties of recent introduction.

Raspberry, Black Cap, one pint.—

No. 115. Named variety	1.50	1.00	.50	

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 116.	Early varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 117. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Gooseberry, one quart.—

No. 118.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 119.	Coe's Transparent		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 120.	Montmorency	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 121.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 122. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 123.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 124.	Sutton's Excelsior	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 125.	Alderman	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 126.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No 127.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 128. Not to exceed 24 square feet, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Sweet Pea Exhibition

Thursday, July 18

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 129. Ten vases, not more than 25 flower stems in a vase — 4.00 3.00 2.00

No. 130. Table Decoration—Sweet Peas, round table laid for four covers, Gypsophila may be used. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance — 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Sweet Peas.—

No. 131. Small basket, any green may be used — 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

E. Collection of Sweet Peas, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Japanese Iris.—

No. 132. Basket — 3.00 2.00 1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 133. Display, not exceeding 30 square feet — 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

No. 134. Standard — 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Centaurea.—

No. 135. Display, Gypsophila may be used — 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00

Petunia.—

No. 136. Twenty vases, one flower in each — 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 137.	Latham	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 138.	Cuthbert		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 139.	Any other red variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 140. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 141.	Perfection	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 142.	White Grape		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 143.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck—

No. 144.	Telephone	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 145.	Wax	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 146.	Green Pod	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 147.	Three specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 148.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, Iceberg.—

No. 149.	Twelve heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 150.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 25

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 151.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 152.	Standard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—

No. 153.	Display			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 154.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Flowers to be grown by the exhibitor. If Sweet Peas are used, flowers other than Gypsophila must be used in combination.	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 155.	Five vases, 25 flower stems in vase		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 156.	Twelve vases			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hemerocallis (Day Lilies).—

No. 157.	Collection				2.50	2.00	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 158.	Yellow Transparent			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 159.	Any named red variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 160. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry.—

No. 161.	One quart				1.50	1.00	.50

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 162.	Wilder			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 163.	Sweet, any named variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 164.	Any named variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 165.	Any variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, twelve heads.—

No. 166.	Any variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, August 1

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 167.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 168.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for large displays during the year.

Gladiolus.—

No. 169.	Ten vases, named varieties, one spike in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 170.	Large vase	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Annuals.—

No. 171.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 172.	Astrachan	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 173.	Yellow Transparent	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 174. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 175.	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 176.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 177.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 178.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 179. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 180. Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 181. Irish Cobbler	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 181½. Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Vegetables.—

F. Display, Round Table, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 8

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 182. Basket 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

No. 183. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes, highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Gladiolus.—

No. 184. Display. 8.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

Larkspur, annual.—

No. 185. Display 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Salpiglossis.—

No. 186. Display 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 187. Fifteen vases, named varieties, one cluster in each 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Zinnia, large flowered.—

No. 188. Twenty vases, one flower in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 189. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

G. Display of Cut Flowers 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for twenty vases or displays during the year.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 190.	Cultivated		2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 191.	Oldenburg	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 192.	Astrachan	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 193.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 194.	Dwarf Horticultural	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 195.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 196.	Copenhagen	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 197.	Any other named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 198.	Yellow, Sweet	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 199.	Rose	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 200.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, open culture, twelve specimens.—

No. 201.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus Exhibition

Thursday, August 15

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 202. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 203. Twenty vases, one spike in each, preferably named 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Aster, large flowered, long stem.—

No. 204. Vase of 20 blooms 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Salpiglossis.—

No. 205. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Phlox Drummondi.—

No. 206. Display 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Annuals.—

No. 207. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Flowers on a Mirror.—

No. 208. Small vase to be shown on a mirror. Vase and mirror to be furnished by the society. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 209. Williams 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 210. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 211. Japanese varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 212.	Dwarf, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 213.	Pole, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, String, one-half peck.—

No. 214.	Kentucky Wonder		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, Sweet, twelve ears.—

No. 215.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 216.	Any named variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, for pickles.—

No. 217.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 218.	Any named variety (excepting summer varieties)		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 219. Collection of ediblev arieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes

Thursday, August 22

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 220. Standard of gladiolus 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50
No other standards to be shown.

No. 221. Basket. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Zinnia.—

No. 222. Display, notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Dahlia.—

No. 223. Display. Single, pompon, and miniature 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Display of Garden Flowers.—

H. Not to exceed 24 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

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Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 224. Small container to be shown on a mirror. Exhibitors may use own containers. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Aster, single or anemone.—

No. 225. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 226. Early McIntosh 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 227. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 228. Varieties not scheduled 1.50 1.00 .50

Plums, twelve specimens.—

No. 229.	Washington			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 230.	Bradshaw	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 231.	Imperial Gage		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 232. For varieties not scheduled, three dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 233.	Carman			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 234. Any other variety. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 235. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Pole, one-half peck.—

No. 236.	Shell		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 237.	String, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 238.	Sweet, not less than twelve rows		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 239.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

No. 240. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, August 29

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 241.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 242.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Aster, large flowered.—

No. 243.	Twenty vases, three blooms in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 244.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Dahlia.—

LARGE FLOWERED.—

No. 245.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Zinnia.—

SMALL FLOWERED VARIETY.—

No. 246.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 247.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Verbena.—

No. 248.	Basket or Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Five Miniature Containers.—

No. 249. Display. A group of five miniature containers, 6 inches over all in height. Containers may be owned by exhibitor; flowers to be grown by exhibitors. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00.

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 250.	Porter			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 251.	Red Gravenstein	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 252.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.					

Plum.—

No. 253.	Display, no restriction as to arrangements		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 254.	Golden Jubilee		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 255.	Any variety			1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 256.	Clapp's Favorite	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 257.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 258.	Harris's Early	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 259.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 260. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, September 5

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 261.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 262. Pair mantel vases. 18-inch space. Vases to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 263.	Standard—Dahlias predominating	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Gladiolus.—

No. 264.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Aster.—

No. 265.	Display, not exceeding 25 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Scabiosa.—

No. 266	Vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 267.	Vase		3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 268.	Gravenstein	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 269.	Maiden's Blush				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 270.	Wealthy		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, Crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 271.	Hyslop	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 272.	Champion				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 273.	Seedlings				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 274.	Crawford (early)			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 275. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 276. New varieties. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 277.	Golden Varieties		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 278.	Lombard	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 279.	Burbank	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 280.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

No. 281. For Japanese varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 282. Other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 283.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 284.	Moore's		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 285.	Ontario		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 286.	Fredonia	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 287.	Varieties not scheduled		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 288.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 289.	Squash	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 290.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 291.	Bonny Best	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 292.	Beauty	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 293.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, one-half peck.—

No. 294.	Dwarf Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 295.	Pole Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 296.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched (named) six specimens.—

No. 297.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot, twelve specimens.—

No. 298.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Egg Plant.—

No. 299.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 300. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, September 12

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 301.	Display.	Class 1			5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 302. Metal container of cut flowers, container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 303.	Twenty vases, one flower in each vase			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 304.	Vase or basket	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus.—

No. 305.	Fifteen vases, one spike in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 306.	New varieties			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 307.	Wealthy			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 308.	Bartlett	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 309.	Louise Bonne de Jersey				1.50	1.00	.50

No. 310. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 311.	Elberta			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 312.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 313.	Display, no restriction as to arrangement			8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 314.	Any variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 315.	Brighton			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 316.	Campbell			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 317.	Worden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 318.	Concord	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 319.	Delaware		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 320.	Niagara	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No 321.	Moore's Diamond			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 322. For other varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 323. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 324.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Melon, three specimens.—

No. 325.	Green Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 326.	Yellow Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 327.	Water		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato.—

No. 328. Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Vegetables.—

I. Display to cover 24 square feet.
Notify the Secretary two days in advance 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

Dahlia Exhibition

Thursday, September 19

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 329. Fifty vases, one flower in each. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

No. 330. Twelve vases, one flower in each 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

No. 331. Single varieties, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 332. Basket of large flowered 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

POMPON.

No. 333. Twenty vases, three sprays in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Flower Arrangement.—

No. 334. Not to cover more than 24 square feet. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Receptacles to be furnished by the exhibitors. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. No baskets.

SCALE OF POINTS BY WHICH THE ABOVE CLASS IS TO BE JUDGED

Quality of flowers	40 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with receptacles	35 "
Arrangement of flowers	25 "

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 335. Cut flowers in vases. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Edwin Draper Fund

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

J. Display of Potted Plants. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 336. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 337.	Seckel	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 338.	Any variety, not scheduled				1.50	1.00	.50

Peach.—

No. 339.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 340.	Orange			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grapes.—

No. 341. Display of Grapes. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 342.	Warren			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 343.	Golden Hubbard	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

No. 344. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 345.	Red			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 346.	Savoy				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 347.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 348.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Turnip.—

No. 349.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Broccoli.—

No. 350.	Three specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, September 26

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 351. Display. Fifty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the secretary two days in advance.

No. 352. Basket 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

This number is intended for growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

Cosmos.—

No. 353. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Marigold.—

No. 354. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, one flat.—

No. 355. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 356. Hubbardston 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 357. Tompkins King 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 358. McIntosh 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 359. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 360. Sheldon 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 361. Display, no restrictions as to arrangement. Twenty dollars to may used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Potato, six varieties (named).—

No. 362. Twelve specimens of each 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 363.	Green Delicious	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 364.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 365.	Three specimens.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Edwin Draper Fund

Vegetables.—

K.	Collection not to exceed 25 varieties	10.00	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, October 3

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 366. Display 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Standard of Cut Flowers.—

No. 367. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Dried Flowers, Statice, Strawflowers, Lunaria (Honesty).—

No. 368. Display. 4.00 3.50 2.00 1.00

Table Decorations of Flowers.—

No. 369. Oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, one flat.—

No. 370. Any variety not scheduled 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 371. Sutton Beauty 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Display of Fruit.—

No. 372. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 373. Bosc 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 374. Collection of not less than five varieties, three clusters each. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Pumpkins, three specimens.—

No. 375. Sweet 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 376.	Any named variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsley.—

No. 377.	One-half peck	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peppers.—

No. 378. Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 379.	Golden		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 380.	Other varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 381.	Blue Hubbard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

L.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 16 square feet	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

Thursday, October 10

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 382. Display—$40.00 may be awarded for prizes.

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 383. Cut flowers in vases. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, Eastern standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 384.	McIntosh			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 385.	Baldwin	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 386.	Bellflower					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 387.	Winter Banana					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 388.	R. I. Greening			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 389.	Northern Spy			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 390.	Palmer					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 391.	Roxbury Russet			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 392.	Cortland				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 393.	Opalescent					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 394.	Delicious			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 395. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 396. Sweet varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 397. For varieties other than sweet not scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 398. For varieties that have been scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 399.	Angouleme					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 400.	Clairgeau				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 401.	Anjou		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 402. For varieties not scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 403. For varieties that have been scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, open culture.—

No. 404. For any variety, six clusters, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 405. Any variety, named, ten dollars may be used for prizes

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 406.	Champion		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 407.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 408.	Golden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 409.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Endive.—

No. 410.	Six specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Leeks.—

No. 411.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 412. For varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Salsify.—

No. 413.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 414.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 415.	Any variety, not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, October 17

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Ferns.—

No. 416. Display, potted ferns, named varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Specimen Fern.—

No. 417. One plant			3.00	2.00	1.00	

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 418. Plants. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 419. Basket. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear.—

No. 420. Lawrence	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Apple, one flat.—

No. 421. Baldwin	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 422. Any other variety except McIntosh	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 423. Three flats, three varieties	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 424. Collection, not to exceed 10 varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 425. Any named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	

Table Decorations—Native Fruit.—

No. 426. Round table laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 427. Yellow Globe Danvers	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 428. Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Squash.—

No. 429.	Collection	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 430.	English varieties, not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 431.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grains.—

No. 432. Best exhibit, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Field Beans.—

No. 433 Best exhibit, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Ornamental Gourds (Unvarnished)

No. 434. Display. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Thursday, Nov. 7, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 8, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 9, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, Nov. 10, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Chrysanthemums.—

Use catalogue of Elmer D. Smith & Co. of Adrian, Michigan.

No. 435.	Twelve blooms, not less than six varieties, to be named	12.00	10.00	8.00
No. 436.	Collection of twenty-five large blooms, long stems	20.00	15.00	10.00
No. 437.	Pompons, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 438.	Single varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 439.	Korean varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 440.	Anemones, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 441.	Six specimen plants	10.00	8.00	6.00
No. 442.	One specimen plant, one plant in pot	3.00	2.00	1.00

Standard Commercial Varieties.—

Use catalogue of Elmer D. Smith & Co. of Adrian, Michigan.

No. 443.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 444.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 445.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Exhibition Varieties.—

No. 446.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 447.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 448.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Chrysanthemums.—

No. 449.	Basket of Pompons	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 450.	Basket of Single	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 451.	Basket of Anemones	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 452.	Basket	2.00	1.50	1.00	

Garden Displays } A
Plant Displays } B — 775.00

Persons competing for these premiums must notify the Secretary three weeks before date of Exhibition.

M. **Special Exhibits.—**
Seventy-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

N. **Chrysanthemums.**—Best bloom 4.00 3.00 2.00

O. **Chrysanthemums.**—Large Flowers. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Special Prizes
Offered by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage

P. **Table Decorations.**—A Thanksgiving table. No restrictions. Laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars to be used for prizes.

Fern Globes.—

No. 453.		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Terrariums.—

No. 454.	Large—Containers must be over 18 inches but must not exceed 36 inches in any dimension	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 455.	Small—Containers must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Fruits and Berries.—

No. 456.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00 .50

Physalis Franchettii (Chinese Lanterns).—

No. 457.	Basket				3.00	2.00	1.00 .50

Fruit Display.—

No. 458. No restriction as to arrangement. $40.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 459.	Baldwin	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 460.	McIntosh	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 461.	Delicious		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 462.	Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	
No. 463.	Basket of Fancy Apples	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 464.	Basket of Fancy Pears	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Special Exhibition of Apples
William Eames Fund

A. Baldwin, best twelve.—

Four premiums			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

B. Northern Spy.—

Three premiums				1.50	1.00 .50

C. Delicious.—

Four premiums			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

D. Rhode Island Greening.—

Three premiums				1.50	1.00 .50

E. Roxbury Russet.—

Three premiums				1.50	1.00 .50

F. Sutton Beauty.—

Three premiums				1.50	1.00 .50

G. McIntosh.—

Four premiums			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

H. Any other Variety.—

Four premiums			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

* * *

Brussels Sprouts.—

No. 465.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—						
No. 466.	Giant Pascal		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 467.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion, twelve specimens.—						
No. 468.	White Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 469.	Red Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 470.	Cracker			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 471.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Cabbage, three specimens.—						
No. 472.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Parsnip, twelve specimens.—						
No. 473.	Hollow Crown		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—						
No. 474.	Green Hubbard	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, twelve specimens.—						
No. 475.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, six specimens.—						
No. 476.	White Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 477.	Yellow Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Potato, twelve specimens.—						
No. 478.	Green Mountain		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 479.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 5, 1940.
Premiums will be paid on or after November 20, 1940.

THE LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Library Committee wish to call your attention to the Library and Reading Room, where the librarian is always ready to extend every facility possible to those in search of horticultural information.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, Chairman — Mrs. Amy W. Smith
William Anderson — Herbert R. Kinney
Florence E. Field, Librarian

Some of the Recent Accessions to the Library

Hedges, Screens and Windbreaks, by Donald Wyman, 1938
The Gardener's Travel Book, by Edward I. Farrington, 1938
Flowers, East-West, by J. Gregory Conway, 1938
The Gladiolus Year Book for 1939
Edible Mushrooms and How to Know Them, by Nina Lane Faubian, 1939
Lily Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1938
Propagation of Plants, by Kains and McQuesten, 1938
What to Do with Herbs, by Mary Cable Dennis, 1939
American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1938
The American Rose Annual for 1939
The Vegetable Garden, by Edward I. Farrington, 1939
The Garden of Larkspurs, by L. H. Bailey, 1939
Lilies for American Gardens, by George L. Slate, 1939
The World Was My Garden, by David Fairchild, 1938
Hardy Chrysanthemums, by Alex. Cummings, Jr., 1939
Miniature Flower Arrangement, by Edith Mason and Edith Waas, 1939
The Book of Garden Magic, by Roy E Biles, 1935
1939 Bulletins of the American Iris Society
Begonias and How to Grow Them, by Bessie Buxton, 1939
Herbs, How to Grow and How to Use Them, by Helen Noyes Webster, 1939
The Potato, by William Stuart, 1939
A Dictionary of Scientific Terms, by J. F. Henderson and J. H. Kenneth, 1939
Cacti for the Amateur, by Scott E. Haselton, 1939
Succulents for the Amateur, by J. R. Brown, Alain White, Sloane and Reynolds, Edited by Scott E. Haselton, 1939

The American Lily Book by the American Horticultural Society, 1939
Practical Plant Breeding, by W. J. C. Lawrence, 1939
Harmony in Flower Design, Arrangements by Isabel T. Ackerman, Rose B. Housekeeper and Emma E. Thasher
The Garden in Color, by Louise Beebe Wilder, 1937
Irises, by F. F. Rockwell, 1928
Peonies, by F. F. Rockwell, 1933
The Garden of Gourds, by L. H. Bailey, 1937
Chrysanthemums (with supplement on forcing with the use of black cloth and training cascade chrysanthemums), by Alexander Laurie, 1930
The Mushroom Handbook, by Louis C. C. Krieger, 1936
How to Grow Roses, 1937 issue, by McFarland and Pyle
The International edition of the 1938 Gladiolus Society Year Book
The 1937 Royal Horticultural Society Lily Year-Book
Modern Dahlias, by J. Louis Roberts, 1938
The Present-Day Rock Garden, by Sampson Clay (English), 1937
The Delphinium Year-Book, 1937, by The American Delphinium Society
Garden Bulbs in Color, by J. Horace McFarland, R. Marion Hatton, and Daniel J. Foley, 1938
Flower Decoration, by Constance Spry (English), 1933
Flowers in the House and Garden, by Constance Spry (English), 1937
The 1938 American Rose Annual, Issued by The American Rose Society
Herbaceous Borders and the Waterside, by Richard Sudell, 1938
The Gardener's Omnibus, Edited by E. I. Farrington, 1938
How to Know the Wild Flowers, by Frances Theodore Parsons, 1935
Familiar Flowers of Field and Garden, by F. Schuyler Mathews
Green Laurels, by Donald Culross Peattie, 1936
Our Shade Trees, by Ephraim Porter Felt, 1938
Creative Flower Arrangement, by Dorothy Biddle and Dorothea Blom, 1938
Color in Everyday Life, by Louis Weinberg, 1937
Soilless Growth of Plants, by Ellis and Swaney, 1938
The Garden Dictionary, Edited by Norman Taylor, 1936

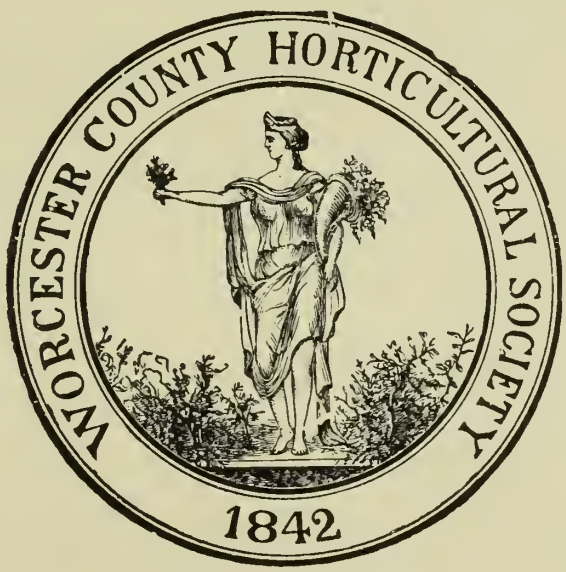
Worcester County Horticultural Society

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Offered to

Children of Worcester County

Exhibitions to be held Saturday, August 17
and Saturday, September 7, 1940
Horticultural Building, 30 Elm Street



Worcester, Massachusetts

Saturday, August 17

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—

No. 1. Not to exceed fifteen vases 2.00 1.50 1.25 1.00 .50 .25

No. 2. Bouquet, mixed cut flowers .75 .50 .25 .25

Zinnia.—

No. 3. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Asters.—

No. 4. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Petunia.—

No. 5. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Calendula.—

No. 6. Not to exceed 10 vases .75 .50 .25 .25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 7. Not to exceed fifteen vases 1.50 1.25 1.00 .50 .25

No. 8. Vase of Wild Flowers 1.00 .75 .50 .25 .25

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 9. Not to exceed 12 varieties 2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 .75 .50

Beets.—

No. 10. Six specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Summer Squash.—

No. 11. Two specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

String Beans.—

No. 12. Two quarts .75 .50 .25 .25

Potato.—

No. 13. Twelve specimens 1.00 .75 .50 .25

Sweet Corn.—

No. 14. Six ears 1.00 .75 .50 .25

Tomato.—

No. 15. Six specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Carrots.—

No. 16. Six specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Cucumber.—

No. 17. Two specimens .75 .50 .25 .25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 18.	Not to exceed 15 vases			2.50	2.00	1.75	1.00
No. 19.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Asters.—							
No. 20.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Petunia.—							
No. 21.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Gladiolus.—							
No. 22.	Basket			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Zinnia.—							
No. 23.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 24.	Not to exceed 15 vases		1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 25.	Vase of Wild Flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 26	Not over 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00 .50
Potato.—							
No. 27.	Twelve specimens		1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Beets.—							
No. 28.	Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—							
No. 29.	Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—							
No. 30.	Two quarts			1.00	.75	.50	.25
String Beans.—							
No. 31.	Two quarts			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 32.	Six ears			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—							
No. 33.	Six specimens		1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cucumber.—							
No. 34.	Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Summer Squash.—							
No. 35.	Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25

Saturday, September 7

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 36.	Not to exceed 15 vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 37.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25
Cosmos.—							
No. 38.	Vase			.75	.50	.25	.25
Calendula.—							
No. 39.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Petunia.—							
No. 40.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Asters.—							
No. 41.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Zinnia.—							
No. 42.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Marigolds.—							
No. 43.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Gladiolus.—							
No. 44.	Basket			.75	.50	.25	.25
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 45.	Not to exceed 15 vases		1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 46.	Vase of Wild Flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 47.	Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50
Shell Beans.—							
No. 48.	Two quarts in pods			.75	.50	.25	.25
Beets.—							
No. 49.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Carrots.—							
No. 50.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 51.	Six ears		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Green Peppers.—						
No. 52.	Six specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25
Tomato.—						
No. 53.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Winter Squash.—						
No. 54	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.25	.25
Potato.—						
No. 55.	Twelve specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Cucumber.—						
No. 56.	Two specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—						
No. 57.	Not to exceed 15 vases		2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50
No. 58.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Petunia.—						
No. 59.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Dahlias.—						
No. 60.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Zinnia.—						
No. 61.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Marigold.—						
No. 62.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cosmos.—						
No. 63.	One large vase		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Gladiolus.—						
No. 64.	Basket		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Wild Flowers.—						
No. 65.	Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 66.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Dahlia.—						
No. 67.	Vase		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Display of Vegetables.—						
No. 68.	Not to exceed 15 varieties					
		2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50

Potato.—					
No. 69. Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—					
No. 70. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Beets.—					
No. 71. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—					
No. 72. Six ears	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Peppers.—					
No. 73. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—					
No. 74. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cabbage.—					
No. 75. Two specimens			.75	.50	.25
Winter Squash.—					
No. 76. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Celery.—					
No. 77. Three specimens			.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—					
No. 78. Two quarts in the pod		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Onion.—					
No. 79. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cucumber.—					
No. 80. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Prizes will be given for other meritorious exhibits.

Competition is open to all children of Worcester County under two classes. Those under 14 years and those between 14 and 21.

Only one child in a family can compete for the same prize.

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

All exhibits must be in the Hall ready for inspection by the Judges by 1 p. m. Exhibition will close at 4.30 p. m.

Prizes will be paid at the close of the exhibition.

Vases, plates and everything necessary for the exhibition of the flowers and vegetables will be furnished by the Horticultural Society.

Special Prizes Offered by Secretary Herbert R. Kinney

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts under 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts over 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

* * *

For further information apply to

HERBERT R. KINNEY,
Secretary

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Reports of the Officers and Lectures

For the year ending December 4, 1941

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

For the Year 1941

PRESIDENT

MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE
Worcester, Mass.

S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT
No. Grafton, Mass.

ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

SECRETARY

HERBERT R. KINNEY, of Worcester
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN

MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

TRUSTEES

Joseph A. Allen	Auburn	Mrs. Mabel R. Bullock	Worcester
William Anderson	Still River	Willis E. Cary	Worcester
Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	Harry I. Randall	Worcester
Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
Mrs. Mary D. White	Holden	George F. E. Story	Worcester
Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester	Leslie E. Winter	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Harry Harrison, 1941

Leonard C. Midgley, 1942

Myron F. Converse, 1943

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

John H. Brooks, Jr., 1941 — Walter S. Young, 1942

Earl T. Harper, 1943

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith

William Anderson

Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary* — Mrs. Florence E. Field, *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

William Anderson
J. Frank Cooper
S. Lothrop Davenport
Allen J. Jenkins
Herbert R. Kinney
Leonard C. Midgley
Charles Potter
Mrs. Amy W. Smith

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

Joseph A. Allen
William Anderson
Elizabeth R. Bishop
Edward W. Breed
Ralph C. Breed
S. Lothrop Davenport
Mrs. Bertha G. Denny
Mrs. Florence E. Field
Mrs. Percy G. Forbes
Allen W. Hixon
Allyne W. Hixon
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore
William E. Morey
Charles Potter
Mrs. William W. Taft

Myron F. Converse, *President*
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — Arthur H. Bellows

H. Ward Moore

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: William Anderson, Still River
FRUIT: S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton
VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed

Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

Mrs. Florence C. Emory
Albert H. Inman
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

Harry Harrison, Finance Committee

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Groups of people engaged in constructive enterprise enrich the standard of living in their respective communities. Nowhere is this fact more evident than here. Happily the Horticulturists of this community grouped their interests a century ago thus affording the incentive as well as the work shop and the meeting place for the sponsors of the culture of flowers, fruits and vegetables. The result is that during these many years the people of Worcester and vicinity have been noted for their progress in all that pertains to the subject matter of horticulture.

The activities of this Society began at the time of its organization in 1840, and two years later it was incorporated under the provisions of the laws of this Commonwealth. The Fiftieth Anniversary of the Society was observed in 1892 and at that time representatives of this Society entrusted to the American Antiquarian Society a package to be opened on the occasion of our One Hundredth Anniversary which will be observed next year. This important occasion is one which should engage the immediate attention of our members who at this time are provided with ample facilities to suitably observe this Anniversary.

The lectures and exhibitions which have been conducted during the past year under direction of our various committees, have maintained the high rank for which this Society has become distinguished.

The Spring Show held each year in March and the Chrysanthemum Exhibition in November always are of outstanding interest and the exhibitors receive deserved commendation from the numerous people who visit on these occasions. However, the weekly shows held each Thursday throughout the Summer Season receive much merited attention. The benefits of the weekly shows are distributed over a longer period of time and meet the needs of the average home gardener.

The Winter meetings, which include the Thursday lectures and the Reunion held in March, attract a group of interested people whose suggestions and comments are ever helpful in arranging a program for the coming season.

This year the National Grange held its Annual Meeting in Worcester which was an event of nationwide interest. Many of our members are affiliated with the Grange. It was a pleasure for us to make available our accommodations to its delegates during their stay with us. Likewise, the Massachusetts Farm Bureau held meetings here in November at which time the Bureau observed its Twentieth Anniversary. Aside from these gatherings, mention may well be made of others such as the Worcester County Extension Service, the Dairymen, 4-H Club and the Worcester Garden Club; members of the last mentioned organization having contributed much to the success of the Spring Show through special exhibits in the Lecture Room.

The forebearance of the members of this Society in permitting me to hold office during these many years should be rewarded soon by rotation into other hands of the honors, duties and responsibilities which it has been my privilege so long to enjoy.

Thus I leave this message with you and my thanks to you for the cooperation which you have given so generously to the Society, its officers and committees.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 4, 1941

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Our lectures for 1941 were along our usual lines with all lectures illustrated.

Thursday, January 9, 1941, "Gardens from Maine to Mexico" by Mrs. Emily Henry Bush of Brookline, Massachusetts.

She said, "Hobbies are a real benefit to all of us and mine happens to be colored photography. I am not troubled with pests in my garden and I am simply thrilled when it rains for strange as it may seem, pictures of gardens seem much more satisfactory when taken in the rain or when foggy than in the bright sunshine.

"I collect these garden pictures, tuck them away in my photograph album and can bring them out at any time."

Her pictures were beautiful and charmingly described.

January 16, 1941, "Where Man and Nature Work Together" by Dr. Charles H. Tozier, of Boston, Mass.

This lecture covered a very long line of subjects and it would seem as though everyone in our large audience should have seen and heard of many things that they never had had brought to their attention before under the same conditions.

While many of the pictures were beautiful and showed a wide range, others were more interesting because of their novelty.

January 23, 1941, "In the Valley of the Roses in Bulgaria" by Irina Khrabroff, of New York City.

She said, "This Valley that is only about eighty-five miles long and thirty miles wide is the metropolis of the world's rose oil market.

"There is produced about eighty per cent of the world's annual supply of the rose oil here."

Thursday, January 30, 1941, Ruth P. and Percy I. Merry of Newton Highlands, Mass., gave a lecture on "Garden Highlights."

"In these days of unrest and uncertainty it is rather nice to find a place where we can enjoy inspiration from flowers. There is one flower with which we can make a very beautiful display, that is the Narcissus.

The Azalea is beautiful both in Spring and Fall. Lilies give your garden a dignified appearance."

Thursday, February 6, 1941, Mrs. Anne Leonard of North Easton, Massachusetts, gave a lecture on "Marvels of Nature."

"Near Denver, Colorado, is a huge natural auditorium formed by great walls on three sides. It is of a lovely red color. The Canadian Rockies are a region of very fine scenery and are climaxed by the beautiful Lake Louise. The oldest exposed rocks in America are found along the Gaspé Peninsula."

February 20, 1941, Mrs. Anson Howe Smith of Dedham, Massachusetts, gave a lecture on "Flower Arrangement."

"So much has been said and written on this subject of Flower Arrangement that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a safe and sane attitude of mind.

"Design is not something you can learn merely by studying about it. It is something you must respond to."

SPRING EXHIBITION

March 6, 7, 8, 9, 1941

The building was well filled with flowers, plants, fruit and vegetables.

There were nine garden displays that drew $815 and eleven plant displays that were awarded $277 and there were a number of smaller exhibits that are always handy to fill small places.

There were fifty-two entries of fruit, most of which was in excellent condition. There were ten entries of vegetables, most of it in good condition.

April 24 exhibition was featured by the Frederick A. Blake Fund for Baskets of Carnations.

There were twelve Table Decorations and three displays of plants.

Exhibition May 15. There were large displays of Wild Flowers and Pansies. Table Decorations with ten entries and some good plant displays.

There were some good apples and vegetables.

Iris Exhibition, June 12. There were small showings of Iris and Peonies. There were two displays, one exhibit of twenty vases and six baskets of Iris and two vases of Peonies.

Peony exhibition, June 19, there were three displays and one exhibit of twenty vases of Peonies.

There were five Baskets of Siberian Iris and ten vases of Roses.

The Rose Exhibition, June 26, there was a good showing of nice Roses but not as many as usual.

Table Decorations under the Miss Frances C. Morse Fund, eight entries were good.

There were no Peonies. There was a small showing of Strawberries and vegetables of only medium quality.

July 3, the Delphinium and cut flowers were good. There were no Peonies. A light entry of Fruit and Vegetables of only medium quality.

July 10, there was a good display of Cut Flowers and Baskets of Cut Flowers. Japanese Iris was light. Only three entries of Delphinium and six of Lilium Candidum.

July 17, Sweet Pea Exhibition. There were three Table Decorations and three entries of Ten Vases and three Small Baskets. A very good showing of Cut Flowers and Standards.

July 24, Table Decorations featured this exhibition with sixteen entries.

July 31, there were good displays of Cut Flowers, Gladiolus, Phlox, Perennials and Annuals.

August 7, the call, Flower Arrangement for Living Room, pottery container to be furnished and the flowers grown by the exhibitor, under the Coulson Fund was very popular. There were eleven premiums awarded from $3.00 to $.50. I hope this method may be continued.

There were five fine Gladiolus Displays and large entries of Zinnias and Wild Flowers.

August 14, there were seven good Displays and six entries of Twenty Vases of Gladiolus. Flowers on a Mirror, twenty-six entries were interesting.

The exhibits of Asters, Salpiglosis, Phlox Drummondi and Annuals were good.

August 21, this was one of our largest exhibitions. There were five Standards and twelve Baskets of Gladiolus. Nine displays of Zinnias and eight of Garden Flowers. There were thirty-two entries of Flowers on a Mirror.

August 28, there was a good showing of Cut Flowers and Asters. Lilies, poor. There were some Dahlias and Zinnias. A small exhibit of Begonias and one of the best exhibits of Verbenas we have had in a long time.

The exhibit of a Group of Five Miniature Containers drew much attention. There were twenty-seven entries.

September 4, Cut Flowers, Class 1 and 2 were good. Pair of Mantel Vases proves to be very popular. The twenty-four entries made a fine exhibit.

September 11, the Cut Flowers were fine. Metal container of Cut Flowers, container to be furnished and flowers grown by the exhibitor, twenty-five entries. There were ten entries of Cosmos and five of Dahlias. Seven entries each of Gladiolus and Marigolds.

Our best Grape exhibition.

September 18, Dahlia Exhibition. There were five entries of Fifty

Vases, one flower in each. Also Twelve Vases, one flower in each. Baskets of Large Flowered and Singles and Pompons.

Display of Flower Arrangement; there were fifteen entries. This was one of our most popular exhibits. There were a number of modern arrangements that attracted considerable attention.

September 25, there were seven entries of Dahlia Display and five for Baskets of Dahlias.

October 2, eight entries of Cut Flowers were good. Also the eleven entries of Standards of Cut Flowers. The Dried Flowers, four entries were good. Table Decoration of Flowers, thirteen entries were good.

Display of Fruit was good.

October 9, Fruit and Vegetables. There were eight Displays of Cut Flowers and Five of Hardy Chrysanthemums. There was the best showing of apples for a number of years. There were nine exhibits of grapes.

October 16, Display of Potted Ferns, two good ones. There was a good Display of Hardy Chrysanthemums and an excellent showing of Ornamental Gourds and a good display of Squash.

There were five entries of Table Decorations, native fruit.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition, November 6, 7, 8, 9.

There were nine Garden Displays that were awarded $775. They filled the Auditorium and the West Room with a very attractive display.

The lower vestibule was filled with Chrysanthemums.

The east section of the dining room was filled with a fine exhibit of Apples and Pears. The center section with vegetables which were not as good as usual. The west section was filled with Chrysanthemums of medium quality. The third floor carried an exhibit of thirteen Table Decorations, sponsored by Mrs. Homer Gage.

Prof. Illingworth had a very attractive exhibit in the upper vestibule.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

December 4, 1941

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending December 3, 1941

Statement of Income and Expenditures

INCOME

Rent: Hall	$659.00	
Stores	39,999.96	$40,658.96
Permanent Funds:		
Membership Fund	$90.83	
Blake Fund	66.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Dewey Fund	25.15	
Draper Fund	9.00	
Eames Fund	23.50	
Hadwen Fund	15.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	259.73
Membership Fees		60.00
Interest Earned:		
Permanent Funds	$140.22	
Investments	243.94	384.16
Winter Meetings		197.00
Other Income:		
Mabel K. Gage 1940	$50.00	
1941	50.00	
H. R. Kinney 1941	33.00	133.00
On account of Retirement of Class A Stock, Worcester County Trust Company		162.50
Insurance: Return Premium		1.84
Total		$41,857.19
Cash Balance, December 5, 1940		980.15
		$42,837.34

EXPENDITURES

Library		$58.95
Winter Meetings		953.67
Periodicals		132.95
Publications		805.15
Premiums:		
Of 1941	$6,462.50	
Special	83.00	
Children's	241.20	
Blake Fund	66.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Draper Fund	9.00	
Eames Fund	23.50	
Hadwen Fund	15.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	6,930.45
Expense:		
Exhibitions	442.75	
Office	481.69	
Operating	413.11	
Miscellaneous	566.78	1,904.33
Maintenance:		
Furniture and Fixtures	369.51	
Real Estate	283.72	653.23
Salaries		2,880.00
Interest Paid on Mortgage (Front St.)		4,683.90
Interest Added to Permanent Funds		140.22
Interest Returned to Investments		243.94
Insurance		258.16
Light, Heat, and Water		1,093.32
Janitor Service		2,631.00
Mortgage Reduction (Front St. Property)		17,000.00
Transfer to Membership Fund		60.00
Returned to Investments		162.50
Furniture and Fixtures		565.00
Total		$41,156.77
Cash Balance December 3, 1941		1,680.57
		$42,837.34

Statement of Gains and Losses

Gains		
nexpended Balances of Appropriations:		
Children's Exhibitions	$58.80	
Premiums	362.50	$421.30
embership Fees		60.00
come from Permanent Funds		259.73
nts		40,658.96
her Income		133.00
		$41,532.99

Losses	
Appropriations	$10,000.00
Excess over appropriation—Salaries	5.00
Depreciation	1,155.36
Special and Permanent Fund Premiums	226.75
Expense Accounts	1,904.33
Insurance	256.32
Interest	4,439.96
Janitor Service	2,631.00
Light, Heat, and Water	1,093.32
Maintenance Accounts	653.23
Periodicals	132.95
Publications	805.15
Winter Meetings	756.67
	$24,060.04
Net Gains to Surplus	17,472.95
	$41,532.99

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Assets			Liabilities		
Permanent Funds (Investment):			Blake Fund:		
People's Sav. Bk.			Principal		$1,000.00
(Hadwen Fund) .	$1,045.84		Income		229.41
Worc. Five Cts. Sav. Bk.			Coulson Fund:		
(Draper Fund) ..	359.82		Principal		1,000.00
(Eames Fund) ..	545.02		Income		34.79
(Morse Fund) ..	529.72		Dewey Fund:		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Sav.			Principal		1,000.00
(Coulson Fund) .	1,034.79		Draper Fund:		
Wor. Mech. Sav. Bk.			Principal		300.00
(Blake Fund) ...	1,229.41		Income		59.82
(Dewey Fund) ..	1,000.00		Eames Fund:		
(McWilliam Fund)	219.73	$5,964.33	Principal		500.00
			Income		45.02
Investments:			Hadwen Fund:		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Sav.	$3,689.50		Principal		1,000.00
Wor. Five Cts. Sav.	3,429.23		Income		45.84
Wor. Mech. Sav. Bk.	3,637.27		McWilliam Fund:		
Wor. Co. Trust Co. 65 shrs. Class A Stock at $5.00 ..	325.00	11,081.00	Principal		200.00
			Income		19.73
			Morse Fund:		
			Principal		500.00
			Income		29.72
Membership Fund		4,500.00	Mortgage Note, Front St. Property		106,000.00
Real Estate		480,000.00	Surplus:		
Furniture and Fixtures		18,608.38	Balance, Dec. 5, 1940	393,980.86	
Library		1,583.86	Net Gain, 1941	17,472.95	411,453.81
Cash		1,680.57			
		$523,418.14			$523,418.14

Respectfully Submitted,

B. W. Greenwood, *Treasurer*

Auditor's Certificate

I have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, together with vouchers, securities, and bank balances, for the year ending December 3, 1941, and find them to be correct.

Adah B. Johnson, *Accountant*

We have caused an audit of the books of the Treasurer to be made for the year ending December 3, 1941, and the foregoing certificate is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Ward Moore, Harry C. Midgley, Arthur H. Bellows,
Auditors

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 3, 1941

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

It is very gratifying to note a considerable increase in 1941 in the use of the Library as compared with previous years. Six hundred books have been in circulation this year, an increase of nearly one hundred over 1940.

The total number of volumes on the shelves of the Library at the present time is approximately three thousand. This includes old, rare and unique editions and systematic groups of books on special subjects.

Seven volumes of the first Transactions of the Horticultural Society of London, an account of their activities beginning in 1805 and continuing through 1828, are of special interest. Among our many valuable sets of bound periodicals the Curtis Botanical Magazine, consisting of one hundred five volumes, the first printed in London in 1793, requires special mention. Paxton's Magazine of Botany in seventeen volumes, the first printed in London in 1841, contains many wood-cuts and colored plates drawn and colored by some of the best artists and many other works of interest and value that should become better known to our flower lovers.

It is the ambition of your Library Committee to make the Library more generally known, more useful, and more effective every year. The attention of members who have not been using the Library is especially called to our fine collection of books on horticulture and relative subjects.

New Books added to our catalogue this year include the following:

Flowers, Their Arrangement, by J. Gregory Conway, 1940.
Better Lawns, by Howard B. Sprague, 1940.
Modern Roses II, by J. Horace McFarland, 1940.
Tree Neighbors, by Russell Doubleday, 1940.
Shrubs in the Garden and Their Legends, by Vernon Quinn, 1940.
Stories and Legends of Garden Flowers, by Vernon Quinn, 1940.
The American Lily Year Book, by The American Horticultural Society, 1940.
Planting Design, by Florence Bell Robinson, 1940.
Arranging Flowers, by Margaret Watson (English), 1940.

Winter Flowers in the Sun-Heated Pit, by Kathryn S. Taylor and Edith W. Gregg, 1941.

Birds in the Garden, by Margaret McKenny, 1939.

The Gladiolus, by Forman T. McLean, 1941. Edited by F. F. Rockwell.

Ornamental Trees for Amateurs, by W. J. Bean, 1925.

Maintenance of Shade and Ornamental Trees, by P. P. Pirone, 1941.

Pruning Trees and Shrubs, by Ephraim Porterfelt, 1941.

The Golden Throng, by Edwin Way Teale, 1940.

The Flower Family Album, by Fischer & Harshbarger, 1941.

A Rose Odyssey, by J. H. Nicolas, 1937.

Plants in the Home, by Frank K. Balthis, 1941.

Learn the Trees from Leaf Prints, The Botanic Publishing Co., 1938, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Bible Plants for American Gardens, by Eleanor A. King, 1941.

Gardening with the Experts, by twelve noted authorities, 1941.

The Garden of Pinks, by L. H. Bailey, 1938.

The Fragrant Path, by Louise Beebe Wilder, 1936.

Perennial Gardens, H. Stuart Ortloff, 1932.

Magic Gardens, Rosetta E. Clarkson, 1939.

The Gladiolus Year Book for 1941.

American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1940.

The American Rose Annual, 1941.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE E. FIELD, *Librarian*
EDWARD W. BREED, *Chairman,*
Library Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 4, 1941

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, SPRING 1941

REPORT OF JUDGE OF FRUIT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The season of 1941 will be remembered as one of many bright sunny days and a great deficiency of rain. Spring found very little snow on the ground and this quickly vanished leaving the ground dry and ready for planting very early in the season. And throughout the summer most sections had a very light rainfall which had a marked effect on the size of the fruit, especially where the trees set a heavy crop.

With the early dry season many of the fruit crops, especially the berries, early apples, peaches, etc., ripened early and were often at their best long before the call for that variety.

We had a rather poor showing of strawberries and raspberries this season, but currants and blackberries were about the average, with blueberries making a fine showing.

Strawberry varieties are changing each year and at present a variety called Catskill, which originated in New York State, is becoming one of the most popular, replacing Howard 17, which has held the lead for quite a few years. On several occasions this season, some fine plates of Catskill were shown. Some of the other newer varieties as Dorsett, Fairfax, are dropping by the way, and other new ones as Pathfinder, Dresden, etc., are coming on.

Plums and cherries were lightly shown but more peaches were shown this season than for several years, and on several occasions some fine specimens of Hale, Elberta, Golden Jubilee were shown.

This year was favorable for the production of grapes and on both September 4 and 11 and again as late as October 9 we had a fine showing, with some exceptionally fine plates of Concord, Wordens, Delawares, Niagara, Fredonia and others.

Early apples and pears due to the dry season were only lightly shown and many varieties were rather small, but as the season advanced the number of plates shown increased and the size and quality greatly improved. So that on October 9 and 16 and again at the November show we had a fine showing of many varieties of apples, in plates, flats, boxes, 49, baskets and displays, with all classes practically filled.

The Baldwin crop all over northeastern United States was very light this year with only about a 10 per cent crop. Only a few Baldwins were shown, so that McIntosh, Delicious, Rhode Island Greenings and Cortlands were the leading varieties. It was also very noticeable that many of the older varieties as Bellflower, Porter, etc., are rapidly disappearing.

Baskets of fancy fruit is a popular class, but the quality could be greatly improved.

In spite of the continuous dry weather the season of 1941 has given us a showing of fruits fully up to the average.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Judge of Fruit*

REPORT OF JUDGE OF VEGETABLES

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Another season of abnormal and somewhat adverse conditions of weather has passed. The effects of these conditions, especially the great lack of moisture and the high temperature with bright sunlight, were to reduce the quantity and lower the quality of many of the exhibits in the Vegetable Department throughout the whole season.

At the Spring Show in March we had about the usual good showing of vegetables with the exception of Cabbages and Squashes.

Whereas the 1940 season was so wet and cold that many varieties of vegetables were behind the schedule, this year the opposite was true and nearly all varieties on schedule and in some cases ahead of it.

A brief résumé of the past season shows that some of the classes in which very few exhibits were shown were Asparagus, two exhibits at the May 15 Show and only one on June 12. No Cucumbers were shown on June 12 and July 3 and only one exhibit on July 17.

On June 26 we had an exceptionally good showing of Peas but after that not so many really good ones were shown. Some very fine Sweet Corn, especially the Yellow varieties, was shown this year. Potatoes were scarce with only six plates shown for the 16 premiums offered on July 31 and August 7. One call that usually brings out keen competition, the one for six varieties 12 specimens each on September 25, had no entries at all. So far as I can recall this has not happened since I began to judge the vegetables.

The Displays of Mushrooms were very fair considering the conditions which were so directly opposite to those best suited to their growth and development.

Squashes have been very good this past season, making up in part at least, for what they lacked in numbers. One call for Summer Squash brought out some extra good exhibits, and on September 18 some of the largest and best Warren Squash that we have had for years were shown. The old reliable Green Hubbard Squash seemed to have come back into its own this year as evinced by the goodly number of them shown at the November Show and in the Collections on October 16.

Of Celery there were some extra fine exhibits shown in a season in which Celery has not grown as well as usual.

The Displays of Vegetables have been good in quality but, as was to be expected, fewer in numbers. The Displays of Tomatoes, Peppers and Gourds were the same. In the many Market Baskets of Vegetables shown on August 21 were enough fine quality vegetables to make most any family all they would need for an excellent boiled dinner provided they had a good piece of corned beef to go with the vegetables.

Two successful Children's Exhibitions were held. These were also not quite up to the Children's high standard, yet they compared favorably with the exhibits of their elders.

Though the conditions under which the Vegetable Exhibitors have labored this past season have been adverse and the results obtained not all that were desired, let them not be discouraged but, hoping for better times, strive to make next year's exhibits better than ever. In so doing you will be carrying out one of the purposes of this Society which is to assist in the development of more and better products. If you do this you will help in the great National Defense Movement, the duty of every true American.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Ward Moore, *Judge of Vegetables*

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

There are questions arising from time to time which have important bearing on the future work and operation of this Society—many relating to the rented real estate situated on Front Street, Worcester, now occupied by the F. W. Woolworth Company under a lease expiring June 1st, 1949.

Inasmuch as this tenant recently purchased a location, it is probable that sometime in the near future we shall have occasion to determine a new course of procedure with reference to this property.

At this meeting there will be presented for your consideration a proposition to relocate in part the passage-way situated in the rear of said property.

The year's work of the Society has been conducted under satisfactory conditions in the Elm Street building which is in excellent condition.

The Committee recommends that the Society appropriate the sum of $10,000—to be apportioned by the Trustees for the maintenance of the Society's work during the coming year including the payment of premiums and salaries.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE,
LEONARD C. MIDGLEY,
HARRY HARRISON,
Finance Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 4, 1941

Spring 1941

GARDENS FROM MAINE TO MEXICO

By Mrs. Emily Henry Bush, Brookline, Mass.

January 9, 1941

Hobbies are of real benefit to all of us and my hobby happens to be color photography. One of the nicest things about it is that it can be shared with others. I am not troubled with pests of any kind in my garden and I am simply thrilled when it rains for, strange as it may seem, color pictures of gardens are much more satisfactory when taken in the rain or on foggy days than when the sun shines. My garden is perennially colorful too. I don't have to put it to sleep in the fall. I collect these garden pictures, tuck them away in my photographic album and bring them out any time I want them. Let us turn some of the pages showing gardens from Maine to Mexico.

What is lovelier than a spray of crab-apple blossoms photographed against a blue sky or the birch trees of New England in the springtime?

There is always something to photograph in Boston from the time the flowers begin to make their first appearance and it is only a short trip to the Arnold Arboretum which is famous for its rhododendrons.

I feel as if spring had really come when I see the flower arrangement on Berkeley Street in Boston. Only yesterday I found the flower man had arranged his violets and spring flowers and I said "Winter can't last much longer and if it does snow, who cares, because spring has come to Boston anyway."

There is an unusually lovely planting of azaleas along Muddy Brook in the Fenway.

This little shrine overlooks one of the finest gardens in Chestnut Hill owned by Mrs. Vincent Roberts and is directly across from Boston College. It is particularly lovely through the summer when the roses are blossomed and just before Christmas when the shrine is lighted with candles.

The gardens of Mrs. William Ellery of Chestnut Hill, while small, are very lovely. Here we find azaleas, an enchanting rock garden and one of the finest plantings of wisteria I have ever seen.

Photographs of wharves and boats have a particular appeal and Gloucester is one place where they may be had in abundance. Old fish nets drying out by the town landing with stone quarries and derricks in the background create a lovely picture.

One of the oldest houses in Cape Ann is the Norton house owned by Miss Margaret Norton. Here lilacs and roses blossom in their season and here is to be found an herb garden. These herbs are gathered and placed in a little house where they are very carefully sorted and checked. Then they are tied in clusters and hung from the rafters to dry. Finally they are packaged and sent out to the markets, thus a hobby has been turned into a nice business.

We have perfectly exquisite roses on the North Shore and if you drive around the outer shore road when the roses are in bloom, you will be amply repaid.

Waterlilies are a very photogenic flower and here is a close-up of some very lovely specimens.

Miss Margaret DeLand has a charming house at Kennebunkport and in her garden is an exquisite Roman bronze which was unearthed on her estate.

Williamsburg is an enchanting place to visit whether in the spring of the year or the summer and one of the nicest things about it is to go into some of the buildings which have been so beautifully restored and meet and talk with the hostesses who wear old costumes of the period.

Cherry-blossom time in Washington is thrilling but for sheer beauty of blossom give me the magnolias.

The old city of Charleston, South Carolina, is famous for its wrought-iron work and it has equally lovely gardens. The Middleton gardens, just outside Charleston, are open to the public every year and are particularly renowned for their white azaleas. These gardens are one of the most famous in America.

We think of Concord and Lexington as having been the scene of the first fight for American independence but that is not true. The first armed resistance against the British Stamp Act took place on the grounds of an old plantation in Williamstown, North Carolina, just nine years previous to the Concord fight and the colonial dames of North Carolina have erected a marker on the ground of this plantation.

The plantation house was built in 1725 and was the only house in the vicinity spared by Sherman in his march to the sea. This is an absolutely pre-war plantation.

I had always thought of camellias as being the very stiff little flowers one sees in florist shops. These trees which are twenty to thirty feet high afford a magnificent sight when the camellias are in full bloom.

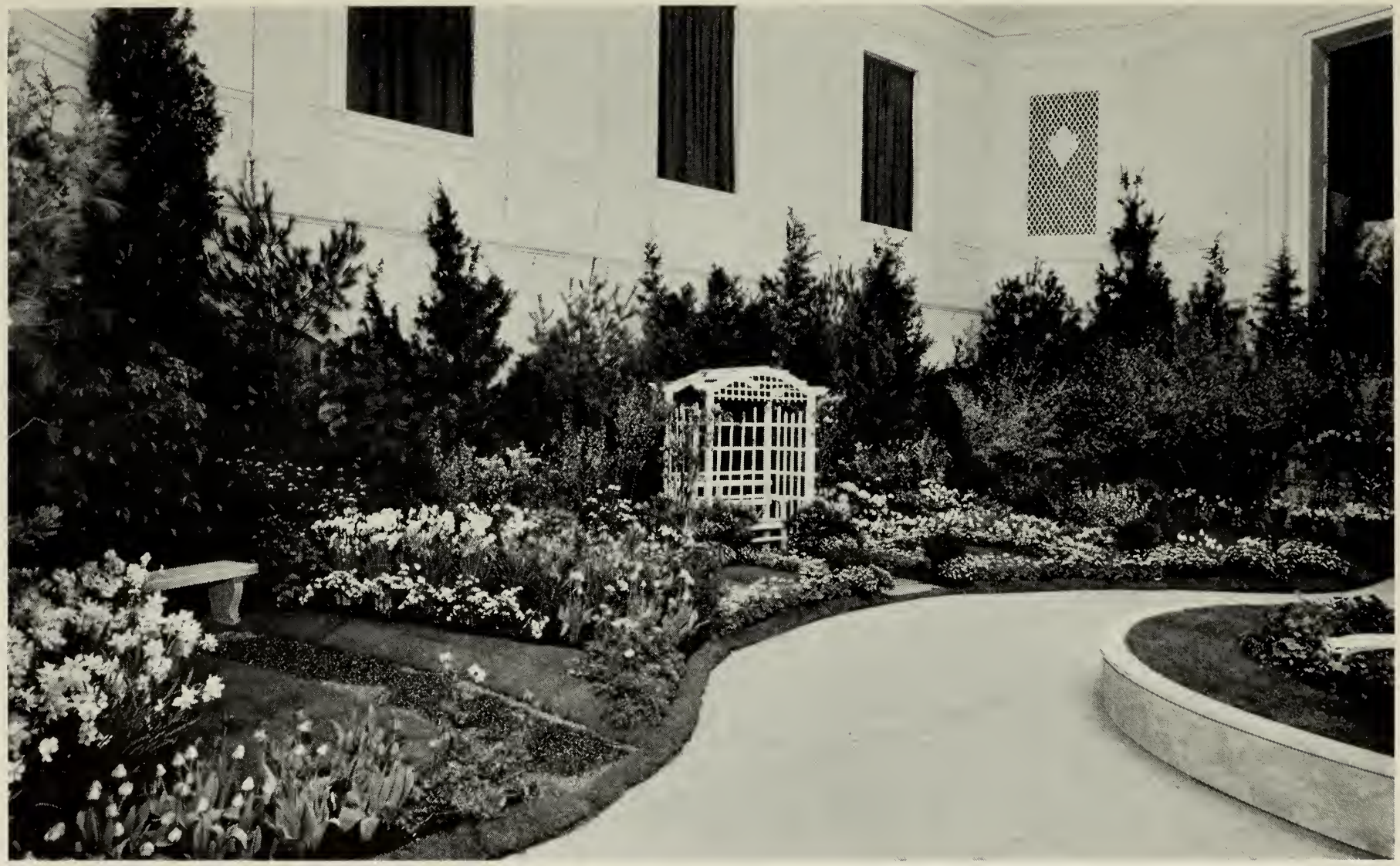
The Orton mansion, built in 1725, is a matchless example of Southern architecture and while the house is not open to the public, the paths that wind about the garden afford the visitor excellent views of it. The azaleas which line the garden walks are a solid mass of color when in bloom.

Outside Mercedes in the lovely Rio Grande section is the largest cactus garden in this country where over twelve hundred varieties of this plant are to be found, among them the curious organ pipe cactus.

San Juan, Mexico, with its flower and livestock market is a picturesque place where a huge bunch of Easter lily buds may be purchased for ten cents and you may buy corsages of orchids and gardenias for half a peso—a peso is twenty-eight cents.

Cortez, who came to this country in the early fifteen hundreds, was so impressed by the flowers in Mexico that he took many of them back to Spain. In due time they found their way to France and England and many of the flowers we credit to this country are really from our next door neighbor, Mexico.

"I will exchange a city for a sunset,
The tramp of legions for a wild wind's cry.
And all the braggart thrusts of steel triumphant
For one glorious sunset flaming 'gainst the sky."



Edward W. Breed, Spring 1941

"WHERE MEN AND NATURE WORK TOGETHER"

By Dr. Charles H. Tozier

January 16, 1941

My travels have brought me from the Arctic Circle to the Argentine, all through the South Seas, searching for the finest things I can find, whether it is a garden, an animal, a flower, a thing under the sea or over the sea, and I am bringing you today pictures of the beautiful and unique things I have photographed in my search for beauty.

I am going to start first at the beginning of things and give you some idea of how this most fascinating of all stories started, take you down through the Ice Age with its glaciers and show you a few of those great mountains that were thrown out of the bed of the sea and then show you how these mountains were eroded to form the soil where you plant your garden.

After we see the erosion, I am going to take you into some of the great gardens of places I have been; show you some northern gardens as far north as they grow, and some of the southern tropical gardens and flowers, wild life and the animals and birds we find there.

Here is a microscopic plant—way back to the beginning of things, one of the earliest forms of plant life. This plant lives in the sea and every one is, I suppose, a living organism, each a perfect plant in itself. And the next step—you wouldn't know whether that is a plant or an animal. It grows almost like a plant but is of a very low order.

The sea anemone is nothing but animal life with tenacles extending in all directions to get some of the low order of plant or animal life about it to help it in its natural existence.

Going back to the first man who lived perhaps fifty or a hundred thousand years ago. Early man lived entirely on vegetables.

The world, you know, was once entirely covered with water. Then a great convulsion took place and some great mountains were thrown up from the beds of the ocean.

What do we find in these mountain ranges that help us in growing our plants? There is one thing, sulphur. Another thing that you need

in your soil is phosphate. This feldspar from Pike's Peak illustrates the beauty of the component parts of the soil, as you work in your garden. Other things you need in your soil are iron, silica and quartz.

The finest examples of erosion in our country and perhaps in the world are found in Brice Canyon, Zion Canyon and the Grand Canyon. As the rock disintegrates various kinds of vegetable matter take their root in the crevices.

As you stand out on the Great Painted Desert and you watch the sun go down, you see a masterpiece of nature you will never forget.

Here are some mountain goats which live high up on the slopes of the mountains. They are very difficult to photograph because they jump around considerably.

The homeliest of animals is the porcupine and one of the most stupid.

A group of big horns in the Canadian Rockies.

We no longer have bison in this country but there were millions of them on the western plains years ago. The bison was the largest animal in this country.

Odd birds: the mother pelican goes out fishing, swallows a fish, regurgitates it and feeds it to her youngsters. These baby pelicans have no feathers.

The flamingo is a common bird in the tropics and in the Florida Everglades. The peacock with its beautiful feathers fully extended is one of the most gorgeous birds in existence.

Coming back to the first things we find in vegetable matter, we begin with a few trees. Here is a date palm, showing young dates; another palm, the sago palm, taken in Brazil; royal palms bordering a garden in Rio de Janiero; palms in the Sandwich Islands; a row of palms in the Botanical Garden in Rio in which are found some of the most outstanding plants, trees and flowers in all the world. Here is a Banyan tree, five hundred feet in extent. One tree! This tree covers more area than any other tree in the world.

Then in that great garden in Jamaica Plain we have some of the most beautiful azaleas and rhododendrons and one of the finest collections of lilacs in the world.

Peonies are a beautiful thing and with the peonies you get the iris. How many of you have ever photographed the center of the iris? Here is one as perfect as an orchid. Photograph its center in color,

magnify it, and you will see the overwhelming beauty of the iris. No orchid living is more beautiful than that.

For radiant brilliance of color we have poppies and some of the finest specimens of poppies are found in Mexico.

In Honolulu is one of the most beautiful Christian Science churches to be found and in the back of the church are beautiful gardens with a statue of Christ in pure white marble.

The greatest rock garden in this country is in Victoria, with its lovely pools, fire tree and Japanese red maples.

We now go down south and into the southern gardens where we see the cypress and magnolia gardens of Charleston. Cypress trees stand in water with Spanish moss hanging from their branches and everywhere flowers in profusion.

Here is a photograph of the great gardens of the Bok tower, with the tower which is made of Georgia stone. This lovely picture was taken on a moonlight night while the old fashioned hymns of childhood were being played, an experience which holds one spellbound. Around the tomb of Edward Bok, one-time editor of the *Saturday Evening Post,* azaleas and rhododendrons bloom in their season and later come some very extraordinary roses of a bluish-red hue.

Bok lived by one axiom which is a good one for everyone. "So live your life that when you pass to the great beyond this world has been made better and more beautiful because you have lived in it." Now, that is what you do in a flower garden. You make the world a better and more beautiful place because you have worked in your garden.

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, SPRING 1941

IN THE VALLEY OF THE ROSES, IN BULGARIA

By Irina Khrabroff, New York City

January 23, 1941

It is wonderful to be able to speak to you today about one of the most magnificent natural gardens in the world and to go to a spot that is still peaceful and still lovely and where history and the prejudices that have occurred there in the past are far enough removed to have a certain veil of romance and glamor about them.

Now, some people will talk to you about the psychology of escape when in times like these we speak about the beauty of flowers and the beauty of nature. Escape truly it is, yet I don't like the word and I don't like the use of it. It suggests cowardice and running away from something. We need now to center on things that are beautiful, on things that carry messages to us from a beautiful past rather than to dwell on the horrors of today.

So I am going to speak to you today about the Valley of the Roses. The Valley of the Roses lies between the Balkan range and another mountain range called the Middle mountains of Bulgaria. It is a very tiny piece of land, only about eighty-five miles long and twenty-five or thirty miles wide and yet it is the metropolis of the rose world. So, even though we usually associate the rose industry with southern France or the Far East, this has changed now. France does not grow more than one-fifth of what Bulgaria grows and all the production of the Far East, from the point of view of attar of roses, is quite negligible.

The Bulgarian peasant is the supreme master of the soil. Even now, thousands of Bulgarian gardeners leave their country every spring to go all over Europe to grow things the native population is not able to grow. The Bulgarians all pride themselves on becoming masters of whatever they do, whether it is craftsmanship or whether it is horticulture. Attar of roses is one of the results of this amazing craftsmanship.

The culture of roses came to Bulgaria from the East. It was brought by merchants who noticed the wonderful climatic conditions of the Valley of Roses. The story is told that in the 17th century a Turkish

merchant was traveling through the Valley of Roses when he noticed the abundance of roses and it occurred to him that perhaps here was the ideal climate to cultivate the rose which was grown at that time, commercially, in the East. So from Syria and other parts at that time dominated by the Turks came the skill first of growing the rose and all the utensils for distilling the rose oil as well.

The rose was very important in the culture of the Greeks and Romans but with the advent of the Christian religion it lost some of its reputation because of its association with Pagan religion. Later it regained it and once again became important even in Christian rituals.

When roses were first produced commercially for their oil it was found it was in this little Valley of the Roses in Bulgaria where conditions were especially good for the production of attar and I am going to take you to this valley and show you how these roses are grown and how the attar is obtained.

Two kinds of roses grow in the Valley of the Roses. One is the Damascus rose and the other Rosa Alba, a European rose very well known in the world of antiquity. The Damascus rose is not a very interesting rose and not very fragrant. Evidently the perfume contained in the Damascus rose produces richer oil and is considered to be more volatile, but the Rosa Alba is sturdier and therefore grown just as much.

These rose bushes bear for about twenty years but the best time of bearing is about ten years and they often have as many as twenty blossoms on one branch. The rows are planted about six feet apart and three feet between every bush, and they grow as high as six or seven feet.

At harvest time, peasants bring in the roses in little carts, in burlap bags. One of the conditions of a place where roses can be grown successfully is that during the harvest time there should be a heavy dew and the roses must be picked before the dew is dry, so all this is done in the early morning. The peasant gets about four cents for two and a half pounds of roses and probably out of five acres he gets from 120 to 150 dollars for his rose petals.

The distilling process in the Valley of the Roses is still very primitive. The rose petals must be distilled within twenty-four hours after they are gathered and since the harvest lasts only about two or three weeks elaborate buildings are not necessary.

The petals are distilled in huge brass caldrons placed over stoves. These caldrons are filled to the top with rose petals, a pail of water is put in and a big brass cover clamped down over them. Then with the fire below the steam soon escapes and is cooled in special condensers and finally gathered in other vessels. The rose oil appears on the top and is taken off. This skimming process is now controlled by the government so that when you buy Bulgarian oil you may be sure it is unadulterated.

For pure oil from the very best type of rose grown, the Bulgarian oil is the most valuable, the most expensive. It is worth anywhere from $7.50 to $17.00 an ounce and the market is very unstable and very speculative.

The traditional connection between roses and blood seems to run through the poetry of all people.

"Where blooms the rose or tulip bed,
There crimson blood of kings was shed."

That legend that clings so persistently to the rose seems to be justified when you think of the Valley of the Roses. This little Eden was the center of one of the most gory tragedies of the 19th century when the Bulgarians revolted against the Turks, when many massacres of peaceful Bulgarian people occurred and then finally Russia sent an army to defend her little Slavic sister nation and liberated Bulgaria, in 1877, in the famous Russian-Turkish campaign.

Herbert E. Berg, Spring 1941

"GARDEN HIGHLIGHTS"

By Ruth P. Merry and Percy L. Merry, Newton Highlands, Mass.

January 30, 1941

In these days of unrest and uncertainty it is rather nice to find one place where we can receive inspiration from flowers. Of course, you can't go out in your garden now but we can give you this inspiration on the screen.

Of course you planted your bulbs for your spring garden last Fall and right now you are planning for your garden this next summer.

There is one flower with which we can make a very beautiful show and that is the Narcissus, there are so many varieties of it. Mr. John Russell of Dedham has over two hundred varieties and over one hundred thousand bulbs in his planting.

Mr. Russell is a native of the north of Ireland and over there some of the wealthy people have large plantings of Narcissus and it was always his dream to have this garden.

The narcissus is really in the orchid class, in one way. It takes seven years to get a blossom after you plant your seed, the span being just as great as in an orchid.

Trillium is very easy to naturalize. You don't have to feed it very much; just let it alone.

When we see wisteria, we generally see it trained up over a trellis or in some sort of a canopy effect. It may also be successfully planted on a terrace and allowed to sprawl.

The effect one gets from the more vivid shades of Azalea is like that of a forest fire and you get the same effect in the Fall because the foliage turns to a beautiful rose and orange color. There are many varieties of Azaleas, if you are interested in them at all, with all shades of rose, pink, white, yellow and orchid.

Many of you are fond of the Iris and most everyone likes the purple and blue-purple ones. They are trying nowadays to get blue Iris. Irises are not supposed to be blue at all. There are perfectly good blue Delphiniums and they are trying now to get pink Delphiniums. Of

course, the ultimate, I think, of any gardener is hybridizing. We all want to see if we cannot get some flower that is better than any other flower.

Mrs. Sturtevant of Wellesley Hills is one of the pioneers in hybridizing. Several years ago she had more Irises to her credit than any other grower and was given the *Marshall Foster* plaque for her outstanding work in the growing of Irises.

The Siberian Iris should be planted in a place where it is going to stay for a while because it is so difficult to transplant. After they get going you really have to take an axe to get them apart.

In our severe New England winters it is sometimes difficult to get all our favorite roses to live over, but Mr. Brownell of Rhode Island has hybridized some sub-zero varieties which will live in a climate forty degrees below zero. Of course, roses need very good treatment. They need to be fed very richly. Mr. Brownell's roses have been planted through an old orchard and many of the tops have been cut down and the roses allowed to climb up the trunks, which makes a beautiful effect.

Peruvian lilies are very nice to use in your garden, if you can get them to live. They are not too hardy but if you can once get them going you want to look out for them because they run along the ground and are liable to come up anywhere.

All kinds of lilies have a very definite place in your garden. They sort of lend it an aristocratic air. When you plant the bulbs you want to be sure to plant them eight inches deep anyway and put a little gravel or sand in the bottom, for drainage. Most bulbs do better if they are planted in the Fall.

Did you ever think why white flowers are always sweet smelling? The mission of life of the flower is to perpetuate itself. It has to have something to attract bees and butterflies, therefore if they don't have color, they have scent.

Japanese Anemone is another flower which is very nice to have in your garden. However, it has to be very carefully covered and it has to be planted in a very sheltered place, otherwise it will not live over—but it is worth while.

Now we get to the Chrysanthemum season. People are not satisfied to have Chrysanthemums bloom in the Fall. They now hybridize them

so they will start to bloom in August, although the nicest ones bloom in the Fall.

In order to get good bloom on a Chrysanthemum, pinch them back until about the first of July, pinch them back about three times. Gardeners never use old material. They take cuttings and make small plants and keep inching them back and by Fall you have these huge bushy plants just filled with flowers of perfectly gorgeous colors.

The Chrysanthemum, you know, has a composite head and therefore thousands of seeds from one head and you can see how many different varieties it is possible to obtain from hybridizing.

Sunnyside Greenhouses, Fall 1941

MARVELS OF NATURE

By Mrs. Anne Leonard

February 6, 1941

Marvels of Nature are constantly around us. In summer, the trees are covered with foliage—in winter, the beauty of the bark stands out against the snow which lies on the ground like a great tuft of down, with every pine and fir and hemlock ridged inch deep with pearl. Apple trees remind us of Joyce Kilmer's poem "Trees," for the apple tree in summer certainly does "Wear a nest of robins in her hair" and what an exquisite jewel for any tree to wear!

Besides the beauty found in flowers and trees, we find it in natural scenery. Montmorency Falls, just above Quebec, are always admired; likewise the lovely Silver Cascade in our own White Mountains, lovely because of its setting of rocks and trees. The Old Man of the Mountain, in New Hampshire, is familiar to us all and it is no wonder that the Indians long ago worshipped this figure as a god, so mysterious must this great stone figure have seemed to them, so closely resembling a human face.

Driving around the Gaspé Peninsula, we find the oldest exposed rocks in North America. Years ago these were high mountains and today they are mere hummocks. The rock strata has been so destroyed that in some places it is horizontal instead of vertical.

Near Denver, Colorado, is a huge natural auditorium formed by three great walls in a lovely red color and an audience, while waiting for a performance to begin, can watch the change of light and color in the rock wall in the rays of the setting sun.

The Cathedral Rock, also in Colorado, is beautiful because of its variety of soft coloring and in Douglas, Colorado, away from the beaten tourist track, is a natural bridge of rock, one of the wonders of Nature. Aside from its majestic grandeur it has marvelous colors with the water flowing beneath it and enough trees and shrubs to furnish a natural setting.

The Fairy Stones of Virginia are unique and appear in the form of crosses. Fragments of these stones are made into pendants and watch charms, the wearers of these stones believing they will be blessed with good fortune.

The roadsides in Colorado and Wyoming are covered with wild flowers and the Indian Paint Brush grows in profusion, brightening up the landscape with its brilliant color, together with Columbine in the shady places in a variety of yellow, blue and white. Sometimes an old forest can be seen which seems to have fallen in its tracks and a new forest coming up to take its place. The ground is covered with gentians, now so rare in this part of the country. Along the trail up Cascade Canyon bunch berries grow along with wild Hollyhocks and Rose Girardia, an uncommon and very lovely bloom.

For the second nature trail we go further north in the Rockies to Glacier National Park. Wild life has increased to a great extent in all our national parks and at Many Glaciers Hotel, wild deer can be seen grazing on the lawn of the hotel in the evening. Across St. Mary's Lake can be seen Red Eagle Mountain with its purple-red rock which gives the mountain its beauty of color and further along in Logan Pass we find such flowers as Blue Monks Head, the Mountain Raspberry, Cow Parsnips and various wood lilies growing together. The really thrilling adventure is to come upon the Mariposa Lily which has now been practically exterminated by careless picking on the part of tourists.

The ice in the alpine regions, over eight thousand feet high, is constantly melting from the glaciers and forming narrow rivulets, and in these glacial mountains and valleys Blue Bells are found in a great many varieties as well as wild Delphiniums. The trees in this region grow straight and tall but approaching the timber line they become twisted and distorted from the fury of the gales and many of them are found almost prostrate, crouching as if to protect themselves.

Banff, in the Canadian Rockies, is a wonderland of beauty and of course the climax of a trip through the Banff National Park is Lake Louise. The Victoria glacier is almost too perfect a scene as mountains rise symetrically on all sides of the glacier and in the center lies the turquoise blue lake named for Queen Victoria. The blue color of the water is due to glacial silt.

DUTCH AND ENGLISH GARDENS

By Mr. George A. Yarwood, Salem, Mass.

February 13, 1941

Way back in 1938, we decided if we were going to see English gardens we had better hurry up and it has since proved we were right.

We went over on the Washington and we stopped off in England long enough to make arrangements to buy a car and then went on to Holland.

Originally, we had thought we would spend a week-end in Holland and see the tulips in bloom, but the more we read about the country the more it seemed a week-end wasn't enough, so we stretched that week-end into about ten days.

There are eight million people in Holland and three and a half million of them ride bicycles. We found they had not only the single-seater type but bicycles built for two.

Now, because Holland is small, the gardens are small and I think that is the thing that appeals to the American people. The Dutch people love flowers and as a result they have them everywhere.

Because their gardens are small they have had the good sense to design them in a more or less formal manner.

No picture of Holland is complete without windmills, although they have, in fact, outlived their usefulness.

The town of Sparkenberge makes a lovely picture with the older houses on one side of the street and the newer ones on the other and in the distance ships at anchor.

We went down to Delft and saw the Westminster of Holland and some of the shops lining the square. Delft is built on piles, very much like Venice.

When we got back to England we picked up our little automobile which was sort of an ambulated perambulator. The roads are very narrow and the gardens for the most part are in the most out-of-the-way places. They want privacy and they get it.

We went to England with the idea of studying gardens. We had only a short time and we thought we would rather concentrate in that one country.

In the English garden one feature that strikes us is the flower border. To begin with, the flower border is as long as they can possibly make it. They also make it as wide as is practical, varying anywhere from six feet to as much as twenty-five, although that seemed to be too much, and the reason why it should be long is that by having a long border you have got enough room to really make a pattern of the planting count.

In the long border in the Hampden Court Gardens I was interested in the fact that they used Baby's Breath at regular intervals along the border during the early summer. Earlier in the season they had used Oriental Poppies to get regular rhythm to the planting which was very effective. They don't have to wait three years, in other words, for a garden to reach its maturity. It is ready the first season. The plant materials are no different than any we are familiar with, unless it is they use a lot of plants we sometimes call weeds. The English use ordinary mullen, which is a common enough variety in the fields of this country. They also use asters, meadow rue and delphinium but the plants themselves are no different. They simply use them a little bit better, which seems to be the key to their success with a flower border.

It is wide enough so they can plant things in it and have a succession of bloom and, in order to insure that success, they are not afraid to use annuals and bulbs to augment their perennials.

The climate of England is very moist and is much better than ours for growing plants.

We discovered at Whitehall the sentries don't stand still like wooden Indians but have a very complicated process of change to go through.

Buckingham Palace is not very good for photographic purposes because it is always in shadow.

The English have developed the art of growing plants and clipping them into unusual and grotesque shapes. The trees have to be clipped about four times a year and one sees figures and animals of all sorts.

All good English gardens have kitchen gardens and in them you find the best flower borders. They have to have a path so they make their path right through the center of the garden, but as a rule a nice broad

path with a border of flowers on each side and frequently ordinary fruit trees are used as a background.

The garden of St. Catherine's Court was built in Elizabethan times when a great many Italians were being imported to the country and they strongly influenced the feeling of the gardens.

We visited Scotland and found the Scottish lakes far more interesting than the English lakes had been. They are surrounded by beautiful mountains and have lovely cloud effects. The hills are almost treeless but are covered with rock and bracken and heather.

We came back to London and stood on the Bridge and took a picture of Westminster Abbey and sailed from Southampton, back home.

Robert S. Illingworth, Fall 1941

FLOWER ARRANGEMENT

By Mrs. Anson Howe Smith

February 20, 1941

So much has been said and written about the subject of flower arrangement that it is becoming increasingly difficult to maintain a safe and sane attitude of mind. My own garden club women have been taking this whole subject entirely too hard. I don't mean too seriously, because a study of design is a life study, and you can take it as seriously as you like, but don't take it so hard that you lose all the fun and personal pleasure that you should get out of it.

There are several points of difference between a flower show and a flower arrangement in your own home. A flower arrangement in a flower show is a studied thing in which you want a great deal of detail. In your own home flowers are there to be looked at for themselves alone, they are a motif in the design of your room, a part of the whole rather than the whole in itself. For that reason you have to keep them a great deal more simple to make them effective.

Whether you are making an arrangement in your own home or in a flower show, have some sort of idea of what your room needs. You may also begin to get your idea from the material itself. In using your material, think to yourself what is the special beauty of this material? It may be texture; it may be the beauty of line.

Design isn't something you can learn merely by studying about it. It is something you must respond to, there must be something within you that responds to the rhythm of line and to color and to form.

In making an arrangement, whether it is in your home or in a flower show, you are working toward a certain goal, something that you want to accomplish in the end; and that is a feeling of unity. You don't want it to be a bunch of flowers and a vase. You want it to be a flower arrangement; in other words, a perfect poem.

Now, unity in itself isn't quite enough, because you get unity in a row of fence posts, but the moment you put a gate in the row of fence posts you have broken the unity, and you have also broken the monot-

ony; you have variety within your unity. You must have sufficient variety and contrast, which are the same thing, to keep your arrangements from being too monotonous. It is where you put one color in relation to the other that carries the line along.

Another thing, you have a certain space to fill. You have to consider the size and space of your arrangement in relation to the space you have to fill. You want your arrangement as a whole to dominate that space. You want it to be the most important thing in that space. That is what artists call "Filling space."

Your flowers should dominate over the container. Now, that isn't to be written down, to never allow it to be otherwise. However, in a flower arrangement, where we are trying to set off the natural beauty of the flowers, it seems to me the flowers themselves should be the important part of the arrangement. In modernistic arrangements, it might be the other way round, but one or the other has got to be dominant. Remember the principle and don't accept any rule until you are sure what principle it is based upon, because principles don't change. We have been changing the rules from year to year but the principles are something you can definitely tie to.

Now, another consideration is the study of the space between the flowers, the little bits of the background that show through. Now, those spaces are just as much a part of the design as the space occupied by the arrangement itself. If you are using any feathery material such as heather, use it where it acts as a foil, where you want a little softening of the silhouette.

Focus is another factor to remember and simply means that one part of your arrangement should be more important than any other part so that it will hold your eye.

Balance is also very necessary because no one finds anything aesthetically satisfying if it looks as if it was going to tip over. Balance is simply something you have to feel and a knowledge of it will help you increase your own feeling about it.

What does rhythm in flower arrangement mean? It means something moving, it means movement but it also implies rest. All forms of rhythm have poise and rest, and rhythm in flower arrangement means that it is the eye that does the moving, not the flower. Your eye must be compelled to move easily and agreeably through the arrangement.

Maybe by means of line, possibly by means of color or by means of form, your eye reaches the focal center of interest, which is a nice place for your eye to rest. But it must not stay there because it is equally unpleasant to be stuck there where you can't get out.

Now, it isn't always necessary to have a definite focal point. It simply means that you have to have some part of the arrangement that is stronger than any other. This word "always" is really a mistake because so often you can violate the rules, but you can never violate the principles. The thing that matters is whether or not the principle is violated, not the rule.

Gladioli are a very much misused and abused material. We have them with us now all the year round and they are very handsome in form and have a very exciting color range, and it is a pity more people don't understand how to use them. Now, gladioli, like snap-dragons, grow on long, unexciting stems, but the chief beauty is the blossom. Why not cut off part of the stem so that we may have the depth and richness of the blossom?

The charm of flowers in your home is partly in their freshness and nothing is more displeasing than to see someone take a dozen gladioli and put them in a tall vase and leave them there until they die on their feet.

The use of Yucca leaves in place of the Gladioli foliage makes an arrangement a little more interesting and it is also quite distinctive foliage to use all by itself and with other green leaves.

More unfortunate things have been done with a dozen roses than you can imagine. There is nothing the matter with roses. I have been very much shocked to hear that someone judging a flower show said, "We won't consider the ones with the roses because roses aren't a smart flower." Roses don't have to be smart. They have enough personal charm to go anywhere. They are just themselves and that is all they have to be. Most people won't let them be themselves. They take a dozen roses and jam them into a vase with the foliage all going up, thus losing all their horizontal quality and losing all the beauty of the rose itself.

Another thing I have heard people say is that you can never arrange flowers in silver. That is another one of those arbitrary things. There is silver and silver and silver. Some is harsh in texture and not a good

texture for flowers, it is a little too insistent on domination. But some modern silver, if it is good in shape and not too highly polished, makes a very lovely foil for some flowers, and particularly for roses.

In buying roses, remember to get them in varying lengths. There is no point in getting all the tall ones and paying very much more for them and then cutting off some of the stems. Of course, if someone sends them to you they might feel hurt if you cut all the stems off. Don't be afraid to cut them if you feel they are going to be far more beautiful short than long.

Now, in closing, I want to say a word about color because I think that is the thing we are rather bewildered about. It is all very well to find out a little about scientific color but, on the other hand, no matter how much you study it, it won't do you much good unless you have this inner feeling for color rhythm. Personally I prefer to think of colors in the words of Christopher Ward. He said: "From the faintest murmur of pearl grey, through the fluttering of blue, the oboe note of violet, the cool clear wood wind of green, the mellow piping of yellow, the bass of brown, the bugle call of scarlet, the sounding brass of orange—these colors are music."

ANNUAL REUNION

March 20, 1941

President and Mrs. Converse, Reverend and Mrs. Clement Hahn and Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence McCoy received members and guests of the Society at 6.30 p.m. The Library, where the reception was held, was fragrant with the sweetness of cut Easter Lilies which were used as decoration throughout the room.

Mr. Lunt, again acting as caterer, served an excellent roast beef dinner, with ice cream appropriately molded in the pattern of flowers and fruit for dessert.

The divine blessing was invoked by Reverend Clement Hahn, Pastor of Bethany Congregational Church and Hadwen Park Congregational Church, in Worcester.

Following the dinner President Converse extended a greeting to the assembled guests, as follows:

"We are gathered at this reunion which is an annual occasion. This year it comes midway between the Centennial of the organization of our Society and the year of its incorporation. The fiftieth anniversary was observed in 1892, fifty years from the date of incorporation. So we are waiting for the coming year to give these events due recognition.

"When in Holland six years ago it was my privilege to meet a man who represented the Government. We were there with the New York Horticultural Society and they entertained us in many ways. This man told me that his father had had correspondence with the Secretary of this Society some years previous. When I returned home and searched the Library I found it to be so. It was at the time this Society observed its Fiftieth Anniversary and Edward Winslow Lincoln, who was the Secretary, had corresponded with these people in Holland. I found it interesting to meet the son of a man who had these facts so clearly in his mind.

"But I wasn't really chosen for orator of this occasion. We are privileged to have with us this evening a man who has filled a large place in this community in recent years. He is the pastor of two churches, the Bethany Congregational Church and the Hadwen Park

Congregational Church, and he will speak to us on a subject which I haven't yet discussed with him. We will see how near he comes to it. I have just written it down—'His impressions of the sphere of usefulness of this Society in the community.' Ladies and gentlemen, Mr. Hahn."

Mr. Hahn's address was as follows:

"Mr. Converse, I am so overwhelmed and taken aback by this unusual subject that I hardly know where to begin. I am well aware of the existence of this institution and especially after being here tonight and hearing about it and seeing so many people gathered on this occasion. I notice that some of you are beginning to get a little sleepy. I don't blame you a bit because I know the repast of which you have just partaken probably has hit the spot where it sort of makes you drowsy and if you do fall asleep, I'm not going to hold it against you.

"I remember so well hearing of Dr. Hutton, that fine minister of England, who, one Sunday morning came into his pulpit and walking out in front of the congregation looked down and found there was a man sitting in the front pew, sound asleep. Dr. Hutton began in this way. He said: 'Ladies and gentlemen, I haven't anything to say about a man who goes to sleep when I am speaking because if he falls asleep when I am speaking I feel it is my fault, but there is a man here this morning who is taking unfair advantage of me. He is asleep before I even begin.'

"It is a good deal like that minister who got up in the pulpit one morning and looked over the congregation and noticed that a number of people in the congregation were nodding and when he went home he said 'I guess everybody enjoyed my sermon this morning, everybody was nodding.'

"I didn't bring a manuscript along and that reminds me also of a minister who got up in his pulpit one morning and said: 'My friends, I have part of my service here,' and he began to read for ten minutes. Then he stopped and he said, 'I can't go any further because I find my dog chewed up the rest of my sermon this morning.' When the service was over and he descended from the pulpit and went around to the door a couple of laymen from a neighboring church were there and they said, 'Brother, we would like a word with you for a minute.' He

said, 'What is it?' 'Well,' they said, 'We would like to know if that dog of yours has any pups.'

"Now I would be presumptuous tonight if I were to get out of the field with which I am so well acquainted. I have been preaching for over twenty years and I shall stick to the familiar. I want to talk for a few minutes on the subject of religion. I find it is rather adaptable. It goes through stages of change. It can be one thing for one time and another thing for another time.

"Two toads one night found themselves in a milk can and one toad said to the other toad 'I never can stay up all night and swim. I am losing my strength now. I feel as if I am going to drown.' The other toad said 'You can drown if you want to, I am going to keep on paddling.' So that one toad drowned and the other kept on paddling and when the farmer came out in the morning he found that toad sitting right on top of a lump of butter.

"Now, it is true that religion takes different forms and different shades at different times. I think just now we have been through a period when religion has been the sort of thing that you followed because it has been safe and easy. It has been the thing to do. We have grown up with it. Perhaps we have inherited it. Some of our ancestors were very fond of the church and you know if 'Absence makes the heart grow fonder' there must be a lot of people that are fond of the church. I don't feel too serious tonight so you will forgive me if I keep on in this vein because I don't want to get you people feeling like you do Sunday mornings, that is, those of you who don't go to church.

"I think that religion goes through these periods and we have been through a period when it has been rather an easy thing to be religious. It has been easy because it hasn't demanded any hardness or self-denial so some of us have been religious in that sense. We send our children to the public school in the morning and they are there all morning and they get rid of them at noon and we have the boy and girl problem all afternoon when the other nations of the world are insisting that their children shall go to school all morning and all afternoon in order that they shall be equipped mentally and intelligently for the battles of life. This softness has worked its way through the whole of our national life even to such an extent that today we look upon the farmer as one having a job that isn't as high as it ought to be; we have looked upon

Herbert Berg, Fall 1941

these positions as being on the lower scale of social life. Any position that demanded hard manual labor has been rather frowned upon and we have sought to put our family and ourselves and our relatives into positions of ease when we should have been putting each other into positions of hardness where we could face difficulty and hardship.

"Now, religion has all been a part of this inheritance of ours. I think of the picture that I like to look at. It is a picture which was first made on a copper engraving. It is a picture of the Prodigal Son by a German. It was carved about the middle part of the Sixteenth Century. The artist, Durer, was born in 1471 and died in 1528. There is the picture of the Prodigal Son on his knees and he happens to be near a trough which has been cut out of a tree which has been split in two and there are the hogs on this side, some of them eating and some not eating. Those who are not eating are trying to root those who are eating away. You see the slanting roofs and you see the tower and you see the upturned rock and there in the midst of all this is a man on his knees. The Prodigal Son is what Durer is trying to picture for us and he seems to come to himself and realize that life has more in it than living with the swine. In other words, his physical condition brings him to the point where he realizes he would like to do something different.

"Then I would like to put with that another picture that is quite familiar to you. That is the statue that was made by Rodin who was born in 1840 and died in 1917. I like to look at that other picture of his, "The Thinker," for there you find a man with ambition, giving much of his time and thought, perhaps, to what this is all about. But the Prodigal Son which Rodin has sculptured for us is a different type. There is a man sitting on a log and he hasn't a thing on. You can see the muscles in his legs, you can see him with his hands reaching toward Heaven, you can see the tenseness of his face and you can almost feel his appeal, for Rodin is trying to picture here a man who is coming to himself.

"Now if you take those two pictures and put them side by side I think you have there a little bit of the history of our present generation. I think you have there the fact that we feel, many of us, that we have gone through this period of rather riotous living and we have now come to the place where we have to steel ourselves to something that is far more difficult in the days to come. This philosophy will run through

the whole of American life within the next few years for we have to face it if we carry on the job that we have undertaken today and that will become very much a part of our religion. Keeping in mind the two pictures of the Prodigal Son we are awaking to the fact that there is much to be done.

"The story is told of a group of people who wanted to visit that church in Copenhagen in which there were thirteen of the outstanding pieces of statuary that had been made by a native son who for twenty-three years had studied with the great artists of Germany, Italy and Austria. Twelve figures were set in the walls of that church and in the center was the figure of Christ. The party was gathered there for one purpose and that is they wanted to see the work of this artist. As they stood in the dim sunlight which came through the windows of the church there was an old lady who had met them at the door and she watched them for a while and finally she picked out a young girl and she said: 'My dear, I would like to take you to a place where you can see the figure of Christ much better than where you are now standing.' So she took hold of the hand of the little girl and led her over to this place and she said, 'Now, if you will kneel down and look up to the face of Christ you will see what I mean.'

"I think we are now in the position where as a nation and as individuals we are looking up to the face of Christ for that inspiration and encouragement which come to a man who realizes he has come to the place in the road where he must make a great decision and that decision is that he shall move onward and upward and that the things of religion shall mean far more to him from now on than they have in the past. I thank you very much."

At the conclusion of Reverend Mr. Hahn's address the guests adjourned to the Auditorium where Lawrence McCoy presented an illustrated lecture covering his round-the-world trip several years ago, which included in particular many beautiful and interesting pictures of life in India and the East Indies.

Dancing followed, with music by Dol Brissette's orchestra.

INDEX

	Page
Officers and Committees	2
Reports	
President's Address	5
Secretary's Report	7
Spring Exhibition	9
Treasurer's Report	12
Librarian's Report	15
Judge of Fruit	18
Judge of Vegetables	20
Finance Committee	22
Lectures	
Gardens from Maine to Mexico	24
"Where Men and Nature Work Together"	28
In the Valley of the Roses, in Bulgaria	32
"Garden Highlights"	36
Marvels of Nature	40
Dutch and English Gardens	42
Flower Arrangement	46
Annual Reunion	50

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

Horticultural Building
30 Elm Street
Worcester, Mass.

For the year
1941

THE ATTENTION OF EXHIBITORS IS PARTICULARLY CALLED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GENERAL AND SPECIAL

The Davis Press, Worcester

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For the Year 1941

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30 Elm Street

RULES MUST BE READ CAREFULLY

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

2. Every Exhibit entered in a class of named varieties should be correctly named.

3. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibition, etc.

4. No person shall make more than one entry of the same variety or be awarded more than one premium under the same number.

5. The Judges may correct, before the close of any exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

6. The cards of exhibitors competing for premiums shall be reversed, until after premiums are awarded.

7. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

8. **All articles for exhibition must be in the Hall and ready for inspection by the Judges by 2 o'clock unless otherwise specified. Otherwise they will be ruled out. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions. Open to the public from 3 to 9 o'clock.**

9. **Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.**

10. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

11. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

13. The Committee on Arrangements has power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change desirable.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetable, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

15. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens for trial and examinations, if requested.

16. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers for competition, the number of blooms, clusters, sprays or spikes shown is not restricted except that it is expected the exhibitor shall use only a sufficient number to make a well-balanced display. All shall be of one color and of one variety in the same vase, except Displays, Vases, Baskets, Standards, or otherwise specified in the schedule. The Judge will consider the quality of the flowers rather than the quantity.

17. ☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

18. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits which is not distinctly specified in the schedule.

19. In Table Decorations, collections and displays of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Vases, and Baskets, where the number of exhibits exceeds the number of premiums offered, the Judge *may* award prizes to any worthy exhibits not receiving a premium.

The maximum prize for Vases, Standards, and Baskets shall be two dollars.

20. All premiums that are not claimed within one year after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

21. U. P. Hendrick's "Fruits of New York," and S. A. Beach's "The Apples of New York," will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue. Totty's Catalogue to be used for Chrysanthemums by the Judges.

22. No artificial plants, flowers, or foliage preserved by any process shall be exhibited at any show of this Society, except for a special purpose and with the consent of the show management.

23. While the Society will take reasonable precautions for the safety of the property of exhibitors, it will be responsible in no case for any loss or damage that may occur.

Scale of Points

Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.—

Arrangement	30 points
Quality of blooms	40 "
Number of varieties	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Lilies.—

Size and color of bloom	35 points
Number of perfect flowers and buds on stem	35 "
Arrangement	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Displays.—

Arrangement	40 points
Quality	45 "
Variety	15 "

Collections.—

Quality	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Variety	30 "

Table Decoration.—

Quality of flowers	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Proportion	15 "
Harmony of flowers with accessories	15 "

Special Funds

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a list of the Special Funds of the Worcester County Horticultural Society the income of which is devoted to the purpose stated. The date prefixed to each indicates the year in which the fund was established.

1888. Francis Henshaw Dewey Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for the purchase of books.

1898. William Eames Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for the promotion of apple culture.

1906. Frederick A. Blake Fund. $1,000.00.
Income only to be used in providing Medals to be awarded to the originators of new varieties of Fruits or Flowers, preference always being given to residents of Worcester County.

In case that the Worcester County Horticultural Society does not find occasion to award medals for New Fruits or Flowers, the said income may be used for special premiums for Orchids or other choice Greenhouse Plants and Flowers.

1907. Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious exhibits of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

1922. Edwin Draper Fund. $300.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Horticultural exhibitions held under the direction of said Society.

1924. Miss Frances Clary Morse Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1937. George and Belle McWilliam Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1939. The Coulson Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits and Vegetables

1941

☞The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judge to *Rule 12*.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

Special Rules

1. Exhibitors should have all specimens correctly and legibly named and the number of varieties written on the entry cards, notice of which will be taken by the judges in awarding the premiums.

2. While it is expected that exhibitors will take pains to correctly name their exhibits, the judges will not exclude an exhibit for mistake in nomenclature.

3. In all exhibitions of lilies the pollen may be removed.

By vote of the trustees, all entries must be made to the Secretary and all cards made out by him or his assistants.

Spring Exhibition

Thursday, March 6, 3 to 9 p. m.

Friday, March 7, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Saturday, March 8, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.

Sunday, March 9, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

Notify Secretary four weeks in advance for space

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Class I	Garden Displays	1150.00
Class II	Plant Displays	
Class III	Rock Gardens	50.00
Class IV	Cut Flowers	75.00
Class V	Fruit	75.00
Class VI	Vegetables	75.00
Class VII	Carnations	75.00

Worcester Garden Club Exhibit

Thursday, April 24

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 1. Display, 24 square feet — 4.00 3.00 2.00

Table Decorations.—

No. 2. Oblong table laid for four covers — 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00
No restrictions.
Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Carnations, fifty carnations in a basket.—

A. Basket of white
Basket of dark pink
Basket of light pink
Basket of any other color

Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.

Plant Displays.—

No. 3. Plants in Bloom and Foliage Plants. Sixty dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 4. For any variety, eight dollars may be used for prizes.

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 5. Hollow Crown — 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 6. Any other variety — 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 7. Any variety — 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Lettuce.—

No. 8. Six heads — 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Radish.—

No. 9. Two bunches. Six in each bunch — 1.50 1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 10. Any named variety — 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

May Exhibition

Thursday, May 15

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 11.	Display, flowering shrubs permissible. 24 square feet.		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 12.	Medium basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 13.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spring Bulbs, open culture.—

No. 14.	Display		4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Pansy.—

No. 15.	Twenty vases, one flower with foliage in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Zonale Geraniums, in bloom, not smaller than 6-inch pots.—

No. 16.	Four plants		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Table Decorations, Spring Flowers.—

No. 17.	Round table, laid for four covers. Roses prohibited. No other restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Plant Displays.—

No. 18. For exhibits—no restrictions as to where grown or by whom, $60.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Calendula.—

No. 19.	Arranged in Bowl or Basket			3.00	2.00 1.00

Dandelion.—

No. 20.	One-half peck			1.50	1.00 .50

Lettuce.—

No. 21.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Spinach.—

No. 22.	One-half peck			1.50	1.00 .50

Radish, two bunches, six in each bunch.—

No. 23.	Globe			1.50	1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 24.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 25.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Onion.—

No. 26.	Two bunches, six in each bunch			1.50	1.00 .50

Iris Exhibition

Thursday, June 12

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Iris, German.—

No. 27.	Display			7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00
No. 28.	Twenty vases, three stems in a vase preferably named			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 29.	Basket			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 30.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Azalea.—

No. 31.	Display in vases			3.00	2.00	1.00

Rhododendron.—

No. 32.	Displays in vases			3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 33.	Vase or Basket			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Lupinus.—

No. 34.	Vase			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 35. Vase of Roses. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Zonale Geraniums.—

No. 36.	Twenty vases, one truss in each			3.00	2.00	1.00

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 37.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 38.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 39.	One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 40.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Beet.—

No. 41.	Twelve specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce.—

No. 42.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Onion.—

No. 43.	Two bunches, six each		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPEARING ON PAGES 3 AND 4, GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO THE FOLLOWING:

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged, they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

Peony Exhibition

Thursday, June 19

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 44.	From hardy plants and shrubs outdoor culture, *to be named*	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 45.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Siberian Iris.—

No. 46.	Medium basket			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 47.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 48.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 49.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 50.	Twenty vases, one flower in each		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Foxglove.—

No. 51.	Vase of twelve spikes			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Aquilegia.—

No. 52.	Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia.—

No. 53.	Four plants in bloom				3.00	2.00	1.00

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 54. Any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 55.	Victoria		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rose Exhibition

Thursday, June 26, open from 3 to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

Roses.—

No. 56.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 57.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 58.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 59.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 60.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.				
No. 61.	Vase of roses, 12 blooms	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50 1.00
No. 62.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms		3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 63.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms		3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 64.	Display of cut climbing roses. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes				
No. 65.	Basket of roses	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Special Prizes
Miss Frances C. Morse Fund

B.	Table decoration of roses, oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitors	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	.50

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Peonies.—

No. 66.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 67.	Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Hardy Flowers, to be named.—

C.	Display of outdoor varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 68.	Howard No. 17	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 69.	Culver		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 70.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 71.	New varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 72.	Fairfax		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 73.	Four baskets of strawberries, any variety			3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 74.	Display, strawberries	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 75.	For any named variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.	

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 76.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 77.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, six heads.—

No. 78.	Big Boston Type	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 3

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 79.	Display	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 80.	Basket		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—

No. 81.	Twelve vases, three stems in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Campanula.—

No. 82.	Display			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Delphinium.—

No. 83.	One vase, not more than twelve spikes	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 84. Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Peonies.—

No. 85.	Vase		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

D.	Table Decorations. Round table laid for four covers		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

This call is intended for exhibitors who do not exhibit in other table decorations during the year. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 86.	Howard No. 17	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 87.	Dorset			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 88.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 89.	Collections, not more than six varieties		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 90. For any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 91.	Black Tartarian		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 92.	Gov. Wood		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 93.	Best display, ten dollars may be used for prizes.				
No. 94.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Beet.—

No. 95.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot.—

No. 96.	Two bunches, six in each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.

No. 97.	Gradus	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 98.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, three specimens.—

No. 99.	Any variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 10

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 100.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 101.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in call for large displays during the year.

Basket.—

No. 102.		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 103.	Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.					
No. 104.	Ten vases, one stem in a vase, preferably named		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Delphinium.—

No. 105. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Lilium Candidum.—

No. 106.	Vase	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Lilium Regale.—

No. 107.	Basket	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Wild Flowers, no duplicates.—

No. 108.	Fifteen vases, not more than five stems in a vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 109. Collection of cut climbing roses, not less than six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 110.	Downing's Bride	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 111.	Ten dollars may be used for prizes. Preference given to worthy varieties of recent introduction.				

Raspberry, Black Cap, one pint.—

No. 112.	Named variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 113.	Early varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 114. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Gooseberry, one quart.—

No. 115.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 116.	Coe's Transparent		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 117.	Montmorency	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 118.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 119. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 120.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 121.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 122.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 123.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 124. Not to exceed 24 square feet, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Sweet Pea Exhibition

Thursday, July 17

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 125.	Ten vases, not more than 25 flower stems in a vase			4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 126.	Table Decoration—Sweet Peas, round table laid for four covers, Gypsophila may be used. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Sweet Peas.—

No. 127.	Small basket, any green may be used		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 128.	Collection of Sweet Peas		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 129.	Basket			3.00	2.00	1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 130.	Display, not exceeding 30 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 131.	Standard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Centaurea.—

No. 132.	Display, Gypsophila may be used		4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Petunia.—

No. 133.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 134.	Latham	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 135.	Cuthbert		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 136.	Any other red variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 137. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 138.	Perfection	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 139.	White Grape		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 140.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck—

No. 141.	Telephone	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 142.	Wax	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 143.	Green Pod	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 144.	Three specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 145.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, Iceberg.—

No. 146.	Twelve heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 147.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 24

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 148.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 149.	Standard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—

No. 150.	Display			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 151.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Flowers to be grown by the exhibitor. If Sweet Peas are used, flowers other than Gypsophila must be used in combination.	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 152.	Five vases, 25 flower stems in vase			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 153.	Twelve vases				4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hemerocallis (Day Lilies).—

No. 154.	Collection				3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 155.	Yellow Transparent				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 156.	Any named red variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 157. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry.—

No. 158.	One quart					1.50	1.00	.50

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 159.	Wilder				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 160.	Any named variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 161.	Any variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, twelve heads.—

No. 162.	Any variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 31

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 163.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 164.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for large displays during the year.

Gladiolus.—

No. 165.	Ten vases, named varieties, one spike in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 166.	Twelve vases, one truss in a vase	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Annuals.—

No. 167.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 168.	Astrachan	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 169.	Yellow Transparent	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 170. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 171.		1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 172.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 173.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 174.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 175.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 176.	Irish Cobbler	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 177.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 178. Display, Round Table, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 7

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 179. Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

The Coulson Fund

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

E. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75
	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	

Gladiolus.—

No. 180. Display.	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Larkspur, annual.—

No. 181. Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Salpiglossis.—

No. 182. Display	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 183. Twelve vases, named varieties, one truss in each vase	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Zinnia, large flowered.—

No. 184. Twenty vases, one flower in each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 185. Vase	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

F. Display of Cut Flowers	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for twenty vases or displays during the year.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 186.	Cultivated		2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 187.	Oldenburg	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 188.	Astrachan	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 189.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 190.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 191.	Copenhagen	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 192.	Any other named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 193.	Yellow, Sweet	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 194.	Rose	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 195.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, open culture, twelve specimens.—

No. 196.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus Exhibition

Thursday, August 14

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m

Gladiolus.—

No. 197. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 198. Twenty vases, one spike in each, preferably named 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Aster, large flowered, long stem.—

No. 199. Vase of 20 blooms 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Salpiglossis.—

No. 200. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Phlox Drummondi.—

No. 201. Display 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Annuals.—

No. 202. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Flowers on a Mirror.—

No. 203. Small vase to be shown on a mirror. Vase and mirror to be furnished by the society. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 204. Williams 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 205. For seasonable varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 206. Japanese varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 207. Dwarf, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 208. Pole, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, String, one-half peck.—

No. 209. Kentucky Wonder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, Sweet, twelve ears.—

No. 210. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 211. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, for pickles.—

No. 212. One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 213. Any named variety (excepting summer varieties)	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 214. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes

Thursday, August 21

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 215. Standard of gladiolus 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50
No other standards to be shown.

No. 216. Basket. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Zinnia.—

No. 217. Display, notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Dahlia.—

No. 218. Display. Single, pompon, and miniature 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Garden Flowers.—

No. 219. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 220. Small container to be shown on a mirror. Exhibitors may use own containers. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Aster, single or anemone.—

No. 221. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 222. Early McIntosh 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 223. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 224. Varieties not scheduled 1.50 1.00 .50

Plums, twelve specimens.—

No. 225.	Washington			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 226.	Bradshaw	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 227.	Imperial Gage		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 228. For varieties not scheduled, three dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 229.	Carman			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 230. Any other variety. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 231. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Pole, one-half peck.—

No. 232.	Shell		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 233.	String, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 234.	Sweet, not less than twelve rows		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 235.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

No. 236. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, August 28

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 237.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 238.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Aster, large flowered.—

No. 239.	Twenty vases, three blooms in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 240.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Dahlia.—

LARGE FLOWERED.—

No. 241.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Zinnia.—

SMALL FLOWERED VARIETY.—

No. 242.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 243.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Verbena.—

No. 244.	Basket or Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Five Miniature Containers.—

No. 245. Display. A group of five miniature containers, 6 inches over all in height. Containers may be owned by exhibitor; flowers to be grown by exhibitors. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00.

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 246. Porter 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 247. Red Gravenstein 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 248. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum.—

No. 249. Display, no restriction as to arrangements 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 250. Golden Jubilee 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 251. Any variety 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 252. Clapp's Favorite 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 253. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 254. Harris's Early 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 255. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Vegetables.—

No. 256. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, $20.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, September 4

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 257.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 258. Pair mantel vases. 18-inch space. Vases to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 259.	Standard—Dahlias predominating	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Gladiolus.—

No. 260.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Aster.—

No. 261.	Display, not exceeding 25 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Scabiosa.—

No. 262	Vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 263.	Vase		3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 264.	Gravenstein	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 265.	Maiden's Blush				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 266.	Wealthy		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, Crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 267.	Hyslop	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 268.	Champion				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 269.	Seedlings				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 270.	Crawford (early)			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 271. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 272. New varieties. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 273.	Golden Varieties		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 274.	Lombard	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 275.	Burbank	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 276.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

No. 277. For Japanese varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 278. Other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 279.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 280.	Moore's		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 281.	Ontario		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 282.	Fredonia	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 283.	Varieties not scheduled		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 284.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 285.	Squash	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 286.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 287.	Bonny Best	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 288.	Beauty	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 289.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, one-half peck.—

No. 290.	Dwarf Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 291.	Pole Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 292.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched (named) six specimens.—

No. 293.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot, twelve specimens.—

No. 294.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Egg Plant.—

No. 295.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 296. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, September 11

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 297.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 298. Metal container of cut flowers, container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 299.	Twenty vases, one flower in each vase	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 300.	Vase or basket	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus.—

No. 301.	Fifteen vases, one spike in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Marigold.—

No. 302.	Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 303.	New varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 304.	Wealthy	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 305.	Bartlett	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 306. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 307.	Elberta	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 308.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 309.	Display, no restriction as to arrangement	8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 310.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 311.	Brighton			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 312.	Campbell			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 313.	Worden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 314.	Concord	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 315.	Delaware		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 316.	Niagara	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 317.	Moore's Diamond			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 318. For other varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 319. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 320.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Melon, three specimens.—

No. 321.	Green Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 322.	Yellow Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 323.	Water		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato.—

No. 324. Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Vegetables.—

No. 325.	Display to cover 24 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance		6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Dahlia Exhibition

Thursday, September 18

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 326. Fifty vases, one flower in each. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

No. 327. Twelve vases, one flower in each 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

No. 328. Single varieties, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 329. Basket of large flowered 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 330. Pompon, twenty vases, three sprays in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Flower Arrangement.—

No. 331. Not to cover more than 24 square feet. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Receptacles to be furnished by the exhibitors. Not more than twelve receptacles to be used. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. No baskets.

SCALE OF POINTS BY WHICH THE ABOVE CLASS IS TO BE JUDGED

Quality of flowers	40 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with receptacles	35 "
Arrangement of flowers	25 "

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 332. Cut flowers in vases. Not more than twenty vases to be used. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Edwin Draper Fund

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

G. Display of Potted Plants. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 333. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 334.	Seckel	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 335.	Any variety, not scheduled				1.50	1.00	.50

Peach.—

No. 336.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 337.	Orange			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grapes.—

No. 338. Display of Grapes. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 339.	Warren			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 340.	Golden Hubbard			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 341. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 342.	Red			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 343.	Savoy				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 344.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 345.	Three specimens		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip.—

No. 346.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Broccoli.—

No. 347.	Three specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, September 25

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 348. Display. Fifty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the secretary two days in advance.

No. 349. Basket 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

This number is intended for growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

Cosmos.—

No. 350. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, one flat.—

No. 351. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 352. Hubbardston 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 353. Tompkins King 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 354. McIntosh 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 355. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 356. Sheldon 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 357. Display, no restrictions as to arrangement. Twenty dollars to may used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Potato, six varieties (named).—

No. 358. Twelve specimens of each 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 359.	Green Delicious	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 360.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 361.	Three specimens.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 362.	Display, not to exceed 24 square feet	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, October 2

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 363. Display 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Standard of Cut Flowers.—

No. 364. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Dried Flowers, Statice, Strawflowers, Lunaria (Honesty).—

No. 365. Display. 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Table Decorations of Flowers.—

No. 366. Oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, one flat.—

No. 367. Any variety not scheduled 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 368. Sutton Beauty 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Display of Fruit.—

No. 369. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 370. Bosc 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 371. Collection of not less than five varieties, three clusters each. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Pumpkins, three specimens.—

No. 372. Sweet 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 373.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsley.—

No. 374.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peppers.—

No. 375. Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 376.	Golden		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 377.	Other varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 378.	Blue Hubbard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

H.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 16 square feet	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

Thursday, October 9

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 379. Display—$40.00 may be awarded for prizes.

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 380. Cut flowers in vases. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, Eastern standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 381.	McIntosh			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 382	Baldwin	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 383.	Bellflower					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 384.	Winter Banana					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 385.	R. I. Greening			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 386.	Northern Spy			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 387.	Palmer					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 388.	Cortland				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 389.	Opalescent					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 390.	Delicious			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 391. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 392. Sweet varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 393. For varieties other than sweet not scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 394. For varieties that have been scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 395.	Angouleme					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 396.	Clairgeau				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 397.	Anjou		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 398. For varieties not scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 399. For varieties that have been scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, open culture.—

No. 400. For any variety, six clusters, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 401. Any variety, named, ten dollars may be used for prizes

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 402.	Champion		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 403.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 404.	Golden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 405.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Endive.—

No. 406.	Six specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Leeks.—

No. 407.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 408. For varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Salsify.—

No. 409.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 410.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 411.	Any variety, not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, October 16

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Ferns.—

No. 412. Display, potted ferns, named varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Specimen Fern.—

No. 413.	One plant			3.00	2.00	1.00

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 414. Plants. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 415. Basket. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear.—

No. 416.	Lawrence	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, one flat.—

No. 417.	Baldwin	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 418.	Any other variety except McIntosh	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 419.	Three flats, three varieties	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 420.	Collection, not to exceed 10 varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 421.	Any named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Table Decorations—Native Fruit.—

No. 422.	Round table laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 423.	Yellow Globe Danvers	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 424.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash.—

No. 425. Collection 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.50 3.00

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 426. English varieties, not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 427. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Grains.—

No. 428. Best exhibit, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Field Beans.—

No. 429 Best exhibit, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Ornamental Gourds (Unvarnished)

No. 430. Display. Eighteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Thursday, Nov. 6, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 7, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 8, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, Nov. 9, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Chrysanthemums.—

Use catalogue of Charles H. Totty Co., Madison, N. J.

No. 431.	Twelve blooms, not less than six varieties, to be named	12.00	10.00	8.00
No. 432.	Collection of twenty-five large blooms, long stems	20.00	15.00	10.00
No. 433.	Pompons, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 434.	Single varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 435.	Korean varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 436.	Anemones, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00 2.00
No. 437.	Six specimen plants, one plant in pot	10.00	8.00	6.00
No. 438.	One specimen plant, one plant in pot	3.00	2.00	1.00

Standard Commercial Varieties.—

Use Totty's Catalogue, Madison, N. J.

No. 439.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 440.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 441.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Exhibition Varieties.—

No. 442.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 443.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 444.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Chrysanthemums.—

No. 445.	Basket of Pompons	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 446.	Basket of Single	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 447.	Basket of Anemones	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Garden Displays } **A**
Plant Displays } **B** 775.00

Persons competing for these premiums must notify the Secretary three weeks before date of Exhibition.

I. **Special Exhibits.—**
Seventy-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

J. **Chrysanthemums.**—Best bloom 4.00 3.00 2.00

K. **Chrysanthemums.**—Large Flowers. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Special Prizes
Offered by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage

L. **Table Decorations.**—A Thanksgiving table. No restrictions. Laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars to be used for prizes.

Fern Globes.—

No. 448.		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Terrariums.—

No. 449.	Large—Containers must be over 18 inches but must not exceed 36 inches in any dimension	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 450.	Small—Containers must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Fruits and Berries.—

No. 451.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00	.50

Physalis Franchettii (Chinese Lanterns).—

No. 452.	Basket			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Fruit Display.—

No. 453. No restriction as to arrangement. $40.00 may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 454.	Baldwin	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 455.	McIntosh	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 456.	Delicious		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 457.	Any other named variety		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 458.	Basket of Fancy Apples		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 459.	Basket of Fancy Pears		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Special Exhibition of Apples
William Eames Fund

A.	**Baldwin, best twelve.—** Four premiums		1.50	1.00	.50
B.	**Northern Spy.—** Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50
C.	**Delicious.—** Four premiums		1.50	1.00	.50
D.	**Rhode Island Greening.—** Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50
E.	**Roxbury Russet.—** Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50
F.	**Sutton Beauty.—** Three premiums		1.50	1.00	.50
G.	**McIntosh.—** Four premiums		1.50	1.00	.50
H.	**Any other Variety.—** Four premiums		1.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Brussels Sprouts.—

No. 460.	One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—						
No. 461.	Giant Pascal		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 462.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion, twelve specimens.—						
No. 463.	White Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 464.	Red Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 465.	Cracker			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 466.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Cabbage, three specimens.—						
No. 467.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Parsnip, twelve specimens.—						
No. 468.	Hollow Crown		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—						
No. 469.	Green Hubbard	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, twelve specimens.—						
No. 470.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, six specimens.—						
No. 471.	White Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 472.	Yellow Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Potato, twelve specimens.—						
No. 473.	Green Mountain		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 474.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 4, 1941.
Premiums will be paid on or after November 20, 1941.

THE LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Library Committee wish to call your attention to the Library and Reading Room, where the librarian is always ready to extend every facility possible to those in search of horticultural information.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, Chairman — Mrs. Amy W. Smith
William Anderson — Herbert R. Kinney
Florence E. Field, Librarian

Some of the Recent Accessions to the Library

The Practical Book of Garden Structure and Design, by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard, 1937
Judging the Amateur Flower Show, by National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.
New Pronouncing Dictionary of Plant Names, by E. R. Robinson
Fun with Flowers, by Donita Ferguson and Roy Sheldon, 1939
Book of the Broadleaf Trees, by Frank H. Lamb, 1939
America's Garden Book, by Louise Bush and James Brown, 1939
The Royal Horticultural Society Daffodil Year Book, 1939
Arranging Flowers Throughout the Year, by Katharine Thomas Cary and Nellie Dryden Merrell, 1940
Birds in the Garden, Margaret McKenney, 1939
Gardens and Gardening, English publication by F. A. Mercer and C. G. Holme, 1940
The American Rose Annual for 1940, by The American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa.
Growing Plants in Nutrient Solutions, by Wayne I. Turner and Victor M. Henry, 1939
Trees of the South, by Charlotte Hilton Green, 1939
American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1939
New England Gladiolus Society Year Book, 1940
Royal Horticultural Society Lily Year Book, 1939
Mannings Plant Buyers Index, 1939
American Iris Society Alphabetical Iris Check List, Editor, Ethel Anson S. Peckham, 1939
Flower Arrangement in Color, by Rockwell and Grayson, 1940
Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, by Alfred Rehder, 1940
The Herbalist, Published by Indiana Botanic Gardens, Hammond, Indiana, 1934
The Garden Clinic, by Laurence Blair, 1940

Important Tree Pests of the Northeast, 1940, Edited by Committee on Forest Protection Leaflets, New England Section, Society of American Foresters
Texas Wild Flower Legends, by Nancy Richey Ranson, 1940
The American Rose Society Members' Handbook, 1940–41
Trees, by Samuel Rawlins Stevens, 1940
Just Weeds, by Edwin Rollin Spencer, 1940
House and Garden's Book of Gardening, by Richardson Wright, 1940
Grow Your Own Fruit, by G. Kains, 1940
Gladiolus, by F. F. Rockwell, 1939
Edible Wild Plants, by Oliver Perry Medsger, 1939
Lilacs in My Garden, by Alice Harding, 1933.
The Outdoor Living Room, by L. W. Ramsey & C. H. Lawrence, 1932
Garden Pools, by Ramsey & Lawrence, 1935
Gardening Indoors, by F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson, 1939
Hedges, Screens and Windbreaks, by Donald Wyman, 1938
The Gardner's Travel Book, by Edward I. Farrington, 1938
Flowers, East-West, by J. Gregory Conway, 1938
The Gladiolus Year Book for 1939
Edible Mushrooms and How to Know Them, by Nina Lane Faubian, 1939
Lily Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1938
Propagation of Plants, by Kains and McQuesten, 1938
What to Do with Herbs, by Mary Cable Dennis, 1939
American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1938
The American Rose Annual for 1939
The Vegetable Garden, by Edward I. Farrington, 1939
The Garden of Larkspurs, by L. H. Bailey, 1939
Lilies for American Gardens, by George L. Slate, 1939
The World Was My Garden, by David Fairchild, 1938
Hardy Chrysanthemums, by Alex. Cummings, Jr., 1939
Miniature Flower Arrangement, by Edith Mason and Edith Waas, 1939
The Book of Garden Magic, by Roy E. Biles, 1935
1939 Bulletins of the American Iris Society
Begonias and How to Grow Them, by Bessie Buxton, 1939
Herbs, How to Grow and How to Use Them, by Helen Noyes Webster, 1939

The Potato, by William Stuart, 1939
A Dictionary of Scientific Terms, by J. F. Henderson and J. H. Kenneth, 1939
Cacti for the Amateur, by Scott E. Haselton, 1939
Succulents for the Amateur, by J. R. Brown, Alain White, Sloane and Reynolds, Edited by Scott E. Haselton, 1939

Worcester County Horticultural Society

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Offered to

Children of Worcester County

Exhibitions to be held Saturday, August 16
and Saturday, September 6, 1941
Horticultural Building, 30 Elm Street

Worcester, Massachusetts

Saturday, August 16

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 1. Not to exceed fifteen vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 2. Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Zinnia.—							
No. 3. Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Asters.—							
No. 4. Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Petunia.—							
No. 5. Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Calendula.—							
No. 6. Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 7. Not to exceed fifteen vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25		
No. 8. Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25		
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 9. Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50
Beets.—							
No. 10. Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Summer Squash.—							
No. 11. Two specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25	
String Beans.—							
No. 12. Two quarts			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Potato.—							
No. 13. Twelve specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25	
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 14. Six ears			1.00	.75	.50	.25	
Tomato.—							
No. 15. Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Carrots.—							
No. 16. Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25	
Cucumber.—							
No. 17. Two specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25	

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 18.	Not to exceed 15 vases			2.50	2.00	1.75	1.00
No. 19.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Asters.—							
No. 20.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Petunia.—							
No. 21.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Gladiolus.—							
No. 22.	Basket			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Zinnia.—							
No. 23.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 24.	Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 25.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25	
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 26	Not over 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00 .50
Potato.—							
No. 27.	Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25	
Beets.—							
No. 28.	Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—							
No. 29.	Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—							
No. 30.	Two quarts			1.00	.75	.50	.25
String Beans.—							
No. 31.	Two quarts			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 32.	Six ears			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—							
No. 33.	Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25	
Cucumber.—							
No. 34.	Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Summer Squash.—							
No. 35.	Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25

Saturday, September 6

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 36.	Not to exceed 15 vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 37.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25
Cosmos.—							
No. 38.	Vase			.75	.50	.25	.25
Calendula.—							
No. 39.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Petunia.—							
No. 40.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Asters.—							
No. 41.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Zinnia.—							
No. 42.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Marigolds.—							
No. 43.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Gladiolus.—							
No. 44.	Basket			.75	.50	.25	.25
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 45.	Not to exceed 15 vases		1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 46.	Vase of Wild Flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 47.	Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50
Shell Beans.—							
No. 48.	Two quarts in pods			.75	.50	.25	.25
Beets.—							
No. 49.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Carrots.—							
No. 50.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 51.	Six ears		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Green Peppers.—

No. 52.	Six specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25

Tomato.—

No. 53.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Winter Squash.—

No. 54	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.25	.25

Potato.—

No. 55.	Twelve specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Cucumber.—

No. 56.	Two specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—

No. 57.	Not to exceed 15 vases		2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50
No. 58.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Petunia.—

No. 59.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Dahlias.—

No. 60.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 61.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Marigold.—

No. 62.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Cosmos.—

No. 63.	One large vase		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Gladiolus.—

No. 64.	Basket		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 65.	Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 66.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Dahlia.—

No. 67.	Vase		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 68.	Not to exceed 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50

Potato.—					
No. 69. Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—					
No. 70. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Beets.—					
No. 71. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—					
No. 72. Six ears	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Peppers.—					
No. 73. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—					
No. 74. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cabbage.—					
No. 75. Two specimens			.75	.50	.25
Winter Squash.—					
No. 76. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Celery.—					
No. 77. Three specimens			.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—					
No. 78. Two quarts in the pod		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Onion.—					
No. 79. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cucumber.—					
No. 80. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Prizes will be given for other meritorious exhibits.

Competition is open to all children of Worcester County under two classes. Those under 14 years and those between 14 and 21.

Only one child in a family can compete for the same prize.

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

All exhibits must be in the Hall ready for inspection by the Judges by 1 p. m. Exhibition will close at 4.30 p. m.

Prizes will be paid at the close of the exhibition.

Vases, plates and everything necessary for the exhibition of the flowers and vegetables will be furnished by the Horticultural Society.

Special Prizes Offered by Secretary Herbert R. Kinney

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts under 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts over 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

* * *

For further information apply to

HERBERT R. KINNEY,
Secretary

100th ANNIVERSARY

1842 - 1942

Transactions of

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

REPORTS OF THE OFFICERS AND LECTURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 3, 1942

---

30 ELM STREET, WORCESTER, MASSACHUSETTS

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

For the Year 1942

PRESIDENT

MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE
Worcester, Mass.

S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT
No. Grafton, Mass.

ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

SECRETARY

HERBERT R. KINNEY, of Worcester
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN

MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

TRUSTEES

Joseph A. Allen	Auburn	Mrs. Mabel R. Bullock	Worcester
William Anderson	Still River	Willis E. Cary	Worcester
Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	Harry I. Randall	Worcester
Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
Mrs. Mary D. White	Holden	George F. E. Story	Worcester
Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester	Leslie E. Winter	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Leonard C. Midgley, 1942

Myron F. Converse, 1943

Harry Harrison, 1944

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Walter S. Young, 1942 — Earl T. Harper, 1943

Robert S. Illingworth, 1944

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith

William Anderson

Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary* — Mrs. Florence E. Field, *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

William Anderson
J. Frank Cooper
S. Lothrop Davenport
Allen J. Jenkins
Herbert R. Kinney
Leonard C. Midgley
Charles Potter
Mrs. Amy W. Smith

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

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William Anderson
Elizabeth R. Bishop
Edward W. Breed
Ralph C. Breed
S. Lothrop Davenport
Mrs. Bertha G. Denny
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Allen W. Hixon
Allyne W. Hixon
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore
William E. Morey
Charles Potter
Mrs. William W. Taft

Myron F. Converse, *President*
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — Arthur H. Bellows

H. Ward Moore

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: William Anderson, Still River
FRUIT: S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton
VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed

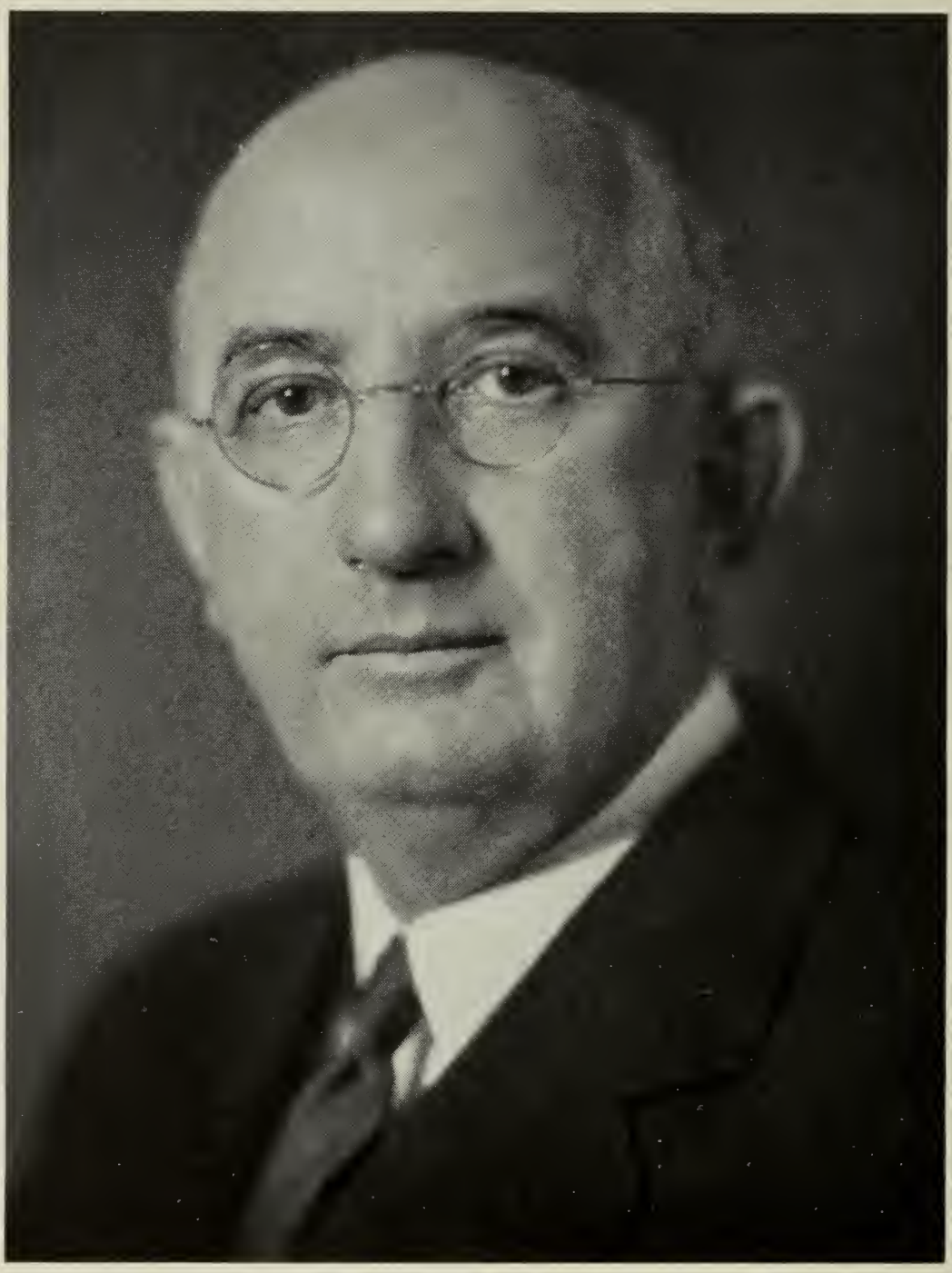
Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*

Mrs. Florence C. Emory
Albert H. Inman
Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street



MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

Mr. Converse, our twenty-fourth president, has been an active member of the Worcester County Horticultural Society since 1903. In 1910 he was elected to serve on the Finance Committee and the Board of Trustees. He became chairman of the Finance Committee in 1916 and was elected president in 1923 and has served continuously in that office since that date.

Due to his foresight, we now enjoy possession of one of the best equipped buildings devoted to the promotion of horticulture. Today the flower shows and exhibits conducted by the Society hold a place of high esteem in the community.

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The One Hundredth Anniversary of the incorporation of this Society was observed in our home building on the evening of Thursday, April 9, with a suitable program arranged through the efforts of our various officers and committees. The building throughout was decorated with flowers and floral designs, all of which were provided by members of the Society. The library decorations included orchids arranged on the mantel over the fireplace in a creation suggested by Mr. Kinney, our venerable secretary. The room was otherwise ornamented with plants and flowers which did credit to the occasion, as did the decorations in Horticultural Hall, where smilax was festooned on the walls, while the platform bore flowering plants and a victory "V" design done in carnations, an idea proposed by Mr. Breed. Next to attract attention was the dining-room, where the table decorations, with roses predominating, had been tastily arranged in a manner which lent a special attractiveness to the room. This result was attained through the experienced handiwork of Mrs. Field, ably assisted by Mrs. Denny and Mrs. Fitzpatrick. The occasion was attended by members and guests, some of whom were invited by reason of distinguished service rendered in a related activity.

The program began with a reception held in the Library at 6.30 o'clock, followed by a dinner served in the dining-room. The Reverend Dr. Maxwell Savage, minister of First Unitarian Church—the Second Parish—invoked Divine Blessing, as did the Reverend Austin Garver of that church at the Fiftieth Anniversary. A feature of the dinner was the cutting by Mrs. Edward W. Breed of a large birthday cake, a piece of which was served to each guest. Mr. and Mrs. Breed hold a place of high esteem in the ranks of our members, a fact which added much pleasure to the event. During our journey from the dining-room to the hall above, a city-wide surprise practice blackout took place. However, the ceremonies continued uninterruptedly inasmuch as the

building had been provided with all needed precautions for such happenings.

The members and guests who assembled in the main hall were afforded a pleasant evening, beginning with the presentation by Eugene O. Parsons, a member of our Board of Trustees, of a thoughtfully prepared historical sketch of a Century of Activity on the part of this Society.

Our Library contains a record in great detail—thanks to Edward Winslow Lincoln, then secretary—of the observances of the Fiftieth Anniversary held in the year of 1892, and among the provisions made at that time for the benefit of posterity was the placing under the care of the American Antiquarian Society of a package to be opened at the One Hundredth Anniversary. Clarence S. Brigham, Director of the Antiquarian Society, addressed the gathering and then returned the package. The contents consisted of material relating to the 1892 program.

The concluding address of the evening was made by Dr. Hugh Findlay on the subject of "Truth from the Soil." Dr. Findlay in earlier years was a student at Clark University, Worcester, and since that time has specialized in many college courses on horticulture, both as a student and lecturer. His talents are well known in Worcester, where he has lectured many times, especially in our winter courses. His address abounded in knowledge resulting from his many years of devotion to the art of horticulture.

The evening's entertainment was further edified with solos delightfully rendered by Mrs. Mabel Anderson-Pearson. At the conclusion of these proceedings, Russ Cole's orchestra furnished music for the customary Grand March, which was followed by dancing.

These exercises made an appropriate observance of our century of progress.

The year has been one of tremendous uncertainty to the world at large, and its many problems due to the war have concerned every living person. In the midst of these many anxieties, our members have labored courageously to meet their obligations to the war effort through such means as were at their disposal, namely, the continuance of our many horticultural activities resulting in production of fruits and vegetables for the sustenance of life, and flowers for its enjoyment.

The Winter Lecture Course, which is an avenue through which such

effort finds expression, was conducted in the usual manner, while other contributing agencies have been the exhibits of flowers, fruits, and vegetables. These exhibits began with the Spring Show in March and continued weekly through the summer months, concluding in November with the Chrysanthemum Show. Noteworthy have been the results, even though war conditions have beset many of our participants.

The Library, conducted under the efficient direction of Mrs. Field, continues to be a fruitful source of information and is a service available to all persons interested in the pursuit of horticulture.

Your further attention is invited to the reports of our officers and committees who have rendered the service necessary to the success which has attended these efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 3, 1942

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

Mr. Kinney enjoys the honor of having been a member of the Society since 1891, a record of 51 years. He has always been keenly interested in both horticulture and agriculture and is widely known for his outstanding exhibits of vegetables grown on his farm. Since he attended the 50th Anniversary dinner he has seen the Society grow, both in activities and membership, to its present important standing in the community.

From 1910 to 1915 Mr. Kinney served the Society as vice-president and in 1915 was elected secretary. Being re-elected to this office each year since that time indicates the esteem in which he is held by his associates.

SECRETARY'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

January 8, 1942. Dr. Charles H. Tozier, of Boston, Mass., showed many beautiful colored slides and motion pictures of the plant and animal life of California's national parks and private gardens.

January 15, 1942. Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey, of Weston, Mass., gave a fine lecture and pictures of the Hawaiian Islands.

"All Hawaiians are lovers of flowers." "Because of the bright sun and the warm trade winds, these islands are ideal for gardening."

January 22, 1942. In a very well-illustrated lecture on "Gardens to Live With," Dr. Hugh Findlay, of New York, emphasized the importance of both beauty and utility in a garden.

"Simplicity is the highest form of art, and the simpler your garden, the better."

January 29, 1942. Mr. Percy A. Brigham, of Arlington, Mass., illustrated with colored pictures "The March of the Seasons," as seen both in near-by Boston and the far West; including the famous gardens of Victoria and of Ranier National Park.

February 5, 1942. "Switzerland's Hidden Valley" by Madame Emile Hugli, of New York City. "Switzerland, the oldest living democracy in the world and the only democracy that is now flourishing in enslaved Europe." "The rivers in Switzerland are the source of all the principal rivers in Europe."

Madame Hugli illustrated her talk with pictures of glaciers, of Alpine life and native flowers.

February 12, 1942. Illustrated lecture by Frank W. Barber, of Springfield, Mass. The beauty of "Nature's Tapestries" that we may enjoy and store away in our mind's eye.

A lecture that is well worth reading.

February 19, 1942. "Color, Composition and Design of New England Gardens" by Miss Helen Boll, of Boston, Mass.

" 'Beauty is given us that we may lend our minds out.' A beautiful garden does just this."

"No two people react to the same stimulus in the same way, so no two gardens are alike."

February 26, 1942. "Accent on Flowers in Your Home" by Miss Louise Thompson of New York. The report of this lecture would seem very much worth reading by anyone interested in flowers.

THE SPRING EXHIBITION

March 12, 13, 14, and 15, 1942

The feature of this exhibition was the Auditorium which was very nicely planned by Mr. Allen J. Jenkins.

There had seldom been an arrangement where the view from the stage and the balcony was as good. The walk back of the stage was broader and the arrangement on the stage was very attractive.

The arrangement from the floor was not as attractive as sometimes but was fine from the balcony.

The West Room was not quite as attractive as usual, but the displays were good.

The layout of the Auditorium was four plots of 400 ft. each and two plots of 200 sq. ft. each.

Iristhorpe, stage; Edward W. Breed, center; Albert W. Schneider, west side; and Hixon's Greenhouses, the south side.

April Exhibition. The feature of this exhibition was the eight Table Decorations and the five plant displays.

Good displays of German Iris, Peonies, Roses, Geraniums, and there were good Asparagus, Spinach, and Rhubarb displays.

May Exhibition. Table Decorations were again the feature with seven entries. Also a good showing of Cut Flowers, Spring Flowers, and Pansies.

June 11 Exhibition. Cut Flowers, Peonies, Roses, and Geranium, also Strawberries and Rhubarb.

June 18, Peony Exhibition, with seven exhibits of Peonies and a good showing of Cut Flowers, Wild Flowers, Siberian Iris, Foxglove, and Begonia.

June 25, featured Roses and special prizes from the Frances C. Morse Fund for Table Decorations and special prizes from the Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund for Hardy Flowers.

The Worcester County Horticultural Society as of Today. Building Occupied in 1928.

There was a fine display of Eucalyptus grown by Mr. Charles Potter of West Boylston, Mass.

There was a very light showing of Roses of only medium quality. There was a good showing of Peonies and Hardy Cut Flowers.

Thursday, July 2. The feature of this exhibition was the five vases of Delphinium and the special prize offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney for Table Decorations, round table for four covers. This call is intended for those who do not exhibit in other calls for Table Decorations during the year. There was a good display of Cut Flowers and baskets.

Sweet Pea Exhibition, July 9. There were three good Sweet Pea Table Decorations. Four displays of Japanese Iris and five baskets of Lilium Regale. Also four good displays of vegetables.

Thursday, July 16. There was a light showing of Cut Flowers and a good showing of Centaurea and Petunia. Also some good Cabbage, Lettuce, and Summer Squash.

Thursday, July 23. There were ten good Table Decorations, four displays of Cut Flowers and Standards. Some good Potatoes, Tomatoes, and Lettuce.

July 30. There were good displays of Cut Flowers, Gladiolus, and Annuals. The real feature of this exhibition was the nine exhibits of Summer Squash. There were four good vegetable displays on round tables.

August 6. The feature of this exhibition was awards from the Coulson Fund. There were fifteen exhibits, five of them excellent. This made a very fine exhibit and attracted much attention. There were good exhibits of Cut Flowers, Gladiolus, and Phlox perennial.

There were three good exhibits under the Herbert R. Kinney Prizes for Cut Flowers on round tables.

August 13. There were six good displays of twenty vases of Gladiolus. Twenty-seven exhibits of Flowers on a Mirror. This class is our most popular call and attracts many of our exhibitors and the public.

August 20. Gladiolus with five Standards and seven baskets were the feature of this exhibition.

There was a fine display of Garden Flowers. Also an attractive exhibit of Flowers on Mirror with twenty-six entries.

August 27. I am still interested in Class 1 and Class 2 under the same number for Cut Flowers. There were many attractive exhibits in the call for Five Miniature Containers.

There were four good displays of vegetables.

September 3. The feature of this exhibit was the display of Mantel Vases, 18-inch space. There were twenty-two entries. Dahlias, Gladiolus, Asters, and Scabiosa not as good as usual. Only two vases of Lilies.

September 10. This was one of our best weekly exhibitions with metal container of Cut Flowers the most attractive feature. There were good exhibits of Dahlias, Cosmos, Gladiolus, and Marigolds.

There were fine exhibits of Bartlett Pears, a light showing of Peaches. A large exhibit of Grapes of good quality.

Some nice exhibits of Quinces and Cantaloupes.

Seven good displays of Tomatoes and three displays of vegetables.

September 17, Dahlia Exhibition. There were six entries of Fifty Vases, one flower in each. Three entries of Twelve, five large baskets. Two entries of Singles and two entries of Pompons.

There were ten entries of Display of Flower Arrangement which was not as large as usual. It was one of the best arrangement displays of the year.

There were four good displays of tuberous-rooted Begonia under the Edwin Draper Fund.

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition, October 8. Six entries of Cut Flowers and four of Hardy Chrysanthemums. There were eleven flats, four collections and eighty-three plates of Apples. While the apples were of excellent quality, the entry was light. Only twenty-five entries of Pears, twenty of Grapes, two of Quinces, and one of Peaches.

Vegetables, with the exception of the collections of Squashes, which were good, were of only medium quality.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition, November 5, 6, 7, and 8, 1942.

The arrangement of the Auditorium was similar to the Spring Exhibition. Hixon's Greenhouses had the stage; center, Sunnyside Greenhouses; Iristhorpe, west side; Edward W. Breed, south side; Albert W. Schneider, northwest corner; and Robert J. Allen, southeast corner.

There were good exhibits in the West Room by Herbert E. Berg, Earl T. Harper, and Rainbow Gardens.

The large vestibule in the basement was given up to Chrysanthemums but exhibits were much smaller than usual. The feature was the exhibits of best twelve and twenty-five blooms from Iristhorpe under the Frederick A. Blake Fund.

This Spacious and Inviting Library Offers Members a Wealth of Literature on Horticulture

The Singles, Pompons, and Anemones were not as good as other years.

The fruit exhibit downstairs was of excellent quality and the arrangement was good.

Of especial interest to many of our people was the finding of varieties of Apples of the past generation, that were popular in the last century, that we seldom see, in excellent condition.

There was a light exhibit of vegetables and some in poor condition.

Attraction in the Lecture Room upstairs. Table Decorations under special prizes given by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage. There were only ten this year and the quality not as good as usual.

Prof. Robert S. Illingworth's Display of House Plants. This exhibit was extremely interesting and educational.

In the Conference Room there were four Fern Globes and five Terrariums that filled the center table. There were three Cacti displays.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITIONS

August 15 and September 5, 1942

Both were held in the Auditorium and were laid out the same, with a broad walk in the center. Those under 14 on the east side and those over 14 on the west side of the hall.

Display of flowers against the wall, with the call for the ten vases on the next tables.

The inside center tables were given up to the vegetables.

The display of vegetables were on round tables either side of the center.

A feature of the exhibitions was the exhibits of Wild Flowers on and in front of the stage.

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending December 2, 1942

Statement of Income and Expenditures

Income

Rent: Hall	$967.00	
Stores	39,999.96	$40,966.96
Permanent Funds:		
Membership Fund	$92.23	
Blake Fund	19.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Dewey Fund	25.15	
Draper Fund	8.00	
Eames Fund	21.50	
Hadwen Fund	15.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	211.13
Membership Fees		100.00
Interest Earned:		
Permanent Funds	$139.43	
Investments	254.61	394.04
Winter Meetings		306.00
Other Income:		
Mabel K. Gage	$46.25	
H. R. Kinney	10.50	56.75
Balance of Retirement of 65 shares Class A Stock, Worcester County Trust Company		325.00
Insurance: Adjustment of Premium		22.78
Total		$42,382.66
Cash balance, December 3, 1941		1,680.57
		$44,063.23

Expenditures

Library		$62.
Winter Meetings		1,538.
Periodicals		22.
Publications		818.
Premiums:		
Of 1942	$6,063.25	
Special	56.75	
Children's	208.15	
Blake Fund	19.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Draper Fund	8.00	
Eames Fund	21.50	
Hadwen Fund	15.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	6,421.
Expense:		
Exhibitions	$355.09	
Office	465.21	
Operating	405.42	
Miscellaneous	1,170.59	2,396.
Maintenance:		
Furniture and Fixtures	$140.66	
Real Estate	869.32	1,009.
Salaries		2,898.
Interest paid on Mortgage—Front St.		3,950.
Interest added to Permanent Funds		139.
Interest returned to Investments		254.
Insurance		1,069.
Light, Heat, and Water		1,790.
Janitor Service		2,698.
Reduction Mortgage on Front St. Property		18,000.
Transfer to Membership Fund		100.
Returned to Investments		325.
Furniture and Fixtures		311.
Total		$43,806.
Cash balance, December 2, 1942		257.
		$44,063.

Statement of Gains and Losses

Gains			Losses	
Unexpended Balances of Appropriations:			Appropriations	$10,000.00
Children's Exhibitions	$91.85		Excess over appropriation—Salaries	23.00
Premiums	761.75	$853.60	Depreciation	1,110.58
			Special and Permanent Fund Premiums	150.50
			Expense Accounts	2,396.31
Membership Fees		100.00	Insurance	1,046.37
Income from Permanent Funds		211.13	Interest	3,695.61
Fees		40,966.96	Janitor Service	2,698.00
Other Income		56.75	Light, Heat, and Water	1,790.27
			Maintenance Accounts	1,009.98
			Periodicals	22.40
			Publications	818.50
			Winter Meetings	1,232.70
				$25,994.22
			Net Gain to Surplus	16,194.22
		$42,188.44		$42,188.44

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Assets			Liabilities	
Permanent Funds (Investment):			Blake Fund:	
People's Svgs. Bk.			Principal	$1,000
(Hadwen Fund)	$1,051.85		Income	241
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk.			Coulson Fund:	
(Draper Fund)	360.86		Principal	1,000
(Eames Fund)	537.22		Income	36
(Morse Fund)	532.03		Dewey Fund:	
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs.			Principal	1,000
(Coulson Fund)	1,036.33		Draper Fund:	
Wor. Mech. Svgs. Bk.			Principal	300
(Blake Fund)	1,241.32		Income	60
(Dewey Fund)	1,000.00		Eames Fund:	
(McWilliam Fund)	225.25	$5,984.86	Principal	500
			Income	37
Investments:			Hadwen Fund:	
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs.	$3,763.65		Principal	1,000
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk.	3,843.20		Income	51
Wor. Mech. Svgs. Bk.	3,728.76	11,335.61	McWilliam Fund:	
			Principal	200
Membership Fund		4,600.00	Income	25
Real Estate		480,000.00	Morse Fund:	
Furniture and Fixtures		17,973.63	Principal	500
Library		1,481.74	Income	32
Cash		257.05	Mortgage Note, Front St. Property	88,000
			Surplus:	
			Balance, Dec. 4, 1941	411,453.81
			Net Gain, 1942	16,194.22 427,648
		$521,632.89		$521,632

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. Greenwood, *Treasurer*

Auditor's Certificate

I have examined the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society, together with vouchers and bank balances, for the year ending December 2, 1942, and find them to be correct.

Adah B. Johnson, *Accountant*

We have caused an audit of the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society to be made for the year ending December 2, 1942, and the foregoing certificate is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Ward Moore, Arthur H. Bellows, Harry C. Midgley,
Auditors

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 2, 1942

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Despite the fact that the many civilian interests in war activities have taken some time of many of our members, the Library has not suffered noticeably.

The usual number of books and magazines, between four and five hundred, have been in circulation.

The interests of the readers have been varied. Paul W. Dempsey's books on how to grow vegetables have been in constant demand.

To meet the present-day needs we have the best current books and magazines. While we need not expect every member of the Society to be a constant user of the Library we should like to see still more taking advantage of the opportunity.

The binding of the publications of *Horticulture* and *The Gardeners' Chronicle of America* have been continued.

We have acknowledged with thanks gifts to the Library from the following donors:

Mr. L. G. Breck, from the library of his father, the late Dr. Francis Breck, two volumes, *American Medicinal Plants,* by Millspaugh, 1887. Also, *The Illustrated Botany,* by John B. Newman, M.D., 1846.

The Art of Japanese Gardens, by Loraine E. Kuck, from the Edward A. Bigelow's.

Mrs. W. A. Williams, *The Gardener's Travel Book,* by E. I. Farrington.

New books added to the Library in the year 1942 include the following:

Prints and Plants of Old Gardens, by Kate Doggett Boggs, 1932.

An Herbal (1525), edited and transcribed into modern English by Sanford V. Larkey, M.D. and Thomas Pyles, 1941.

Useful Trees and Shrubs, Florence Bell Robinson, 1938.

A Lot of Insects, by Frank E. Lutz, 1941.

The Indoor Gardener, by Daisy T. Abbott.

Trees of the Eastern United States and Canada, by William M. Harlow, Ph.D., 1942.

Grow Your Own Vegetables, by Paul W. Dempsey, 1942.

A Display of Chrysanthemums from Iristhorpe, Fall, 1941

Soybeans. Gold from the Soil, by Edward Jerome Dies, 1942.

Grow a Garden and Be Self-sufficient, by Ehrenfried Pfeiffer and Erike Riese, 1942.

The Picture Garden Book, by Richard Pratt and Edward Steichen, 1942.

Standardized Plant Names, by Harlan P. Kelsey and William A. Dayton, 1942.

Shakespeare's Wild Flowers, Fairy Lore, Gardens, Herbs, Gatherers of Simples and Bee Lore, by Eleanour Sinclair Rohde. (English) 1935.

Flower Arrangement in Virginia, by Mrs. Ferguson Farrar, 1941.

Common Names of Plants, by William N. Clute, 1939.

A Second Book of Plant Names, by William N. Clute, 1939.

Guide to Eastern Ferns, by Edgar T. Wherry, 1942.

Ornamental American Shrubs, by William R. Van Dersal, 1942.

The American Rose Annual, 1942.

The Delphinium Year Book, 1941.

American Begonia Society, Monthly Bulletins, 1942.

Arnoldia, Bulletins from the Arnold Arboretum, 1942.

American Iris Society Bulletins, 1942.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE E. FIELD, *Librarian*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 3, 1942

THE FRUIT DISPLAY, FALL, 1941

REPORT OF JUDGE OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The Chrysanthemum exhibition in November brought to a close a most successful flower show season for our Society. Even though the war has placed curtailments and restrictions upon our exhibitors, such as less labor for culture of plants, decreased transportation, and a lack of certain materials and stocks, nevertheless from the first show in the spring throughout the summer to the closing show in the fall our hall has been a blaze of color, a place of beauty and a pleasure for all to see.

The halls were well filled for the Spring Exhibition. Despite the current pessimism regarding the lack of tulips beforehand, when the show opened a goodly number were in evidence although not so numerous or in such variety as formerly.

In the early summer exhibitions, displays of cut flowers in variety seemed to dominate. Cut Pansy displays were excellent and so nearly alike it was difficult to choose a best among them.

Roses were very fine this year, particularly the hybrid teas and attracted numerous exhibitors.

Delphinium were excellent throughout their flowering season.

Sweet Peas did not measure up to the standard of other designated exhibitions.

Cut flowers of tuberous-rooted Begonias were good and always an attraction for the visitor.

Fine Lilies in many varieties were displayed at different times throughout the summer.

Gladioli were very fine particularly at the beginning of their season. In the calls for named varieties very fine spikes of excellent quality were shown.

The Dahlia exhibitions, September 17 and 24 were gorgeous displays. Huge flowers of excellent quality were shown in a color range from the pastels to brilliant red and deep maroon.

That exhibitors are interested in the arrangement of flowers as well as their culture is evidenced by the keen competition in all classes featur-

ing arrangement. In one of these classes there were twenty-seven different entries. I have noticed throughout the season many fine examples of artistic flower arrangement in individual vases and baskets as well as in group displays. A great deal of care and thought has been given to the preparation of these exhibits and I commend the exhibitors for their efforts.

The Chrysanthemum show I should say was not quite so full as usual, particularly the cut flower classes. However the quality of the flowers shown was excellent, if anything a bit above average. The large exhibition-type cut mums were very fine. The room west of the balcony contained interesting terrariums and cacti. Of great interest to all who saw it was the display in the room east of the balcony. This room was decorated in an artistic and pleasing manner with many varieties of rare and interesting house plants.

As always the Orchids were a source of interest and pleasure to everyone.

The children's exhibits were not quite so numerous this year. The main hall took care of the entire show including all classes. Usually the west room has been needed as well. One of the reasons for the decrease was that several of the regular exhibitors had passed the age limit for children.

Respectfully submitted,

LESLIE E. WINTER, *Judge of Plants and Flowers*

December 3, 1942

THE MAIN AUDITORIUM AT THE SPRING SHOW, 1942

Displays Shown Are: at Left, Hixon's Greenhouses; Stage, Iristhorpe, Mrs. Homer Gage; Right, Albert W. Schneider; Center, Edward W. Breed.

REPORT OF JUDGE OF VEGETABLES

Mr. President:

To the Officers and Members of the Worcester County Horticultural Society I hereby submit my annual report as Judge of Vegetables for the year 1942.

Though our exhibitors labored under many adverse conditions, such as labor shortages, high wages, incompetent help, the difficulties in obtaining fertilizers, seeds, and machinery, not to mention the vexations of rationing, the exhibits they made throughout the whole year compared favorably with those of past years. However, to partly compensate for these adverse conditions, the weatherman was on their side this year and gave them abundant rain when it was most needed.

There were not quite so many vegetable exhibits as usual at the Spring Show in March but the quality of those shown was excellent.

The April exhibit of vegetables was one of the smallest we have ever had, only one exhibitor in the regular classes. What the exhibits lacked in numbers they again made up in quality.

At the May exhibition only two exhibits each of Asparagus and Lettuce were shown and on June 11 only two each of Asparagus, Beets, and Spinach.

For the remaining exhibitions in June and for those in July the number of exhibits of Cabbage, Peas, Cucumbers, and Lettuce was comparatively small. On the other hand, in this same period there were many excellent exhibits of Rhubarb, Beets, Carrots, String Beans, and Early Potatoes.

The Collections and Displays of Vegetables have been very good throughout the whole season with one exception, that of the Displays from Home Gardens in which class there were only two exhibits. The Displays of Peppers and those of Tomatoes were also excellent.

Some of the more outstanding exhibits of the season were those of Summer Squash, Tomatoes, Sweet Corn, Egg Plant, Celery, and Squashes, especially the Blue Hubbard variety.

On August 13 and September 3 we had two very creditable exhibi-

tions of Mushrooms, and at the November Show the exhibits of Ornamental Gourds were very good.

The two Children's Exhibitions were not nearly as large as usual nor were they quite up to their usual standard of quality.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Ward Moore, *Judge of Vegetables*

December 3, 1942

Mechanics Hall and the Old Central Exchange Building, Main Street, About 1865

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, SPRING, 1942

REPORT OF JUDGE OF FRUIT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The season of 1942 marks the beginning of exhibitions under war conditions, and it is to be expected that these conditions will have a serious affect on the fruit exhibits, and the longer conditions are unsettled, the more marked the effect will be. For the more serious the farm labor supply becomes and the more difficult it is to get equipment and supplies to operate the farms, smaller will be the fruit exhibits, and poorer in quality.

Fortunately the Spring Show was not affected by these conditions, for the fruit shown was of the 1941 crop, thus we had a fine showing of plates, twenty-fives, forty-nines, baskets, and displays mostly of high quality.

The weather conditions also had a marked effect on the size and the ripening of the fruit this year, and many varieties were at their best ahead of the schedule.

Strawberries came very early, and we had the poorest showing in years, for on June 25 with twenty-eight classes only seven were filled, and on July 2 and 9 only a very few were shown. In fact the strawberry crop was almost a failure, many growers harvested less than one-fourth of a normal crop.

Currants, gooseberries and blueberries were very plentiful and all classes were more than full.

The showing of red raspberries was only fair, but quite a few blackcaps came in, showing that the latter are again being planted quite generally.

Several plates of Bosyenberry were shown, which attracted considerable attention.

This was a good peach year and we had the first plate shown on July 23, and after that some were shown most every week. Many of them were new varieties, which are replacing the older varieties.

Pears were fairly well shown during the season with the Bartlett in

the lead, followed by Seckel, Sheldon, Bosc, and Anjou. Pear varieties do not seem to be changing very rapidly.

With the bi-weekly rains and lots of sunshine this past season, grapes grew and ripened to almost perfection, and we had five nice displays. First on September 3, with twenty plates of early varieties, then on September 10 about forty plates came in, again on the 17th we had six displays and again on both October 1 and 8 good showings were made. Concord, Worden, Niagara, Delaware, and Fredonia were the leading varieties.

Throughout this season we had an exceptionally fine showing of apples, of good quality and size. Many of the older varieties as King, Porter, Early Williams, Hubbardston are disappearing, and new kinds as Lodi, Cortland, Macoun, Kendall, are coming in, some of which are no better, or as good as some of the older varieties. This season Baldwins came back in the lead in the number of plates shown, with Delicious, McIntosh, Northern Spy, Cortland, Rhode Island Greening, coming in that order.

In spite of war conditions the Fall Show brought out a fine lot of apples, and we had seven fruit displays, twenty-three 49's, twelve baskets of apples and pears, and about fifty plates of apples most of which were of a high quality. Here again Baldwins were in the lead, then came Delicious, with McIntosh in third place.

Thus the season of 1942 began and ended with fine showings of many varieties of apples.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Judge of Fruit*

December 3, 1942

REPORT OF THE FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The attention of your Finance Committee, aside from its routine duties, has been engaged in matters relating to the relocation of the passageway leading from the rear of our Front Street real estate to Mechanic Street and the negotiation with the F. W. Woolworth Company of the party wall agreement pertaining to the easterly side of said premises, all of which was done in accordance with action taken at a recent special meeting of the Society. The property is under lease to the Woolworth Company until the year of 1949.

The maintenance of the building occupied by the Society has consisted mainly of painting parts of the interior and the exposed window frames and other wooden parts of the exterior.

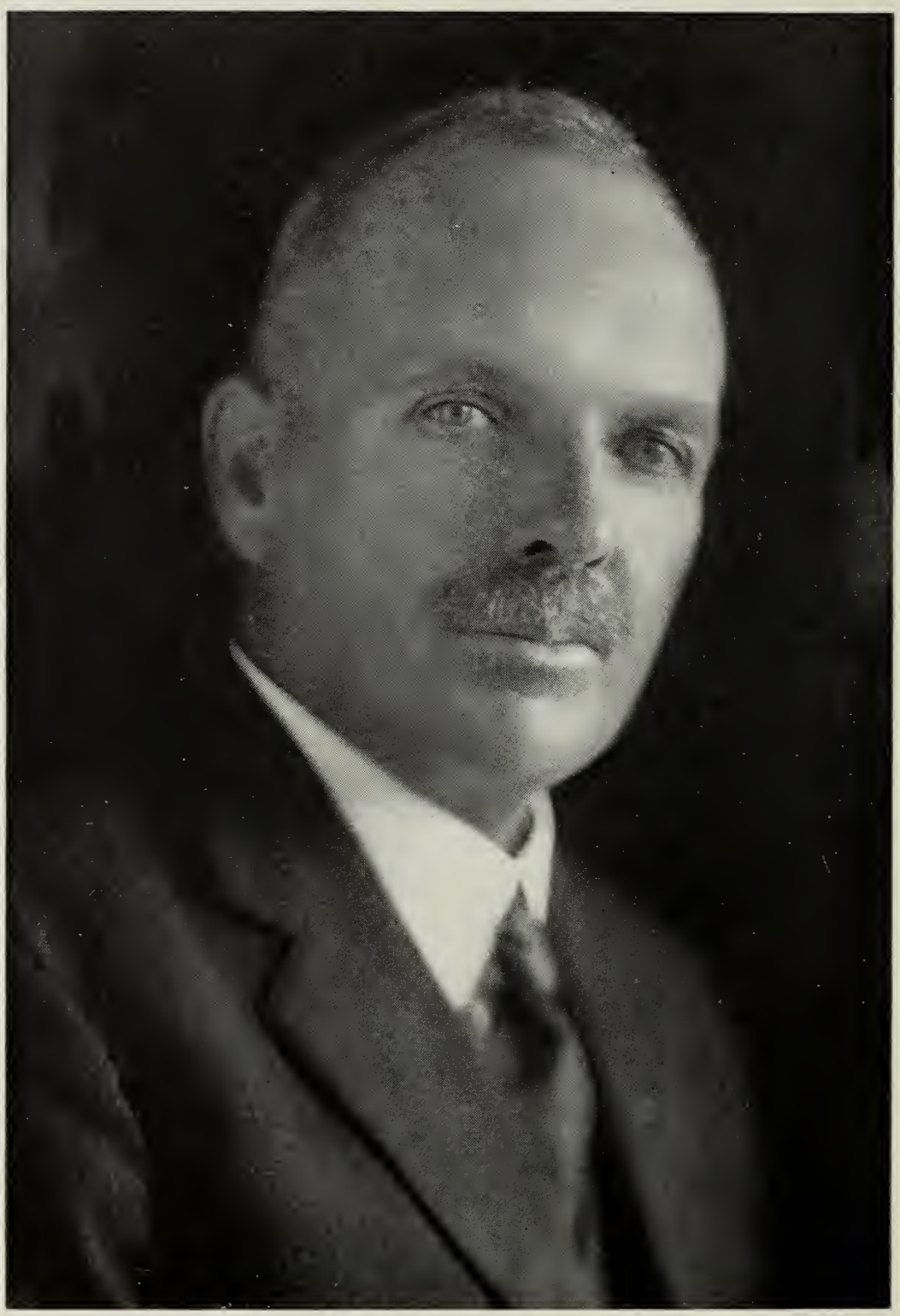
An appropriation of $10,000 is recommended for such distribution as the Trustees in their discretion may deem to be the proper and expedient use thereof.

We are always mindful of the efficient service which is rendered in many ways by Mr. Huey, the building superintendent, and we are pleased to take this opportunity to make mention of it.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE,
LEONARD C. MIDGLEY,
HARRY HARRISON,
Finance Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 3, 1942



WILLIAM ANDERSON

IN MEMORIAM

William Anderson

Seventy-three years ago there was born in far-away Scotland a child who was destined to play a prominent part in the affairs of the Worcester County Horticultural Society. He came to this country at an early age, as a lover of plants and flowers, which calling he followed all of his life, spending most of his time in private estate work. For thirty years he had charge of the estate of Mrs. Bayard Thayer, at Hawthorne Hill, South Lancaster, Mass.

In 1909 William Anderson joined the Worcester County Horticultural Society, and served the Society in various capacities during his membership of thirty-three years. For more than twenty years he served not only as a trustee, but as a member of the Committee on Nomenclature, and also on the Library and Publication Committee. He further served the Society as the Judge of Plants and Flowers for twelve years, first in 1912 to 1916 and later in 1934 to 1942.

His years of faithful service, not only in private estate work, but as judge at the Horticultural shows, indicate that he was a man of the highest character, fair, methodical, and thorough in his work.

On April 29, 1942 he was called to answer the roll call above, and the Worcester County Horticultural Society lost a valuable servant and member and the members a sincere friend.

Therefore be it resolved, that this memorial be placed in the records of the Society, and that a copy be sent to his family.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 3, 1942

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES, R. J. ALLEN AND RAINBOW GARDEN, SPRING, 1942

CALIFORNIA AND THE CATALINA ISLANDS

Dr. Charles H. Tozier, Boston, Mass.

January 8, 1942

This afternoon I am going to give you some idea about the West Coast of our country, especially California. I spent last summer in California, traveling up and down the coast under the auspices of the Harvard School of Landscape Architecture, at Cambridge. As a result of this I was given permission to go into a great many gardens and a great many private homes that ordinarily one does not have the opportunity to visit. I took over one thousand pictures in color and about three miles of moving pictures, also in color, many of which I shall show you today.

The Yosemite is not as colorful as Brice Canyon, but affords many opportunities for pictures. Here the thing that impresses one the most is the great trees. They are impossible of description. These sequoia trees started, probably, before the birth of Christ, over two thousand years ago. The highest one is about 325 feet and perhaps 100 in circumference. One looks on these trees with a feeling of awe and reverence—the greatest and oldest things in nature, truly "That tall, majestic monarch of the wood," as the blind poet of New England expressed it.

Crossing the border into California we see the grizzly bear for whom California is the natural habitat and we are told that these animals were very common when the Forty-Niners came there. So much is the grizzly bear a part of California that a great statue in bronze has been erected, showing the grizzly bear with a youngster looking toward the West.

The official flower of California is the poppy.

As we go up into the High Sierras to take a trip in Yosemite Park we see beautiful vistas on every side and all along the road there are many interesting varieties of wild life, especially deer.

The Bridal Veil Falls has been well named since the water sweeps out almost as a bridal veil.

Sunset coming over the High Sierras is as beautiful as anything on earth. It is truly "My Country 'tis of Thee" and a sight one never forgets.

In Golden Gate Park, in San Francisco, I saw some of the most beautiful begonias I have ever seen as to color, size and arrangement. There were also dahlias of rare beauty and great size. Here also is the famous aquarium with thousands of gay-colored tropical fish.

At San Mateo is the beautiful estate of Stuart Edward White, great lover of animals and flowers. Here we see hollyhocks fourteen feet in height and roses at least eight to ten inches in diameter.

From Palo Alto, home of Stanford University and of ex-President Herbert Hoover, we go on to Los Angeles where we see the magnificent Temple of Aimee Semple McPherson with its garden of thousands of lotus flowers.

At Santa Barbara we see the two or three million dollar City Hall over the archway of which appear the words "God made the country, but the support of man has built the city." Here at Santa Barbara is also the famous old Mission.

At Pasadena we see flower gardens of various types and also the finest cacti gardens in the world, owned by the well-known Wrigley family. Some varieties of cacti in this unusual garden are tree size; some have odd and beautiful blossoms, and still others have a fruit-like growth.

I have included here pictures of some of the magnificent gardens you see in California. In one of these are sixty-five separate and distinct gardens, all beautifully laid out and as beautifully cultivated.

The Wrigley estate stands at the entrance to Catalina Harbor and here we see the wharf with luxurious yachts at anchor in the bay. The great mausoleum of the Wrigley family stands on the hillside overlooking the harbor.

The bird farm on the Wrigley estate is a place of very great interest with its collection of rare and beautiful birds.

This Beautiful Display Was the First Held in Our Present Building. Spring Garden, March 8–11, 1928.

IN A HAWAIIAN GARDEN

Mrs. Alice Cooper Bailey, Weston, Mass.

January 15, 1942

"Aloha" means a great many things. In fact, it is the only word of greeting in all the Hawaiian language. It means good morning, good afternoon, farewell, my love to you; it means all these things according to the time of day and the tone of voice.

The custom of giving the lei dates back to the very old days. Then only feather leis were worn by the royal family. All Hawaiians are great lovers of flowers and a flower lei has become a token of friendship and has played a very colorful part in history. The early missionaries, knowing that the wearing of the lei was connected with pagan worship, discouraged its use, but due to the efforts of one of our Island's poets, the lei came back again into great popularity and because of it May Day became the Lei Day of Hawaii and it is almost a crime to appear on the streets that day without a lei.

I find that people have a rather confused idea of just exactly where Hawaii is, particularly in reference to the Philippine Islands. I have often seen looks of surprise on the faces of people when they find Hawaii is closer to California than it is to the Philippines. There is, in fact, twice as much water between Hawaii and the Philippine Islands as there is between Hawaii and America.

I find to a mistaken idea that Hawaii is one island or perhaps two or three islands. In fact it is a group of islands, like a great comet tail, extending fifteen hundred miles across the Pacific Ocean. The Hawaiian Islands are located 19 degrees north of the Equator so that they are really semitropical. For ten months of the year the Trade Winds blow across them which makes for the wonderful climate, with an average temperature of seventy all the year round.

The rainfall is abundant but 78 per cent of the rain falls at night. In Hawaii one never speaks of rain. It is always called liquid sunshine.

The jurisdiction of all these islands is vested in the city of Honolulu except for the Island of Midway which is owned by the United States Navy Department.

The Original Horticultural Hall, 18 Front Street, Built in 1850. This Was the Home of the Worcester County Horticultural Society Until 1924.

The alphabet consists of only twelve consonants and five vowels. The Italian sound is given to vowels and every vowel except "AI" and "AU" which are used as diphthongs is distinctly pronounced, and every vowel marks a syllable.

The early Hawaiians who came to Hawaii from the Samoan group did not find Hawaii the beautiful garden country it is today. It is a very volcanic country and all its mountains are volcanic on which nothing but trees grow.

The early Hawaiians were essentially an agricultural race and they invoked Nature and worshipped her. The days of long sunshine were days of the greatest growth hence they worshipped the sun. We think of weeding and mulching and fertilizing as rather new scientific knowledge, but we find that the early Hawaiians uprooted weeds because they found they absorbed the vital essentials of the soil, but they packed them back around the plants so they could be nourished by these same weeds.

They took the ashes from their fires and put them around their taro plants, taro being their principal foodstuff. In fact, after all their contact with civilization, they still raise taro in precisely the same manner in which it was raised twelve hundred years ago, except for the fact they now use new plowing instruments instead of the old digging stick.

You will find in all the gardens and much of the architecture of Hawaii the influence of the Japanese people. The Japanese make up a large part of the Island population. There are also a great many Korean people on the Island and about twenty-five thousand Chinese. In fact, it is said there are 127 nationalities in Hawaii.

There are some fifty thousand alien Japanese in Hawaii who are prevented, of course, from becoming American citizens and there is also a great many who have dual citizenship. This has now become a very complicated situation.

The Chinese gardens always emphasize the presence of man; the Japanese garden takes Nature for its model.

The Hibiscus is the official flower of Hawaii because there are so many varieties.

There are a great many varieties of palm in Hawaii. The Royal Palm was first brought to the Island by Dr. Garrett Judd and the original tree stood until a few years ago.

The Monkey Pod tree is the loveliest of all shade trees and grows at

The Main Hall at 18 Front Street Looking Toward the Stage

a very furious rate. In early spring it will suddenly burst forth into a lovely canopy of fragrant flowers and has the curious habit of closing its leaves at night.

A trader and early missionary from Milton, Massachusetts brought a little piece of Night-Blooming Cereus to the missionary ladies who planted it. There is now about a mile and a half, a solid mass of Night-Blooming Cereus which comes into bloom at night during the months of July through October. In the morning, with the coming of the sun, it folds up its petals. A single blossom is often a foot across and its perfume is extremely fragrant.

The Poinciana is the only tree on the Island which loses its leaves. They will disappear for a fortnight then suddenly it bursts into lovely flowers and soft, velvety leaves.

The gardens of Hawaii are not as we see them in New England. They are not made up of a great many beds of flowers to be cut, as we have in our gardens here, but are just wide expanses of lawn, palms, and great flowering trees.

In Hawaii you will find a great many of the gardens where small flowers are grown are enclosed courtyard gardens. Hawaii is not in the hurricane belt, but it does have a strong Trade Wind which makes it a little difficult for flowers out in the open.

One of the things every Hawaiian strives for, because of the brilliant sunlight, is a shut-in garden and it was due to the efforts of the Outdoor Circle, which is the Garden Club of Hawaii, that flowering trees were introduced into the Island twenty years ago. These trees are in bloom from April until August or September and these glorious flowering trees have done much to make Hawaii a fairyland in the spring months.

We see avenue after avenue lined with the Golden Shower tree, making, after the blossoms have fallen, a veritable carpet of gold on the ground beneath.

It was only perhaps ten or twelve years ago that it was discovered orchids would grow in Hawaii without any trouble at all. Apparently Hawaii has just the right climatic conditions for the growing of orchids and we now find various types of this flower growing out of doors.

The Poinsettia, out of doors, grows into great trees of rare beauty.

As we leave Hawaii, at sunset, all the colors in the world seem to merge in the ocean and in the sky. It is then we wish Aloha, farewell until we meet again.

GARDENS TO LIVE WITH

Dr. Hugh Findlay, New York, N. Y.

January 22, 1942

The last time I saw you we were not facing that which we are facing today. We are facing a great crisis in America, a greater crisis than a matter of faith. It is the crisis when people sometimes feel that certain things are not necessary, among them, gardens. Sooner or later, however, we will have to turn the soil and have faith in it; this wonderful American soil, the soil of defense, the soil that gives us our churches, our schools, our poetry, the soil that gives us life and everything that is worth while in life. Stop the soil from producing and we would starve.

There is no greater gift that the Creator has given us than the soil because that soil teaches us to work. He has tried to teach us the truth about plant life, then He sends the sun to us, this wonderful thing, ninety-three million miles, in eleven seconds. Think of the speed! And what for? Why, it comes to the earth to build beauty and beauty is a necessity. So let us build gardens in America. To live a year without a rose is poverty.

Then you ask me, what is a rose? A rose is Heaven's utterance of a kiss. There are fifteen hundred named hybrid perpetual roses in America.

And how do you make gardens beautiful? By loving them enough. Did you ever try to make a five and ten cent garden? Let me tell you it can be wonderful.

Someone once asked Victor Hugo how it was he grew old so gracefully. He said, "I spend all my time at it." That is what the earth does. It spends all its time growing old gracefully and it never grows old.

We have people saying today they are going to master the world. I believe with all my heart that you can master the world with love, in time, but you will never master the world by destruction and brutality.

I have observed that buds really know a lot about Nature and through them the Creator is talking to us all the while. In fact, grass itself

A Partial View at 18 Front Street Showing the Balcony

is the very goodness of nature. Everything depends upon grass. It is the oldest thing on the earth's surface. Without grass man could not exist.

Now, the thing for us to do is to make our soil, and that is a job, but every spade that you turn over is a defense bond for the earth's surface in America.

I believe in buying all the defense bonds you can possibly buy, but I do not believe in letting your gardens get ragged just because you buy a bond.

Some of the clay soil in New Jersey is so poor it will hardly support life, but we put about two inches of tobacco stems on the soil and then found a little stable manure and also some bone meal which is a poor man's fertilizer, but an excellent one. No one knows how long it lasts in the soil. We turned this soil six times and the soil that originally would not produce anything became so fertile that the results were indeed remarkable. Every time you expose the soil to the air you are feeding it plant food and every time you work in your garden you are putting a part of your eternity into the soil.

I am desperately sorry for the individual who is everlastingly living what they call good so they can escape earth and go to heaven. You are in eternity now so let's make our eternity just as beautiful as we can.

We do have to feed our plants but I believe it is a great mistake to pour high-power fertilizers on our soil. Please keep in mind your soil is a living, breathing thing and nothing will put it out of order any quicker than a lot of commercial fertilizers without any natural fertilizer. Acidity of the soil has a tendency to dwarf our perennials and our vegetables, so sweeten the soil. Dry blood is a natural fertilizer and produces astonishing results.

The Chinese have a great reverence for the soil. In early times the Emperor held the golden plow and he was the first to turn the first furrow in spring. Then the earth was blessed and the farmer could go on with his work. This symbol of worship eventually became contaminated by getting two golden plows and three, and then they stopped it.

Nitrogen is the leaf builder, phosphoric acid the seed builder, and potash the stem builder for plants. My standard for use is 5-10-5—5 per cent nitrogen; 10 per cent phosphoric acid, and 5 per cent potash.

The Daphne in its native haunts comes from two thousand feet above

One of the Last Exhibits Held at Our Front Street Home, March 20–21, 1924. A Display of Plants from Iristhorpe, by Allen J. Jenkins

sea level, in China. Therefore, it doesn't do well when planted at sea level. If you bring plants into your garden whose natural habitat is perhaps two thousand feet above sea level they will feel it and many of them just can't live at sea level.

When you build rock work in your garden try to make it seem as though Nature had deposited the rocks there. In other words, don't imitate Nature; try to interpret her.

Another thing I think every gardener in America has to learn is to leave some things out. There are two periods that I consider dangerous periods. One is in January when the seed catalogues come out. The other is early in spring when you rush out to plant. But get your soil ready first and plant your garden in simple form. Simplicity is the highest form of art and the simpler your garden is, the better.

If there is one thing a horticultural society should do it is to have an exhibit of ornamental grasses. You can do anything you like and so it is with ornamental grasses.

I recently talked to a Hollander about tulip bulbs and he said there are now practically no tulip bulbs in Holland and while we are raising pretty good bulbs in America they are never like the Holland bulbs. He told me if we were to start tomorrow it would take fifteen years to recover what has been destroyed.

Don't be ashamed of your failures; make a record of them. Why not have a book in every garden horticultural society in America "Mistakes I Have Made?" Don't sign your name, if you don't want to, but put down your mistakes.

Don't let us get into our blood a hatred of plants because they happen to come from some land that is making a mistake now. One lady in Congress advocated that all the Japanese cherry trees in Washington be cut down and some of them were. If we were to cut down all the shrubs and trees that have come to us from Japan and Germany our gardens would go begging.

I am strong for the modern in architecture and in music but what we must realize is that much of our art today is not really art. Art is something which must be disciplined; true art must have a meaning and bring out the best in us.

What is more beautiful than sunset in autumn, the ripening time of the year, and as we walk down the road dreaming of the passing of the years let us go down with a smile.

THE MARCH OF THE SEASONS

Mr. Percy A. Brigham, Arlington, Mass.

January 29, 1942

The speaker this afternoon brought to the Society through the medium of colored motion pictures many beautiful gardens of both near-by Boston and the far West.

The first pictures shown were those of the Arnold Arboretum at Jamaica Plain, Boston, owned and controlled by Harvard University, gardens devoted mainly to shrubs and trees and famous the world over for their extensive and varied collection of plants.

The first pictures included the lovely magnolia, lilacs in a profusion of bloom, and cherry blossoms, all in their natural colors.

The first azaleas, in May, open with white blossoms which, as the season progresses, become deeper in color—and this is true of all our blooms—there is an intensity in color as the summer advances.

Early in June the rhododendrons take the spotlight of attention and they are truly magnificent. After the rhododendrons comes the lovely mountain laurel.

The last flowering shrub to blossom is the witch-hazel which blossoms after its leaves have gone, just as the forsythia, one of our earliest blooming spring shrubs, comes into bloom before its leaves appear.

The evergreens always present a lovely picture, particularly when the winter's snow lies heavily upon their branches.

The Boston Public Gardens affords a charm and beauty with which no other garden can compare and it has now become very famous for its tulips. Tulip time in the Boston Public Gardens was brilliantly portrayed through the medium of natural color photography.

Across the country, in Victoria, British Columbia, everyone has his garden. It is said to be the most English city in North America and where an Englishman goes, there goes his garden.

The Empress Hotel, in Victoria, occupies seven or eight acres and Mr. Saunders, the gardener, makes a specialty of petunias in his gardens there. He has crossed and recrossed the various specimens until now they are a thing of rare beauty. Incidentally, color photography films purple extremely well, opinion to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Smith Homestead, Formerly on the Site of Our Present Home, Which We Occupied for Three Years, 1924–1927

In Victoria one sees many old English gates and here also will be found the lovely shasta daisy and phlox which blooms early in July.

The reason Victoria is able to grow such lovely flowers is because during the winter months it is seldom colder than 42 degrees Fahrenheit and in the summer season the thermometer seldom rises above 62 degrees. This climate is particularly conducive to the growth of roses which are lovely beyond description.

Many totem poles are seen in Victoria, original with the British Columbia Indians. They have been gathered from all sections of British Columbia and are of several types. While the true significance of the totem pole is not yet known it is believed to depict the history of the tribe. In Thunder Bird Park has been assembled and arranged a large collection of other Indian relics.

In the very heart of the lovely city of Victoria is Beacon Park, comprising about 145 acres and open to the public.

Four lovely gardens in this city were photographed, one which specialized in phlox, another which emphasized Spanish brush, a third in purple violas with a large measure of shasta daisies, and still another of fuchsias.

The Buchart gardens, twenty miles out of the city of Victoria, originally consisted of five distinct gardens; the sunken garden, the rose garden, the Italian garden, the English garden, and the Japanese garden, the Japanese garden having now been discontinued. A sum of $35,000 is expended annually for the upkeep of these delightful gardens and they are open to the public every day in the year.

The sunken garden was originally an abandoned lime quarry which lent itself admirably to the requirements of a sunken garden. In the rose garden is found every flower that blooms in England and here also are flowers from all over the world.

In the marvelous wild flower garden at Ranier National Park are over six hundred varieties of wild flowers. There are three varieties of Scotch heather, the red, the white, and the yellow. There is also arnica, mountain dock, columbine, lupine, and Indian paint brush in red and orange varieties. Some of these flowers are waist high.

"About the flowers grave lessons cling,
Let us softly steal like tread of spring
And learn of them."

A Display of Chrysanthemums by Mrs. Homer Gage, November 11, 1926, in the Smith Homestead

SWITZERLAND'S HIDDEN VALLEY

MADAME EMILE HUGLI, New York, N. Y.

February 5, 1942

Switzerland, the oldest living democracy in the world and the only democracy that is now functioning in enslaved Europe and which last summer celebrated the 650th anniversary of her independence.

Approaching Switzerland from Italy one comes first to the Rhone Valley. Among the other souvenirs of Switzerland is the Roman tower which stands at an elbow bend of the Rhone Valley and at a commanding view of the upper and lower valleys. It was built by the Romans and was found by the Saracens several centuries later. The Saracens also left a souvenir in the black eyes and roses amongst the peasants now in the valley.

The rivers in Switzerland are the source of all the principal rivers of Europe; the Rhone, the Rhine, the Danube, and the Po and concrete walls speak loudly of the constant battle which the inhabitants wage against these raging streams which would carry away months and months of patient toil if they were not restrained.

As you approach the Hidden Valley you notice how scarred everything looks, how tumbled the hills. You wonder that anybody would ever have the courage to try to make a living among so many rocks.

The approach to the Hidden Valley is over a road which for centuries was only a bridle path leading to the cliff which is really a bottle neck with a glacier for a stopper.

Along the way we find the Anemone, a little bit different from the Anemone we see in this country because it is a fuzzy Anemone, each petal having a fur coat. They are of the various colors we have in this country, with well-developed blossoms so often found in Alpine flowers.

The inhabitants of the Hidden Valley are a very serious, sober people. In fact, they are definitely marked in character and looks by their age-long isolation from the world.

One day of the year, however everyone is happy and merry and pleasantly excited. That is Corpus Christi day when the little girls with their starched muslins and wreaths of flowers, the soldiers with their red coats and white cross belts, their plumes and their muskets,

Display of Chrysanthemums by Edward W. Breed, November 11, 1926, in the Smith Homestead

and the choir boys escorting the clergy in their clerical finery all proudly take part in the procession which winds around a road carved out of living rock toward the church where the great event comes to an end.

And now a word about the flowers of Switzerland. The Swiss Alpine Rose, red, white and yellow, is the true Rhododendron with its glossy leaves, oblong in shape, and its small flowers of a penetrating color which stands out well in the refined air of the upper Alps.

Another flower common to this country is the yellow Gentian which shoots up on a stem about a yard long. Its root is about as long as the stalk is high and being very juicy and round it is used to make that very potent liquor known as Gentian Water.

The blue Gentian goes to the other extreme and has practically no stem at all. It springs right out of the ground. Its petals are tooth-shaped and break into a five pointed star of wonderful beauty.

Eidelweiss, the native flower of Switzerland, is one of the most peculiar flowers you can imagine. Thousands of years ago, it developed its furry coat in order to protect it from the cold.

Beneath the pine trees one might find Alpine Thistles which have no stem at all and grow right out of the ground. They have parchment-like petals which fold up at the touch of a rain drop. Charlemagne is said to have cured his army of the "flu" with a brew made from these flowers and consequently they have since borne the name of Charlemagne.

The Fuzzy Hawk Weed in America is considered a pest but in Switzerland where it lies so regally in the snow its loveliness is unchallenged.

The Fox Glove is a poisonous flower in Switzerland and we have it in yellow and purple and lavender.

The glacial Crow's Foot grows at unbelievable heights, away up where the nights are arctic cold. It is so cold you would think all vegetation would shrivel up, but there dainty blossoms open up their silken petals to the snow during the days and at night, when the sun goes down, close their petals and snuggle close to a rock.

Up where you see no sign of soil the Toad Flax pushes down its thread-like roots through the crevices and rocks until it finds the soil it needs for growth. These flowers make a lovely showing of lavender with a bold touch of orange lipstick on their lower lips.

Much care is taken in Switzeralnd to keep the herds pure. I don't

While Our Present Home Was Being Built We had the Use of Foster Hall on Foster Street. This Is the Chrysanthemum Exhibit Held November 10–11, 1927.

know what a farmer would do if he found a red cow among his black and white ones. The same thing is true of goats.

The Brunisalp glacier is the longest glacier in Europe, twenty-five miles of frozen sea. It moves in a definite downward surge from three to five inches a day. It is one of the most astonishing things to think of how it comes grinding relentlessly downward, an elemental force that nothing can stop or stem or turn aside.

The Hidden Valley where time stands still; a bottle neck with a glacier for a stopper.

NATURE'S TAPESTRIES

Mr. Frank W. Barber

February 12, 1942

The theme of my talk this afternoon on the subject of Nature's Tapestries has as its keynote the value of beauty in the world, the value of beauty as we see it and as it touches our natural eye, the value of beauty as we feel it when we cannot express it without Nature's voice. I want to show to you what beauty means, what part it plays in life as we touch it and as it touches us from day to day as we journey on this earthward way. The world is so full of beautiful things there must be a place in our eternal feelings for that beauty to play its part. So, first of all, let's get our minds and hearts in tune with the seeking for glorious beauties in the world.

Some people don't realize that the sun in the morning as it comes back to greet our world is just about as beautiful as the sunset glow that says good night at the end of our busy day and so our first seeking for tapestries of beauty should be in our eastern sky. Don't neglect one of the benefits that we are going to derive for a few weeks from perhaps the untimely change of time. We will be up early enough to watch the sun come into our sky. It isn't necessary to go far to see these beauties. They are right out of our kitchen window.

The place of water in this world of ours cannot be overestimated. You and I know that we would have no life if we had no water and you and I have within ourselves a reservoir in which we may store up beauty against the day when there seems to be no beauty anywhere about us.

Flowers have their place in the world and it is to bring peace and beauty and loveliness into our souls. The parks which our cities have provided and care for are there to bring us peace and comfort and joy, the kind of joy you can't write about, the kind of joy you feel and cannot speak. Flowers are Nature's tapestries with which we can spread peace, joy, comfort, hope, and satisfaction amongst our friends. That is why we send flowers to our loved ones.

On top of the world like a canopy we have a tapestry in blue. I have looked up through a birch tree into God's blue and I have seen a

The Waldo Block at left of the Bay State House was the first home of the Society. Meetings were held here previous to the erection of our building on Front Street in 1850.

tapestry. If you want to catch God's real message look up through a tree and get a tapestry in blue, or look at a church spire pointing up into God's eternal blue.

There was a beautiful poem written a short time ago by a British flyer in which he says he had been riding so high up in the sky that he felt he could reach up his hand and touch the face of God; and that is how the blue makes you feel, those glorious tapestries painted against the sky, God's tapestry of color against His blue.

The snow brings a different kind of charm. The colder it is the clearer the atmosphere and the more beautiful the sky and the clouds and the blue-whiteness of the snow.

When we reflect on things, think them over, we can almost always see more than when we first saw them. So the reflection in the pool, of flowers on the bank is usually more beautiful. Look back down into your life, go often into your beauty reservoir and take down from the walls of your memory those lovely things that have occupied your mind.

There is no time in any day sweeter than twilight. That is the time when we come in from the cares of the outside, when we should gather around with our families and reflect upon those things of worth in the day. Make more of your home, cherish it as a place where all things of beauty should be displayed, our best should be lived. It doesn't matter then if the snow does come, if the days get cold and the drifts of difficulty bury our house completely from sight for if we have these tapestries glowing in our souls no one can take their joys from us. And every day at its close take a look at the fading tapestries in the sky and look at God's good night of peace in the sky.

I like to think upon it as a curtain of many colors, a curtain of beauty showing to you and to me that if we do our part during the hard working hours of the day that God will do His part. Then, we may say with Browning:

"God's in His Heaven
All's right with the world."

And peace will come again to this troubled world. Let your mind flow back into the beauties of life as they have touched you and think and live God's tapestries as they have come into your minds through Nature.

Swan's Hotel was a well-known hostelry in the early years. It stood on the site of the old Union Station at Grafton and Shrewsbury Streets and was a popular stopping place for Boston Coaches.

As Worcester Grew in Size, Swan's Hotel Made Way for the Old Union Station. This Picture Is Dated About 1884.

COLOR, COMPOSITION AND DESIGN OF NEW ENGLAND GARDENS

Miss Helen Boll, Boston, Mass.

February 19, 1942

Robert Browning has said: "Beauty is given us that we may lend our minds out." A beautiful garden does just this. Through a garden the mind of its owner goes forth and spreads the message of joy, for beauty is joy and joy is beauty. Gardens can never be any of the things that are destructive. They can only at all times be the opposite. For at some point, no matter how simple it is, a garden will possess either color or composition or design and hence beauty. For a garden no one would deliberately plan an ugly composition; no one would deliberately plan an ugly composition of colors. So that when you have a garden you have an expression of the human being at his best, the human being deliberately lending his mind out for beauty's sake. In expressing beauty he is lifting himself higher and lending it out for others to see and to enjoy, he is helping his fellow-man.

There is no other creative art that lies as easily within the grasp of everyone as is this art of making gardens. Within each one of us of the human race there is the longing to express ourselves through beauty. And so within the area of a little plot of ground it becomes possible to cultivate the seeds that will produce *beauty*. No one can see a beautiful sunset and be quite as small of stature again, and no one can hear a beautiful symphony and be quite as small of stature again. No one can plan and watch the development of his own garden and be quite as small of stature again. The growth of the seeds will result in blossoms in the soil of the earth as well as in the soil of the soul.

That is why the increased interest in gardens and the spread of the garden club movement in the United States rings such a hopeful bell. It is the only universal activity which deals with pleasure at its best and it is only in its infancy. This young child has grown rapidly but it has within it potential powers that could raise the spiritual level of mankind and in which I believe may lie the salvation of the human race. Within church bodies one finds friction. Within educational institu-

Worcester City Hall and Market as it appeared during the early years of our Society. This photograph was taken about 1865. Our first exhibition was held here in October, 1840.

tions one finds discord. Within political factions one finds no harmony. Where but in a garden can one find only loveliness?

The Honorable Leverett Saltonstall, at a meeting of the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts, said: "There is no other occupation like gardening for developing spiritual qualities in human beings." How well you garden owners must know this and how great can be your contribution to your state.

At each season of the year the horticulture is limited to and bounded by the particular season so that in any specific geographical territory there can be little variation as to horticulture. This being true I wondered, as I began my garden pilgrimages, how much similarity I would find in the appearance of the gardens. I had forgotten the psychological premise that no two people react to the same stimulus in the same way and it did not take me long to discover that no two gardens, unless deliberately copied one from another, would ever be alike; as composition or design.

Since I am interpreting the word "Garden" as a spiritual force design, in its spiritual sense, signifies order as opposed to chaos. For every work of art there must first be a need, then a means of expression, and then the execution. Now the seed is the part of the design whence comes the fulfillment. And as every picture is created to give a favorable reaction, so every garden is a picture, so every garden is a work of art.

We find some rare individuals who have made of life an art. For them things are timed nicely. There is variety, a nice scale in their sense of values and a good spotting.

ACCENT OF FLOWERS IN YOUR HOME

Mrs. Louise Thompson, New Rochelle, N. Y.

February 26, 1942

Inasmuch as we have various backgrounds in our various homes I can merely give you suggestions in the arrangement of your flowers. However, in your home, you are not tied down by rules and regulations. You can use exactly what you please in the variety of flowers and the type of container.

Let's start in by going in the back door and talking about the house, room by room. The kitchen which is the busiest room in the house, is usually very much devoid of flowers and arrangements so may I suggest on your kitchen window sill you have a small window box which might even be a cheese box with a coat of paint, a little gravel soil and a few parsley plants. You will be surprised how much you are going to use that all winter. Or what about an empty marmalade jar with just a geranium in it? I have had good results in a jar that has no drainage, which is against all horticultural rules.

Then we have the next room in which we eat our breakfast—the breakfast nook or dining alcove. The table is usually small and the meal is apt to be hurried and that is the one time when we need something very bright on the table. So let me suggest there that your containers be of heavy texture and that your flowers be hardy and bright; dahlias or a few daffodils.

Notice when I make an arrangement for a table I start and work it as though I were doing an arrangement on one side only. That is the easiest way.

Now for the room that is the dining-room. I would like to give you an idea for a spring luncheon table. Could anything be more spring-like than a bird cage? Daffodils have a very small stem so I am going to take three stems and put them together with a little piece of wire. If you have no wire let me suggest black or green button thread for this purpose. Sweet peas are another flower that have small stems so we bind two or three of them together. A little touch of Flaming Gerbera adds a delightful color note.

Looking east on Front Street from Harrington Corner in the 80's. Note Horticultural Hall on the left, the old City Hall in the right foreground and in the distance the Union Congregational Church.

For a tea table with a patriotic note I am going to do an arrangement using red, white, and blue candles and the accent in bright red carnations, setting the candles in the shape of a V—for Victory. If you don't want to use carnations, bright red anemone is equally lovely for this purpose. Around the entire setting I am using large individual ivy leaves, cutting the stems about an inch from the leaves and making a complete circle which resembles a victory wreath.

In the bedroom and particularly our own bedroom, the most feminine room in the house, how often it is lacking in the flowers we all love. Here is one place where you should have flowers on your dresser, not a big bouquet, just an accent. There are only two things to remember, the container should be dainty and the flowers should be delicate and fragrant.

I should like to do an arrangement to illustrate my thought for your bedroom. My container is pink. It could be yellow or pale green or blue. A touch of Acacia has a fragrance of its own and it can be dried and used as a basic background with other flowers. Here, for added fragrance, I am using a few white freezia and here again it is necessary to bind the stems because of their slenderness. When you are binding flowers together, don't try to do more than four—three is better. Bind them together and cut the stems after the wire is secure. Now, a few pink sweet peas to pick up the pink note of the container.

If I were doing this arrangement for a man I would do it in a little more intense colors. We so often find men enjoy the cornflower or the single yellow daisy or the white daisy with the yellow heart.

So frequently we have a guest room that we go to great trouble to have "just so" yet it is lacking in a little note of flowers which will be carried in the memory of our guests long after the visit is over. You don't have to have a large bouquet of exotic or unusual flowers. I have chosen this Mexican hand-blown water bottle because I find it blends with nearly every type of bedroom and it does not require many flowers. So again I have chosen freezia and there you have a very simple arrangement for the table beside the bed light.

Most of us have had the experience of having some small child bring us a handful of blossoms with no stems at all. We don't want to throw them out so we must have something the size of the offering and the bedroom is a very nice place to put it because children realize that is an

Harrington Corner About 1890 When Horsecars Were in Use

Main Street Between Pearl and Elm Looked Like This Forty Years Ago.
Present Site of the Slater Building.

intimate place to us, it is something close to us, so get something childlike.

Before we talk about the living-room I would like to talk about the porch, which is an informal room where we have our wicker furniture, our chintzes at the windows and our window sills full of flowers in winter. Here the container must be of a heavier texture to fit the surroundings. And if it is an outdoor porch be sure to have something that will withstand wind and rain.

Many of you have received from the flower shop a very beautiful pink or pale blue or silver basket which you have eventually put in the attic with the thought that it was too nice to throw away. Don't you think you can use that on your porch? Give it a coat of dark paint or something which will harmonize with your draperies. They are lovely for the summer flowers we like to gather and are equally suitable for dry arrangements in the fall.

For my porch arrangement I have chosen a wine bottle in which I have arranged wheat in natural tones and dried and shredded palm. For color accent I have used a few poppies. Incidentally, if you pick poppies from your garden and want to preserve them for a long time, burn the stems or dip them in very hot water. If you pick poppies in your own garden I would recommend that you pick them just as the little buds are starting to break and you see the first touch of color. You will find you can then keep them at least a week.

Now, let us consider the all-important living-room. Don't use too many flowers; don't use too many arrangements, because the color should act as an accent and not as something that stands out too prominently. I want to do an arrangement that would be suitable for a Colonial type home, one which could be used on an end table or book case. For that purpose I have chosen an old candle mould into which I have inserted four test tubes to hold the water. The pale pink snapdragons against that soft gray green, the fragrant and delicate Freesias shading into a soft lavender and now just a spray of the foliage of the Freesia, delicate in itself, but very jaunty as well, to give you a little note of the line you get with the straight candle mould.

Elm Park about 1884 showing intersection of Park Avenue and Highland Street. Edward W. Lincoln, who served the Society as secretary for 36 years, was chairman of the Parks Commission at the time this park was developed and landscaped.

100th ANNIVERSARY

1842 - 1942

PRESIDENTS OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

John Green	1840–1844
Isaac Davis	1844–1848
John Milton Earle	1848–1851
Stephen Salisbury 2nd	1851–1857
Daniel Waldo Lincoln	1857–1860
Alexander H. Bullock	1860–1863
George Jaques	1863–1864
J. Henry Hill	1864–1867
Francis H. Dewey	1867–1871
George W. Richardson	1871–1872
George E. Francis	1872–1874
Obadiah B. Hadwen	1875–1876
William T. Merrifield	1876–1879
Stephen Salisbury 3rd	1879–1880
Francis H. Dewey	1881–1888
Henry L. Parker	1888–1895
Obadiah B. Hadwen	1895–1907
George Calvin Rice	1908–1909
Edward W. Breed	1910–1915
Arthur E. Hartshorn	1916–1917
Charles Greenwood	1918–1919
Leonard C. Midgley	1920–1921
David L. Fiske	1922–1923
Myron F. Converse	1924–

THE HEAD TABLE AT OUR ANNUAL REUNION, APRIL 9, 1942 COMMEMORATING THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIETY

INVITED GUESTS IN ATTENDANCE AT THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OBSERVANCE OF WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

April 9, 1942

Dr. Hugh P. Baker, President of Massachusetts State College, Amherst, and Mrs. Baker

Mr. Edward I. Farrington, Secretary of Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and Mrs. Farrington

Mr. Elmer Drew Merrill, Director of Arnold Arboretum of Harvard University, and Mrs. Merrill

Mr. Leon Marshall, Club Agent of 4-H Clubs of Worcester County, and Mrs. Marshall

Mrs. John W. Higgins, President, Worcester Garden Club, and Mr. Higgins

Mrs. Lewis A. Hastings, President, Merry Weeders Garden Club, and Mr. Hastings

Mrs. Nathan T. Bascom, representing the Junior League Garden Club, and Mr. Bascom

Mr. A. W. Lombard of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, and Mrs. Lombard

Mr. George F. E. Story, Manager, Worcester County Extension Service, and Mrs. Story

Mr. Charlie B. Jordan, Chairman, Massachusetts U.S.D.A. War Board, and Mrs. Jordan

Mr. Horace M. Jones, State Club Leader of 4-H Clubs of Massachusetts, and Mrs. Jones

Honorable William A. Bennett, Mayor, City of Worcester, and Mrs. Bennett

Mr. Chandler Bullock, Treasurer, American Antiquarian Society, and Mrs. Bullock

Mr. Clarence S. Brigham, Director, American Antiquarian Society, and Mrs. Brigham

Rev. Dr. Maxwell Savage of First Unitarian Church, Worcester

Mr. Walter S. Young, President, Worcester Natural History Society, and Mrs. Young

Mr. S. Lothrop Davenport, President, Worcester County Farm Bureau, and Mrs. Davenport

Dr. Hugh Findlay of New York, Assistant Professor of Landscape Architecture of Columbia University, and Mrs. Findlay

SHORT HISTORY OF THE SOCIETY

By Eugene O. Parsons

"The history of this Society is something to marvel at. We can very well afford at this time to congratulate ourselves on what we have here —this beautiful building, the finest of its kind in the world. Moreover, financially we are, I believe, the wealthiest horticultural family in the world, based on a per capita of membership. Our activities in the field of exhibits and lectures are unsurpassed. But even more important, our greatest wealth is to be found in the story of devotion of the many members who have served it in one way or another since its organization.

"The founder of the Society was William Lincoln, evidently a very charming man. He was the youngest son of Levi Lincoln who was a lover of horticulture and a leader in the old Worcester Agricultural Society, one of our parent organizations. It was his son, William, who can rightly be called the founder of our present Society.

"In 1840 William Lincoln thought the time had come to found a horticultural society in Worcester. During the summer the women of the town who were active at that time securing funds for the completion of Bunker Hill Monument held a successful fair in the old Town Hall on Worcester Common. The horticulturists here contributed to this fair and enjoyed it so much that William Lincoln was inspired to hold a purely horticultural show. From an admission price of twelve and one-half cents $207.90 profit was realized and at the conclusion of this exhibit the formation of a horticultural society here was beyond the discussion state. On March 3, 1842, the Society was incorporated 'To advance the science and encourage and improve the practice of horticulture.'

"There were those on the side who scoffed and said that a horticultural society could never flourish in a small center like Worcester (the population then being but 8,000) but in 1846 the struggling Society, with just over $1,000 in its treasury, received a gift of $3,000 from the Honorable Daniel Waldo. As a result of this munificence it was able to rent quarters in the Waldo Block and its nomadic existence came to an end.

"By the practice of frugality at every turn the Society built up its funds until in 1850 it was able to buy a lot on Front Street for a building of its own. This lot cost $6,847.30. There was then nothing left in the treasury with which to build, but the faith of some of the members was such that they endorsed the Society's note for a bank loan and Horticultural Hall was built at a cost of $11,278.35.

"Work with children has been an ideal of this Society since its early days. The Beaver City Gardens for children, on Chandler Street, was influenced in its inception by this Society. Another aspect that has meant much to its vitality has been its social festivals, such as we are enjoying tonight. The first was held October 1, 1852, with more than 300 ladies and gentlemen present.

"In 1892, when the Fiftieth Anniversary was celebrated, the social festival achieved monumental proportions. The printed menu and the dance orders bristled with appropriate quotations from Shakespeare and other classics. So do many of the old fruit and vegetable reports.

"Among the children of this Society, sprung out of it by a process of evolution or through a spiritual generation, I have so far discovered the Bee Keepers Association, a mushroom club, the Massachusetts Fruit Growers Association, the Market Garden Association, the old Alfalfa Club, and the Worcester Garden Club.

"Its greatest contribution to the city is to be seen in the park system created here by members of the Society, serving the city with knowledge and inspiration which they received through their activity in this Association."

A Partial View of Members and Guests at the 100th Anniversary Dinner

TRUTH FROM THE SOIL

Dr. Hugh Findlay

Address at Our One Hundredth Anniversary Reunion

The blossom and fruit of this year is on last year's wood and the wood of thousands of years. So the history of Horticulture is from a million-year-old dust and the memory of all the gardeners from the beginning.

Time

Time had no birth, will never know a death
And yet it starts all motion, brings to end
Each day, each night, and holds our precious breath
In its reflecting and mysterious hands.

This noiseless moving element of time
Spins every life, leads death with tender hand;
But never slumbers when with flawless rhyme
It sings of truth as seasons swiftly pass.

Time touches each heart gently as a dream
That lays its fingers on the memory harp,
And brings a healing out of every beam
From the eternal light, impartial star.

"The History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," said President Hovey in 1865, "is the history of horticulture in this country." This energetic gentleman covered a vast space in his statement without giving credit to George Washington who made a special study of trees and shrubs at Mount Vernon. Thomas Jefferson wrote in longhand, one of the first books on Horticulture in this country. The culture of plants was a vital factor in the life and living of everyone who came to the soil of America. Before white man the Indians cultivated corn, pumpkins, sweet potatoes and the plum was a prayer taken from the time the Sun-Father and the Moon-Mother first looked on the face of the red man.

I can but briefly touch on the hundred years of effort in this chosen profession while dreaming into a soil that is millions upon millions of years old. The inner soundings of the soil are seldom heard above the mechanical rumbling of today's machines. Robert Manning, the scholarly secretary and historian, heard with his inner soul the soil at its work and recorded some of those vital songs of truth, published in 1880.

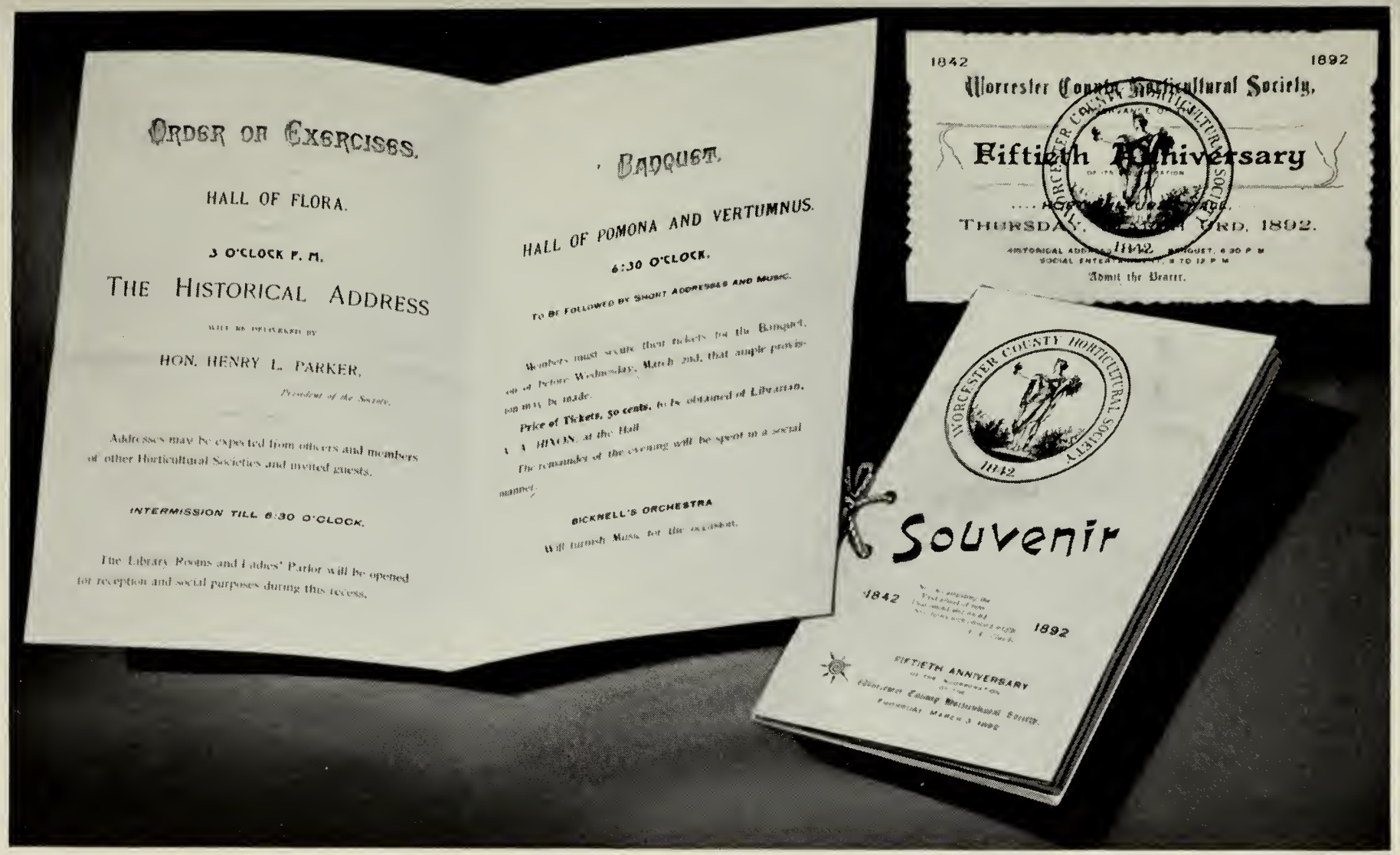
We learn from the sagas that Leif and Thorwald, Scandinavians, landed in the tenth century at a place which they called Vinland. Champlain found the vine here six hundred years later, and Edward Russell wrote home from Plymouth in 1621 that this was a land of vines as well as of berries and roses.

"The aboundant encrease of corne proves this countrey to be a wonderment. Thirtie, fortie, fiftie, sixtie, are ordinarie here; yea, Joseph's encrease in Egypt is outstript here with us. Our planters hope to have more than a hundred fold this yere. And all this while I am within compasse. What will you say of two hundred fould and upwards."

The Rev. Francis Higginson boasted in 1629, "Our turnips, parsnips and carrots are here both bigger and sweeter than is ordinarily to be found in England. There are stores of pompions, cowcumbers and other things of that nature of which I know not." Another early writer speaks of grapes that were four inches around, but it may be that some of these early horticulturists exaggerated a little in their enthusiasm, even as John Josselyn, who is quoted as saying, "There are pond frogs in Massachusetts chirping in Spring like sparrows and sitting a foot high, in addition to radishes as big as a man's arm." Early gardening had its difficulties, though, for John Hull recounts that in 1661 fasts were held in Salem for deliverance from caterpillars and other destructive insects.

One of the worst is "a bug that lies in the earth and eateth the seed—of a white colour with a red hear and about the bignes of one's finger and an inch or an inch and a half long." (Larva of the May beetle.)

Pomology began when Governor Winthrop planted the seeds of Pippins on the island in Boston Harbor which has now become Governor's Island, but which first was called the "Governor's Garden." Probably, however, Governor Endicott, who planted trees in Salem as early as 1628, should be called our first nurseryman. He obtained his stock by exchanging land at the rate of one acre for two young trees. Early settlers soon discovered the delectable qualities of "syder"



In 1892 the Society celebrated its fiftieth anniversary. At left is the program or "Order of Exercises." Upper right shows the admission ticket which was printed in black, red and gold. At lower right is the souvenir program and dance order.

(cider) as they called it, and the use of which was justified because "it was nowhere spoken against in the Scriptures." The early gardens followed the English plan in style and included fruit and shade trees planted on terraces. Governor Bellingham owned one of these estates on Tremont Street, Boston, afterwards notable as the first estate in New England to be provided with a hothouse. The finest garden was that of Thomas Hancock, which included the present State House grounds. Roxbury was the garden suburb of Boston in the early days, many fine estates being made out there, including those of Marshall P. Wilder, General John Dearborn, and Honorable John Lowell.

The first New England nurseries of much importance were those of John Kendrick in Newton and those of his son at Nonantum Hill. The first was started in 1790 and was devoted to the raising of peach trees from seeds. John Winship, one of the Society's founders, was among the first to send cut flowers to the Boston market. Joseph Breck, of Brighton, made a business of seed selling and was editor of the Horticultural *Register.* For many years the Massachusetts society for promoting agriculture held exhibitions in Brighton.

At this time, settlers in other parts of the country were setting out orchards, and wine-making was begun in Virginia as early as 1621. William Penn recorded that no Indian plantation was without peaches. The first botanic garden in America was started by John Bartrand near Philadelphia in 1728, growing many plants, some of which were sent abroad to be exchanged for foreign material. Bartrand is credited with making the first experiment in hybridizing in the country. Charleston, S. C., had a large plantation of the European mulberry for silk worm production. The Indians in those early days were cultivating orange groves in the South, besides growing tobacco, corn, sweet potatoes, and beans. The Linnean Botanic Garden at Flushing, N. Y., was founded about the middle of the eighteenth century. It covered thirty acres with a collection of six hundred different kinds of roses. William Robert Prince of the third generation became widely known in the horticultural world as an introducer of new plants. He dedicated his first pomological manual in 1831 to the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

At the first anniversary a dinner was served with such men as General Dearborn, Daniel Webster, and Harrison Gray Otis in attendance. These dinners continued annual events for a long time and did much to

promote mutual understanding and friendship. Ladies were not permitted to attend, however, until 1842, and even then objections to their presence were made on the grounds that "If they were admitted wine could not be." In the light of the fact that several women are now trustees, it seems curious to find that they were given so little consideration in the early days. The mayor of Boston ended his address with the sentiment, "The modern garden of Eden, where women are still a match for the men and more than a match for any serpent."

Where should we start with the history of horticulture one hundred years back. Shall we start with the Iris (Greek, rainbow)—Iridaceae with their symphony of colors and hundreds of varieties; or the Geranium (Greek, crane; from the resemblance of the fruit to a crane's bill) —Geraiaceae with over five hundred named varieties.

Maybe we should consider the fruit. The story of the apple, going back to the Garden of Eden, or Solomon who said, "Comfort me with apples. I am sick of love." Or possibly the grape where with Virgil, as a background;

> "Nor exercise thy rage on new-born life;
> But let thy hand supply the pruning knife,
> And crop luxuriant stragglers, nor be loth
> To strip the branches of their leafy growth.
> But when to rooted vines with steady hold
> Can clasp their elms, then, husbandman, be bold
> To lop the disobedient boughs, that strayed
> Beyond their ranks; let crooked steel invade
> The lawless troops, which discipline disclaim,
> And their superfluous growth with rigor tame."

The history of the Old World grape goes back to prehistoric times. Seeds of the grape are found in the remains of the Swiss lake dwellings of the Bronze Period and entombed with the mummies of Egypt.

How did the grape spread from the Carolinas to California and from sub-tropical Mexico to the barren plains of Central Canada; a fascinating history that is seldom told.

Encouragement of the home production of wine did not cease in Virginia with the failure of the early Colonial attempts for at least 150 years; for in 1769 an enactment of the Assembly was passed to encour-

age wine-making in favor of one Andrew Estave, a Frenchman. As a result of the act of this time, land was purchased, buildings erected, and slaves and workmen with a complete outfit for wine-making were furnished Estave.

The act provided that if he made within six years ten hogsheads of merchantable wine—land, houses, slaves, and the whole plant was to be given to him. He failed to produce good wine and blamed it to the "unfitness of the land." "The losing horse always blames the saddle."

We must mention that John Mead of the town of Benton introduced the Concord grape in 1861. Dr. A. B. Stout of our New York botanical gardens produced the seedless Concord at the Geneva Experiment Station some years ago.

Should we discuss the history of vegetables from the tomato (love apple) to carrots, or spray mixtures from Burdock tea, manure and red pepper to Bordeaux mixture.

Let us take a few brief sketches of men who have played an important part in the development of horticulture in the past hundred years. After all the human mind, the hand and the heart are factors in bringing to us food and beauty out of the soil.

Charles Lennaeus Allen, seedsman, florist and author, was born in Union Springs, New York, in 1828 and died at Floral Park, Long Island, May 21, 1909. He did much with tree peony and gladioli which were then considered novelties. He was superintendent of the Sunday school, Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, N. Y. for a number of years when Henry Ward Beecher was pastor. Mr. Allen's pleasing ways and love for children made him loved by everyone. I have never known a good gardener who did not like children.

Frederick Lothrop Ames of the fourth generation of a family distinguished in the history of Massachusetts enterprise, was born in North Easton, in that state June 8, 1835, and died September 13, 1893. A Fellow of Harvard College, a trustee of the Massachusetts Society for Promoting Agriculture, and of the Museum of Fine Arts and many other societies. Specialized in tropical orchids.

Jonny Appleseed, an interesting and eccentric character, who sowed apple seeds in the wilds of Ohio and Indiana between 1801 and 1847. His real name was Jonathan Chapman. For forty-six years he walked barefooted through the wilderness and was never harmed by snakes, wild animals, or Indians. He was often clad in a coffee-sack, in which

he made holes for the arms and legs. He would never kill any creature and considered pruning and grafting wicked. In the war of 1812 he save many lives by warning the settlers of Hull's surrender and the approach of the Indians. He lived to see bearing fruit over a territory of 100,000 square miles. Such men appear but once in a century.

George Bancroft, the famous American historian, 1800–1891, deserves remembrance among horticulturists for his notable collection of roses at his summer home in Newport, Rhode Island. He learned early in his experience that a "Rose is Heaven's utterance of a kiss," and left to us some valuable cultural notes.

Patrick Barry, nurseryman, editor and author, was born near Belfast, Ireland, in May, 1816, and died in Rochester, New York, June 23, 1890. He came to America at the age of twenty, and after four years' service with the Princes, at Flushing, on Long Island, he founded in 1840, with George Ellwanger, at Rochester, New York, the Mount Hope Nurseries.

Ellwanger and Barry introduced fruit-growing into western New York at a time when there were no collections of fruits, no railroads or telegraphic facilities, nor any fast ocean steamers to bring over their importations from Europe.

Berry edited *The Genessee Farmer,* which in time merged in *The Cultivator and Country Gentleman.* After the death of A. J. Downing he succeeded to the editorship of *The Horticulturist.* He was busy writing books, articles, and working in his own garden as well as encouraging others to work until the earth took his tired body and noble heart to herself.

Elbert S. Carman, agricultural editor and experimentor, was born on Long Island in 1836 and died in 1901. Graduate of Brown University, a business man who helped to carry his valuable message through the "Rural New Yorker."

He established the Rural Experiment Grounds in New Jersey. Helped to clear away the exaggerations—published in catalogues. In his one book *The New Potato Culture* he mentions the Carman potato.

John Craig, horticulturist and educator, was born in Lakefield, Argenteuil County, Quebec, in 1864, and died at Seasconsett in 1912.

I was a student at Cornell when John Craig was appointed Professor of Horticulture. He was greatly interested in nut culture both north and south.

Henry Ford—maker of Ford cars but a true lover of the soil. I visited with him one bright afternoon a few years ago at Dearborn, Michigan, and found he had placed a lot of little sticks about some wild roses so that the workmen would not trample them down. He took me over in a field and showed me a wild strawberry plant and stated, "I think I will get a couple off of it this summer." A man who knows the feel of tin and other metals but who has not lost the feel of the soil.

We have only touched the lives of a few men who have helped to build our faith in the soil and I have failed to mention any of the women and there are many of them. Back of every successful man is a good woman.

I will close by mentioning our beloved Liberty Hyde Bailey, born at South Haven, Michigan, March 15, 1858, and at the happy age of eighty-four is still working with the green growing things, writing books and giving men courage in these serious times to keep faith.

His book *The Holy Earth* should be in every gardener's library. He is a poet of the earth and with all his varied interests he still takes time to feel the heart throb of the soil.

> Earth's naked soul is full of laughter,—
> Waiting for the plough
> To grip her strength
> And let God speak.

Extracts taken from:

History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, by Albert Emerson Benson.
Standard Cyclopedia of Horticulture, Liberty Hyde Bailey, MacMillan Company, New York.
The Grapes of New York, by U. P. Hendrick, J. B. Lyon Company, State Printers, Albany, New York.
Horticulture, December 15, 1929, Horticultural Hall, Boston, Massachusetts.

INDEX

	Page
Officers and Committees	2
Reports	
President's Address	5
Secretary's Report	9
Treasurer's Report	16
Librarian's Report	19
Judge of Plants and Flowers	23
Judge of Vegetables	26
Judge of Fruit	29
Finance Committee	31
In Memoriam	
Mr. William Anderson	33
Lectures	
California and the Catalina Islands	35
In a Hawaiian Garden	38
Gardens to Live With	43
The March of the Seasons	48
Switzerland's Hidden Valley	52
Nature's Tapestries	57
Color, Composition and Design of New England Gardens	62
Accent of Flowers in Your Home	65
100th Anniversary	
Presidents of the Worcester County Horticultural Society	71
Invited Guests	73
Short History of the Society	74
Address by Dr. Hugh Findlay	77

LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS

	Page
Myron F. Converse, *President*	4
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*	8
The Present Worcester County Horticultural Society	11
The Library	14
Chrysanthemum Display, Iristhorpe, Fall, 1941	20
Fruit Display, Fall, 1941	22
Main Auditorium, Spring Show, 1942	25
Mechanics Hall and the Old Central Exchange Building, Main Street, about 1865	27
Iristhorpe, Spring, 1942	28
William Anderson	32
Sunnyside Greenhouses, Rainbow Garden, Spring, 1942	34
First Display in Present Building, Spring Garden, March 8–11, 1928	37
Original Horticultural Hall	39
Main Hall at 18 Front Street	41
View Showing Balcony at 18 Front Street	44
One of Last Exhibits at Front Street Site, March, 1924	46
Smith Homestead, Formerly on Site of Present Home	49
Chrysanthemum Display by Mrs. Homer Gage, Fall, 1926, in Smith Homestead	51
Chrysanthemum Display by Edward W. Breed, Fall, 1926, in Smith Homestead	53
Chrysanthemum Exhibit, Foster Hall, Fall, 1927	55
First Home of the Society, Waldo Block	58
Swan's Hotel in the early years	60
The Old Union Station, about 1884	61
Worcester City Hall and Market during early years of Society, about 1865	63

Page

Looking east on Front Street from Harrington Corner in the 80's 66

Harrington Corner, about 1890 68

Main Street, between Pearl and Elm Sts., 1903 68

Elm Park, about 1884 70

Head Table at Annual Reunion and 100th Anniversary Dinner, April, 1942 72

Partial View of Members and Guests, 100th Anniversary Dinner 76

Program, Souvenir and Ticket used at Fiftieth Anniversary, 1892 79

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

Horticultural Building
30 Elm Street
Worcester, Mass.

For the year

1942

THE ATTENTION OF EXHIBITORS IS PARTICULARLY CALLED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GENERAL AND SPECIAL

The Davis Press, Worcester

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
of the
WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
For the Year 1942

PRESIDENT

MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE, Worcester, Mass. S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT, No. Grafton, Mass.
ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

SECRETARY

HERBERT R. KINNEY, of Worcester
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN

MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

TRUSTEES:

Joseph A. Allen	Auburn	Mrs. Mabel R. Bullock	Worcester
William Anderson	Still River	Willis E. Cary	Worcester
Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	Harry I. Randall	Worcester
Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
Mrs. Mary A. White	Holden	George F. E. Story	Worcester
Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester	Leslie E. Winter	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Leonard C. Midgley, 1942 — Myron F. Converse, 1943 — Harry Harrison, 1944

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Walter S. Young, 1942 — Earl T. Harper, 1943 — Robert S. Illingworth, 1944

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith — William Anderson
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary* — Florence E. Field *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

S. Lothrop Davenport	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Charles Potter	Herbert R. Kinney
J. Frank Cooper	Allen J. Jenkins	William Anderson	Leonard C. Midgley

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

Joseph A. Allen	Edward W. Breed	Elizabeth R. Bishop
Mrs. William W. Taft	Ralph C. Breed	Allen W. Hixon
Mrs. Percy G. Forbes	Mrs. Florence E. Field	S. Lothrop Davenport
Leonard C. Midgley	Allyne W. Hixon	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny
President, Myron F. Converse	Charles Potter	William E. Morey
H. Ward Moore	*Secretary*, Herbert R. Kinney	William Anderson

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore — Arthur H. Bellows

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: William Anderson, Still River
FRUIT: S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton
VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed — Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*
Mrs. Herbert P. Emory — Albert H. Inman
Leonard C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

RULES MUST BE READ CAREFULLY

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

2. Every Exhibit entered in a class of named varieties should be correctly named.

3. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibition, etc.

4. No person shall make more than one entry of the same variety or be awarded more than one premium under the same number.

5. The Judges may correct, before the close of any exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

6. The cards of exhibitors competing for premiums shall be reversed, until after premiums are awarded.

7. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

8. All articles for exhibition must be in the Hall and ready for inspection by the Judges by 2 o'clock unless otherwise specified. Otherwise they will be ruled out. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions. Open to the public from 3 to 9 o'clock.

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

11. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

13. The Committee on Arrangements has power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change desirable.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetable, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

15. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens for trial and examinations, if requested.

16. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers for competition, the number of blooms, clusters, sprays or spikes shown is not restricted except that it is expected the exhibitor shall use only a sufficient number to make a well-balanced display. All shall be of one color and of one variety in the same vase, except Displays, Vases, Baskets, Standards, or otherwise specified in the schedule. The Judge will consider the quality of the flowers rather than the quantity.

17. ☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

18. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits which is not distinctly specified in the schedule.

19. In Table Decorations, collections and displays of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Vases, and Baskets, where the number of exhibits exceeds the number of premiums offered, the Judge *may* award prizes to any worthy exhibits not receiving a premium.

The maximum prize for Vases, Standards, and Baskets shall be two dollars.

20. All premiums that are not claimed within one year after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

21. U. P. Hendrick's "Fruits of New York," and S. A. Beach's "The Apples of New York," will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue. Totty's Catalogue to be used for Chrysanthemums by the Judges.

22. No artificial plants, flowers, or foliage preserved by any process shall be exhibited at any show of this Society, except for a special purpose and with the consent of the show management.

23. While the Society will take reasonable precautions for the safety of the property of exhibitors, it will be responsible in no case for any loss or damage that may occur.

Scale of Points

Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.—

Arrangement	30 points
Quality of blooms	40 "
Number of varieties	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Lilies.—

Size and color of bloom	35 points
Number of perfect flowers and buds on stem	35 "
Arrangement	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Displays.—

Arrangement	40 points
Quality	45 "
Variety	15 "

Collections.—

Quality	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Variety	30 "

Table Decoration.—

Quality of flowers	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Proportion	15 "
Harmony of flowers with accessories	15 "

Special Funds

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a list of the Special Funds of the Worcester County Horticultural Society the income of which is devoted to the purpose stated. The date prefixed to each indicates the year in which the fund was established.

1888. Francis Henshaw Dewey Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for the purchase of books.

1898. William Eames Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for the promotion of apple culture.

1906. Frederick A. Blake Fund. $1,000.00.
Income only to be used in providing Medals to be awarded to the originators of new varieties of Fruits or Flowers, preference always being given to residents of Worcester County.

In case that the Worcester County Horticultural Society does not find occasion to award medals for New Fruits or Flowers, the said income may be used for special premiums for Orchids or other choice Greenhouse Plants and Flowers.

1907. Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious exhibits of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

1922. Edwin Draper Fund. $300.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Horticultural exhibitions held under the direction of said Society.

1924. Miss Frances Clary Morse Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1937. George and Belle McWilliam Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1939. The Coulson Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits and Vegetables

1942

☞The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judge to *Rule 12.*

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

Special Rules

1. Exhibitors should have all specimens correctly and legibly named and the number of varieties written on the entry cards, notice of which will be taken by the judges in awarding the premiums.

2. While it is expected that exhibitors will take pains to correctly name their exhibits, the judges will not exclude an exhibit for mistake in nomenclature.

3. In all exhibitions of lilies the pollen may be removed.

By vote of the trustees, all entries must be made to the Secretary and all cards made out by him or his assistants.

Spring Exhibition

Thursday, March 12, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, March 13, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, March 14, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, March 15, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

Notify Secretary four weeks in advance for space

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Garden Displays:

I	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	$175.00
		No. 2	160.00
		No. 3	140.00
		No. 4	125.00
II	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	110.00
		No. 2	80.00
		No. 3	65.00
III	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	45.00
		No. 2	35.00
		No. 3	25.00

When one classification group is all taken by exhibitors, said group is automatically closed.

* * *

Plant Displays:

IV	Total Allotment	$240.00

* * *

V	Cut Flowers	$75.00
VI	Fruit	75.00
VII	Vegetables	75.00
VIII	Carnations	75.00

Worcester Garden Club Exhibit

Thursday, April 23

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 1. Display, 24 square feet 4.00 3.00 2.00

Table Decorations.—

No. 2. Oblong table laid for four covers 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00
No restrictions.
Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Carnations, fifty carnations in a basket.—

A. Basket of white
Basket of dark pink
Basket of light pink
Basket of any other color

Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Plant Displays.—

No. 3. Meritorious Plants. Sixty dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 4. For any variety, eight dollars may be used for prizes.

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 5. Hollow Crown 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 6. Any other variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 7. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Lettuce.—

No. 8. Six heads 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Radish.—

No. 9. Two bunches. Six in each bunch 1.50 1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 10. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

May Exhibition

Thursday, May 14

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 11.	Display, flowering shrubs permissible. 24 square feet.		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 12.	Medium basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 13.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spring Bulbs, open culture.—

No. 14.	Display		4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Pansy.—

No. 15.	Twenty vases, one flower with foliage in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Zonale Geraniums, in bloom, not smaller than 6-inch pots.—

No. 16.	Four plants	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Table Decorations, Spring Flowers.—

No. 17.	Round table, laid for four covers. Roses prohibited. No other restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Plant Displays.—

No. 18. For exhibits—Meritorious Plants. Sixty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Calendula.—

No. 19.	Arranged in Bowl or Basket			3.00	2.00 1.00

Dandelion.—

No. 20.	One-half peck			1.50	1.00 .50

Lettuce.—

No. 21.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Spinach.—

No. 22.	One-half peck			1.50	1.00 .50

Radish, two bunches, six in each bunch.—

No. 23.	Globe			1.50	1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 24.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 25.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Onion.—

No. 26.	Two bunches, six in each bunch			1.50	1.00 .50

Iris Exhibition

Thursday, June 11

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Iris, German.—

No. 27.	Display			7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00
No. 28.	Twenty vases, three stems in a vase preferably named			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 29.	Basket			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 30.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Azalea.—

No. 31.	Display in vases			3.00	2.00	1.00

Rhododendron.—

No. 32.	Displays in vases			3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 33.	Vase or Basket			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Lupinus.—

No. 34.	Vase			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 35. Vase of Roses. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Zonale Geraniums.—

No. 36.	Twenty vases, one truss in each			3.00	2.00	1.00

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 37.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 38.	One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 39.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Beet.—

No. 40.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce.—

No. 41.	Six heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Onion.—

No. 42.	Two bunches, six each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPEARING ON PAGES 3 AND 4, GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO THE FOLLOWING:

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged, they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

Peony Exhibition

Thursday, June 18

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 43.	From hardy plants and shrubs outdoor culture, ***to be named***	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 44.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Siberian Iris.—

No. 45.	Medium basket			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 46.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 47.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 48.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 49.	Twenty vases, one flower in each		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Foxglove.—

No. 50.	Vase of twelve spikes			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Aquilegia.—

No. 51.	Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia.—

No. 52.	Four plants in bloom				3.00	2.00	1.00

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 53. Any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 54.	Victoria		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rose Exhibition

Thursday, June 25, open from 3 to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

Roses.—

No. 55.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 56.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 57.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 58.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 59.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.						
No. 60.	Vase of roses, 12 blooms	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	
No. 61.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 62.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 63.	Display of cut climbing roses. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes						
No. 64.	Basket of roses			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Special Prizes
Miss Frances C. Morse Fund

B.	Table decoration of roses, oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitors	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Peonies.—

No. 65	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 66.	Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Hardy Flowers, to be named.—

C.	Display of outdoor varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 67.	Howard No. 17		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 68.	Culver		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 69.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 70.	New varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 71.	Catskill		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 72.	Four baskets of strawberries, any variety			3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 73.	Display, strawberries	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 74.	For any named variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.	

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 75.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 76.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, six heads.—

No. 77.	Big Boston Type	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 2

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 78.	Display	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 79.	Basket		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—

No. 80.	Twelve vases, three stems in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Campanula.—

No. 81.	Display			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Delphinium.—

No. 82.	One vase, not more than twelve spikes	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas.—

No. 83.	Small basket, any green may be used			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 84. Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Peonies.—

No. 85.	Vase		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

D.	Table Decorations. Round table laid for four covers	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

This call is intended for exhibitors who do not exhibit in other table decorations during the year. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

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Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 86.	Howard No. 17		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 87.	Dorset		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 88.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 89.	Collections, not more than six varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 90. For any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 91.	Black Tartarian	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 92.	Gov. Wood	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 93.	Best display, ten dollars may be used for prizes.				
No. 94.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Beet.—

No. 95.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot.—

No. 96.	Two bunches, six in each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.

No. 97.	World's Record	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 98.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, three specimens.—

No. 99.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50	

Sweet Pea Exhibition

Thursday, July 9

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 100. Ten vases, not more than 25 flower stems in a vase — 4.00 3.00 2.00

No. 101. Table Decoration—Sweet Peas, round table laid for four covers, Gypsophila may be used. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance — 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 102. Collection of Sweet Peas — 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 103. Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 104. Ten vases, one stem in a vase, preferably named — 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Delphinium.—

No. 105. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Lilium Candidum.—

No. 106. Vase — 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Lilium Regale.—

No. 107. Basket — 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Roses.—

No. 108. Collection of cut climbing roses, not less than six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 109. Downing's Bride — 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 110. Ten dollars may be used for prizes. Preference given to worthy varieties of recent introduction.

Raspberry, Black Cap, one pint.—

No. 111.	Named variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 112.	Early varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 113.	Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Gooseberry, one quart.—

No. 114.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 115.	Coe's Transparent		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 116.	Montmorency	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 117.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 118. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 119.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 120.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 121.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 122.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 123. Not to exceed 24 square feet. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, July 16

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 124.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 125.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in call for large displays during the year.

Basket.—

No. 126.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 127. Basket			3.00	2.00	1.00

Wild Flowers, no duplicates.—

No. 128.	Fifteen vases, not more than five stems in a vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Centaurea.—

No. 129.	Display, Gypsophila may be used	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Petunia.—

No. 130.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 131.	Latham		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 132.	Cuthbert			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 133.	Any other red variety			1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 134. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 135.	Perfection		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 136.	White Grape			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 137.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck—				
No. 138. Telephone	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—				
No. 139. Wax	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 140. Green Pod	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Cucumber.—				
No. 141. Three specimens		1.50	1.00	.50
Cabbage, three specimens.—				
No. 142. Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Lettuce, Iceberg.—				
No. 143. Twelve heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—				
No. 144. Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 23

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 145.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 146.	Standard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—

No. 147.	Display			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 148.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Flowers to be grown by the exhibitor. If Sweet Peas are used, flowers other than Gypsophila must be used in combination.	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 149.	Five vases, 25 flower stems in vase			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 150.	Twelve vases				4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hemerocallis (Day Lilies).—

No. 151.	Collection				3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 152.	Yellow Transparent				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 153.	Any named red variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 154. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry.—

No. 155.	One quart					1.50	1.00	.50

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 156.	Wilder				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 157.	Any named variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 158.	Any variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, twelve heads.—

No. 159.	Any variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 30

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 160.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 161.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for large displays during the year.

Gladiolus.—

No. 162.	Ten vases, named varieties, one spike in each			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 163.	Twelve vases, one truss in a vase			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Annuals.—

No. 164.	Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 165.	Astrachan			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 166.	Yellow Transparent			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 167. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 168.	Cultivated				1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 169.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 170.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 171.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 172.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 173.	Irish Cobbler	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 174.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 175. Display, Round Table, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 6

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 176. Basket 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

The Coulson Fund

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

E. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor 3.00 2.75 2.50 2.25 2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 .75 .50

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Gladiolus.—

No. 177. Display. 8.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

Larkspur, annual.—

No. 178. Display 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Salpiglossis.—

No. 179. Display 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 180. Twelve vases, named varieties, one truss in each vase 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Zinnia, large flowered.—

No. 181. Twenty vases, one flower in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 182. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

F. Display of Cut Flowers
(round table) 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for twenty vases or displays during the year.

* * *

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 183. Cultivated 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 184. Oldenburg 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 185. Astrachan 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 186. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 187. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 188. Copenhagen 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 189. Any other named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 190. Yellow, Sweet 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 191. Rose 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 192. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Tomato, open culture, twelve specimens.—

No. 193. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Gladiolus Exhibition

Thursday, August 13

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m

Gladiolus.—

No. 194. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 195. Twenty vases, one spike in each, preferably named 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Aster, large flowered, long stem.—

No. 196. Vase of 20 blooms 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Salpiglossis.—

No. 197. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Phlox Drummondi.—

No. 198. Display 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Annuals.—

No. 199. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Flowers on a Mirror.—

No. 200. Small vase to be shown on a mirror. Vase and mirror to be furnished by the society. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 201. Williams 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 202. For seasonable varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 203. Japanese varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 204. Dwarf, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 205. Pole, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, String, one-half peck.—

No. 206. Kentucky Wonder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, Sweet, twelve ears.—

No. 207. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 208. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, for pickles.—

No. 209. One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 210. Any named variety (excepting summer varieties)	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 211. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes

Thursday, August 20

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 212. Standard of gladiolus 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50
No other standards to be shown.

No. 213. Basket. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Zinnia.—

No. 214. Display, notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Dahlia.—

No. 215. Display. Single, pompon, and miniature 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Garden Flowers.—

No. 216. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 217. Small container to be shown on a mirror. Exhibitors may use own containers. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Aster, single or anemone.—

No. 218. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 219. Early McIntosh 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 220. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No 221. Varieties not scheduled 1.50 1.00 .50

Plums, twelve specimens.—

No. 222.	Washington			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 223.	Bradshaw	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 224.	Imperial Gage		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 225. For varieties not scheduled, three dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 226.	Carman			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 227. Any other variety. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 228. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Pole, one-half peck.—

No. 229.	Shell		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 230.	String, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 231.	Sweet, not less than twelve rows		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 232.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

No. 233. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, August 27

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 234.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 235.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Aster, large flowered.—

No. 236.	Twenty vases, three blooms in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 237.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Dahlia.—

LARGE FLOWERED.—

No. 238.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Zinnia.—

SMALL FLOWERED VARIETY.—

No. 239.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 240.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Verbena.—

No. 241.	Basket or Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Five Miniature Containers.—

No. 242. Display. A group of five miniature containers, 6 inches over all in height. Containers may be owned by exhibitor; flowers to be grown by exhibitors. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00.

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 243.	Porter			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 244.	Red Gravenstein	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 245.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.					

Plum.—

No. 246.	Display, no restriction as to arrangements		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 247.	Golden Jubilee		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 248.	Any variety			1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 249.	Clapp's Favorite	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 250.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 251.	Harris's Early Wonder		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 252.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 253. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, September 3

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 254.	Display.	Class 1			5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 255. Pair mantel vases. 18-inch space. Vases to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 256.	Standard—Dahlias predominating	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Gladiolus.—

No. 257.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Aster.—

No. 258.	Display, not exceeding 25 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Scabiosa.—

No. 259	Vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 260.	Vase		3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 261.	Gravenstein	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 262.	Maiden's Blush				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 263.	Wealthy		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, Crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 264.	Hyslop	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 265.	Champion			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 266.	Seedlings			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 267.	Crawford (early)		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 268. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 269. New varieties. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 270.	Golden Varieties		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 271.	Lombard	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 272.	Burbank	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 273.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

No. 274. For Japanese varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 275. Other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 276.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 277.	Moore's		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 278.	Ontario		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 279.	Fredonia	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 280.	Varieties not scheduled		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 281.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 282.	Squash	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 283.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 284.	Bonny Best	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 285.	Beauty	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 286.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, one-half peck.—

No. 287.	Dwarf Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 288.	Pole Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 289.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched (named) six specimens.—

No. 290.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot, twelve specimens.—

No. 291.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Egg Plant.—

No. 292.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 293. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, September 10

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 294.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 295. Metal container of cut flowers, container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 296.	Twenty vases, one flower in each vase			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 297.	Vase or basket	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus.—

No. 298.	Fifteen vases, one spike in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Marigold.—

No. 299.	Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 300.	New varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 301.	Wealthy		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 302.	Bartlett	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 303. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 304.	Elberta		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 305.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 306.	Display, no restriction as to arrangement		8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 307.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 308.	Brighton			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 309.	Campbell			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 310.	Worden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 311.	Concord	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 312.	Delaware		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 313.	Niagara	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 314.	Moore's Diamond			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 315. For other varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 316. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 317.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Melon, three specimens.—

No. 318.	Green Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 319.	Yellow Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 320.	Water		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato.—

No. 321. Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Vegetables.—

No. 322.	Display to cover 24 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance		6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Dahlia Exhibition

Thursday, September 17

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 323. Fifty vases, one flower in each. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

No. 324. Twelve vases, one flower in each 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

No. 325. Single varieties, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 326. Basket of large flowered 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 327. Pompon, twenty vases, three sprays in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Flower Arrangement.—

No. 328. Not to cover more than 20 square feet. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Receptacles to be furnished by the exhibitors. Not more than twelve receptacles to be used. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. No baskets.

Scale of Points by Which the Above Class is to be Judged

Quality of flowers	40 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with receptacles	35 points
Arrangement of flowers	25 points

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 329. Cut flowers in vases. Not more than twenty vases to be used. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Edwin Draper Fund

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

G. Display of Potted Plants. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 330. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 331.	Seckel	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 332.	Any variety, not scheduled				1.50	1.00	.50

Peach.—

No. 333.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 334.	Orange			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grapes.—

No. 335. Display of Grapes. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 336.	Warren			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 337.	Golden Hubbard			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 338. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 339.	Red			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 340.	Savoy				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 341.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 342.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Turnip.—

No. 343.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Broccoli.—

No. 344.	Three specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, September 24

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 345. Basket. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Dahlia.—

No. 346. Display. Fifty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the secretary two days in advance.

No. 347. Basket 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
This number is intended for growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

Ferns.—

No. 348. Display, potted ferns, named varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Specimen Fern.—

No. 349. One plant 3.00 2.00 1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 350. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, one flat.—

No. 351. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

No. 352. Any variety not scheduled 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 353. Hubbardston 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 354. Tompkins King 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 355. McIntosh 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 356. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 357. Sutton Beauty 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 358. Sheldon 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 359. Display, no restrictions as to arrangement. Twenty dollars to may used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Potato, six varieties (named).—

No. 360. Twelve specimens of each 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Peppers.—

No. 361. Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 362. Green Delicious 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 363. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cauliflower.—

No. 364. Three specimens. 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Vegetables.—

No. 365. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Grains.—

No. 366. Best exhibit, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Field Beans.—

No. 367 Best exhibit, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, October 1

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 368. Display 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Standard of Cut Flowers.—

No. 369. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Dried Flowers, Statice, Strawflowers, Lunaria (Honesty).—

No. 370. Display. 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Table Decorations—New England Fruit.—

No. 371. Round table laid for four covers. No restriction as to grower. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, Eastern standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 372. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, three flats.—

No. 373. Three varieties 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 374. Any named variety 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Apples, twenty-five specimens.

No. 375. Any named variety. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Display of Fruit.—

No. 376. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 377. Bosc 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 378. Collection of not less than five varieties, three clusters each. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Pumpkins, three specimens.—

No. 379.	Sweet		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 380.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsley.—

No. 381.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peppers.—

No. 382. Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 383.	Golden		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 384.	Other varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 385.	Blue Hubbard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

Thursday, October 8

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 386. Display. Thirty dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 387. Cut flowers in vases. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, one flat.—

No. 388.	Baldwin			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 389.	Any other variety except McIntosh			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 390.	Collection, not to exceed 10 varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 391.	Baldwin	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 392.	Bellflower					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 393.	Winter Banana					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 394.	R. I. Greening			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 395.	Northern Spy			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 396.	Palmer					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 397.	Cortland				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 398.	Opalescent					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 399.	Delicious			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 400. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 401. Sweet varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 402. For varieties other than sweet not scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 403. For varieties that have been scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 404.	Angouleme				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 405.	Clairgeau				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 406.	Anjou	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 407.	Lawrence		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 408. For varieties not scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 409. For varieties that have been scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Grape, open culture.—

No. 410. For any variety, six clusters, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 411. Any variety, named, ten dollars may be used for prizes

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 412.	Champion			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 413.	Three specimens		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 414.	Golden		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 415.	Pascal		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 416.	Varieties not scheduled			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Endive.—

No. 417.	Six specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Leeks.—

No. 418.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 419. For varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Salsify.—

No. 420.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 421.	Any variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 422.	Purple Top Globe			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 423.	Any variety, not scheduled			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash.—

No. 424.	Collection		5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Thursday, Nov. 5, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 6, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 7, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, Nov. 8, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Chrysanthemums.—

Use catalogue of Charles H. Totty Co., Madison, N. J.

No. 425.	Twelve blooms, not less than six varieties, to be named	12.00	10.00	8.00	
No. 426.	Collection of twenty-five large blooms, long stems	20.00	15.00	10.00	
No. 427.	Pompons, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 428.	Single varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 429.	Anemones, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 430.	Three specimen plants, one plant in pot	15.00	10.00	8.00	
No. 431.	One specimen plant, one plant in pot	5.00	3.00	2.00	

Standard Commercial Varieties.—

Use Totty's Catalogue, Madison, N. J.

No. 432.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 433.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 434.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 435.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Exhibition Varieties.—

No. 436.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 437.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 438.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 439.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Chrysanthemums.—

No. 440.	Basket of Pompons	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 441.	Basket of Single	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 442.	Basket of Anemones	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Garden Displays.—

No. 443.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	$135.00
		No. 2	120.00
		No. 3	100.00
		No. 4	90.00
No. 444	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	80.00
		No. 2	70.00
		No. 3	60.00
No. 445	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	50.00
		No. 2	35.00
		No. 3	30.00

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Plant Displays.—

No. 446. Total Allotment 35.00

Persons competing for these premiums must notify the Secretary three weeks before date of Exhibition.

H. **Special Exhibits, other than Chrysanthemums.—** Seventy-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

I. **Chrysanthemums.**—Best bloom 4.00 3.00 2.00

J. **Chrysanthemums.**—Large Flowers. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Special Prizes Offered by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage

K. **Table Decorations.**—A Thanksgiving table. No restrictions. Laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars to be used for prizes.

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Fern Globes.—

No. 447.	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	

Terrariums.—

No. 448. Large—Containers must be over 18 inches but must not exceed 36 inches in any dimension	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	
No. 449. Small—Containers must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	

Cacti and Succulents.—

No. 450. Not to exceed 24 square feet	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	

Physalis Franchettii (Chinese Lanterns).—

No. 451. Basket	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50	

Fruit Display.—

No. 452. No restriction as to arrangement. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 453. Baldwin	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 454. McIntosh	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 455. Delicious	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 456. Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	
No. 457. Basket of Fancy Apples	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 458. Basket of Fancy Pears	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 459 Baldwin	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 460 Delicious	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 461 McIntosh	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Special Exhibition of Apples
William Eames Fund

A. Cortland, best twelve.—

Three premiums	1.50	1.00	.50	

B. Northern Spy.—

Four premiums	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

C. Roxbury Russet.—

Three premiums	1.50	1.00	.50	

D. Rhode Island Greening.—					
Four premiums		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
E. Sutton Beauty.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50
F. Any other Variety.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Brussels Sprouts.—					
No. 462. Two one-quart baskets		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Celery, blanched, six specimens.—					
No. 463. Pascal	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 464. Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion, twelve specimens.—					
No. 465. White Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 466. Red Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 467. Cracker			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 468. Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Cabbage, three specimens.—					
No. 469. Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Parsnip, twelve specimens.—					
No. 470. Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—					
No. 471. Green Hubbard		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, twelve specimens.—					
No. 472. Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, six specimens.—					
No. 473. White Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 474. Yellow Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Potato, twelve specimens.—					
No. 475. Green Mountain		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 476. Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Ornamental Gourds (Unvarnished)

No. 477. Display. Eighteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 3, 1942.
Premiums will be paid on or after November 19, 1942.

THE LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Library Committee wish to call your attention to the Library and Reading Room, where the librarian is always ready to extend every facility possible to those in search of horticultural information.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, Chairman — Mrs. Amy W. Smith
William Anderson — Herbert R. Kinney
Florence E. Field, Librarian

Some of the Recent Accessions to the Library

The Practical Book of Garden Structure and Design, by Harold Donaldson Eberlein and Cortlandt Van Dyke Hubbard, 1937
Judging the Amateur Flower Show, by National Council of State Garden Clubs, Inc.
New Pronouncing Dictionary of Plant Names, by E. R. Robinson
Fun with Flowers, by Donita Ferguson and Roy Sheldon, 1939
Book of the Broadleaf Trees, by Frank H. Lamb, 1939
America's Garden Book, by Louise Bush and James Brown, 1939
The Royal Horticultural Society Daffodil Year Book, 1939
Arranging Flowers Throughout the Year, by Katharine Thomas Cary and Nellie Dryden Merrell, 1940
Birds in the Garden, Margaret McKenney, 1939
Gardens and Gardening, English publication by F. A. Mercer and C. G. Holme, 1940
The American Rose Annual for 1940, by The American Rose Society, Harrisburg, Pa.
Growing Plants in Nutrient Solutions, by Wayne I. Turner and Victor M. Henry, 1939

Trees of the South, by Charlotte Hilton Green, 1939
American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1939
New England Gladiolus Society Year Book, 1940
Royal Horticultural Society Lily Year Book, 1939
Mannings Plant Buyers Index, 1939
American Iris Society Alphabetical Iris Check List, Editor, Ethel Anson S. Peckham, 1939
Flower Arrangement in Color, by Rockwell and Grayson, 1940
Manual of Cultivated Trees and Shrubs, by Alfred Rehder, 1940
The Herbalist, Published by Indiana Botanic Gardens, Hammond, Indiana, 1934
The Garden Clinic, by Laurence Blair, 1940
Important Tree Pests of the Northeast, 1940, Edited by Committee on Forest Protection Leaflets, New England Section, Society of American Foresters
Texas Wild Flower Legends, by Nancy Richey Ranson, 1940
The American Rose Society Members' Handbook, 1940–41
Trees, by Samuel Rawlins Stevens, 1940
Just Weeds, by Edwin Rollin Spencer, 1940
House and Garden's Book of Gardening, by Richardson Wright, 1940
Grow Your Own Fruit, by G. Kains, 1940
Gladiolus, by F. F. Rockwell, 1939
Edible Wild Plants, by Oliver Perry Medsger, 1939
Lilacs in My Garden, by Alice Harding, 1933.
The Outdoor Living Room, by L. W. Ramsey & C. H. Lawrence, 1932
Garden Pools, by Ramsey & Lawrence, 1935
Gardening Indoors, by F. F. Rockwell and Esther C. Grayson, 1939
Hedges, Screens and Windbreaks, by Donald Wyman, 1938
The Gardner's Travel Book, by Edward I. Farrington, 1938
Flowers, East-West, by J. Gregory Conway, 1938
The Gladiolus Year Book for 1939
Edible Mushrooms and How to Know Them, by Nina Lane Faubian, 1939
Lily Year Book of the Royal Horticultural Society, 1938
Propagation of Plants, by Kains and McQuesten, 1938
What to Do with Herbs, by Mary Cable Dennis, 1939
American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1938
The American Rose Annual for 1939

The Vegetable Garden, by Edward I. Farrington, 1939
The Garden of Larkspurs, by L. H. Bailey, 1939
Lilies for American Gardens, by George L. Slate, 1939
The World Was My Garden, by David Fairchild, 1938
Hardy Chrysanthemums, by Alex. Cummings, Jr., 1939
Miniature Flower Arrangement, by Edith Mason and Edith Waas, 1939
The Book of Garden Magic, by Roy E. Biles, 1935
1939 Bulletins of the American Iris Society
Begonias and How to Grow Them, by Bessie Buxton, 1939
Herbs, How to Grow and How to Use Them, by Helen Noyes Webster, 1939
The Potato, by William Stuart, 1939
A Dictionary of Scientific Terms, by J. F. Henderson and J. H. Kenneth, 1939
Cacti for the Amateur, by Scott E. Haselton, 1939
Succulents for the Amateur, by J. R. Brown, Alain White, Sloane and Reynolds, Edited by Scott E. Haselton, 1939

Worcester County Horticultural Society

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Offered to

Children of Worcester County

Exhibitions to be held Saturday, August 15
and Saturday, September 5, 1942
Horticultural Building, 30 Elm Street

Worcester, Massachusetts

Saturday, August 15

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—

No. 1.	Not to exceed fifteen vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 2.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 3.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Asters.—

No. 4.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Petunia.—

No. 5.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Calendula.—

No. 6.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 7.	Not to exceed fifteen vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 8.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25	

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 9.	Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50

Beets.—

No. 10.	Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25

Summer Squash.—

No. 11.	Two specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25

String Beans.—

No. 12.	Two quarts			.75	.50	.25	.25

Potato.—

No. 13.	Twelve specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25

Sweet Corn.—

No. 14.	Six ears			1.00	.75	.50	.25

Tomato.—

No. 15.	Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25

Carrots.—

No. 16.	Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25

Cucumber.—

No. 17.	Two specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 18.	Not to exceed 15 vases			2.50	2.00	1.75	1.00
No. 19.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Asters.—							
No. 20.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Petunia.—							
No. 21.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Gladiolus.—							
No. 22.	Basket			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Zinnia.—							
No. 23.	Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 24.	Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 25.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25	
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 26	Not over 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00 .50
Potato.—							
No. 27.	Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25	
Beets.—							
No. 28.	Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—							
No. 29.	Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—							
No. 30.	Two quarts			1.00	.75	.50	.25
String Beans.—							
No. 31.	Two quarts			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 32.	Six ears			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—							
No. 33.	Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25	
Cucumber.—							
No. 34.	Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Summer Squash.—							
No. 35.	Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25

Saturday, September 5

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—							
No. 36.	Not to exceed 15 vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 37.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25
Cosmos.—							
No. 38.	Vase			.75	.50	.25	.25
Calendula.—							
No. 39.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Petunia.—							
No. 40.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Asters.—							
No. 41.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Zinnia.—							
No. 42.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Marigolds.—							
No. 43.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25
Gladiolus.—							
No. 44.	Basket			.75	.50	.25	.25
Wild Flowers.—							
No. 45.	Not to exceed 15 vases		1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 46.	Vase of Wild Flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Display of Vegetables.—							
No. 47.	Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50
Shell Beans.—							
No. 48.	Two quarts in pods			.75	.50	.25	.25
Beets.—							
No. 49.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Carrots.—							
No. 50.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Sweet Corn.—							
No. 51.	Six ears		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Green Peppers.—

No. 52.	Six specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25

Tomato.—

No. 53.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Winter Squash.—

No. 54	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.25	.25

Potato.—

No. 55.	Twelve specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Cucumber.—

No. 56.	Two specimens		.75	.50	.25	.25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—

No. 57.	Not to exceed 15 vases		2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50
No. 58.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Petunia.—

No. 59.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Dahlias.—

No. 60.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 61.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Marigold.—

No. 62.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Cosmos.—

No. 63.	One large vase		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Gladiolus.—

No. 64.	Basket		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 65.	Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 66.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Dahlia.—

No. 67.	Vase		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 68.	Not to exceed 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50

Potato.—					
No. 69. Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—					
No. 70. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Beets.—					
No. 71. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—					
No. 72. Six ears	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Peppers.—					
No. 73. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—					
No. 74. Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cabbage.—					
No. 75. Two specimens			.75	.50	.25
Winter Squash.—					
No. 76. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Celery.—					
No. 77. Three specimens			.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—					
No. 78. Two quarts in the pod		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Onion.—					
No. 79. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cucumber.—					
No. 80. Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Prizes will be given for other meritorious exhibits.

Competition is open to all children of Worcester County under two classes. Those under 14 years and those between 14 and 21.

Only one child in a family can compete for the same prize.

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

All exhibits must be in the Hall ready for inspection by the Judges by 1 p. m. Exhibition will close at 4.30 p. m.

Prizes will be paid at the close of the exhibition.

Vases, plates and everything necessary for the exhibition of the flowers and vegetables will be furnished by the Horticultural Society.

Special Prizes Offered by Secretary Herbert R. Kinney

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts under 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts over 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

* * *

For further information apply to

HERBERT R. KINNEY,
Secretary

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Reports of the Officers and Lectures

For the year ending December 2, 1943

and

Officers for the year 1944

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society
For the Year 1944

PRESIDENT

MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE, Worcester, Mass.

HERBERT R. KINNEY, Worcester, Mass.

ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

SECRETARY

S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT, of North Grafton
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN

MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

TRUSTEES

Joseph A. Allen	Auburn	Mrs. Mabel R. Bullock	Worcester
Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	Willis E. Cary	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Mrs. Emily S. Taft	Oxford	Harry I. Randall	Worcester
Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
Mrs. Mary A. White	Holden	George F. E. Story	Worcester
Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester	Leslie E. Winter	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Harry Harrison, 1944

Leonard C. Midgley, 1945

Myron F. Converse, 1946

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Robert S. Illingworth, 1944 — Linwood M. Erskine, 1945

C. Claflin Young, 1946

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith

Herbert R. Kinney

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary* — Florence E. Field, *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

J. Frank Cooper
S. Lothrop Davenport
Mrs. Amy W. Smith
Allen J. Jenkins
Charles Potter
Ernest Hansen
Herbert R. Kinney
Leonard C. Midgley

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

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Mrs. William W. Taft
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Leonard C. Midgley
H. Ward Moore
Edward W. Breed
Ralph C. Breed
Mrs. Florence E. Field
Allyne W. Hixon
Charles Potter
Elizabeth R. Bishop
Allen W. Hixon
Herbert R. Kinney
Mrs. Bertha G. Denny
William E. Morey
Leslie E. Winter

Myron F. Converse, *President*

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore

Arthur H. Bellows

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: Leslie E. Winter, Worcester
FRUIT: Andrew W. Love, Auburn
VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed

Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

Mrs. Herbert P. Emory — Albert H. Inman
Leonard C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore

Herbert R. Kinney

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The year now closing is the 103rd year since the organization of this Society and the 101st since its incorporation. Throughout this period of time the purposes of its founders have been upheld, and progress has been attained in the promotion of education relating to the art of horticulture. The vicissitudes encountered have been overcome through the diligent attention which its affairs have received from a devoted membership, while its many blessings have far outnumbered the various problems.

A quarter of a century has passed since the last war. The Society at that time was located in the building on Front Street. Then, as now, the question often arose as to what sort of a program had best be arranged to meet the hindrances which confronted the exhibitors, but always then, as now, the work of the Society continued to the edification of the people of this community, and during the intervening years its activities have moved onward.

Such an accomplishment would have been hard to realize without the experienced handiwork of Mr. Herbert R. Kinney, who has served as secretary throughout this long space of time. Mr. Kinney's interest in the Society's welfare has been appreciated at all times, but perhaps we have not realized always its true significance. He is a forthright man who leans neither to the right nor to the left for popular acclaim, but rather, he has trudged forward in the performance of duty competently, effectively, and with courage which commands our deepest admiration. Mr. Kinney feels handicapped by reason of his advanced age and, therefore, has indicated his desire to forego further tenure of office.

In view of this situation, the members of the Nominating Committee and other members of the Society have considered the matter and reluctantly have come to the decision that his wishes, in part, should be acceded to and that he should be relieved of his present duties. However, it is the consensus of opinion that the Society should place him in some other official position and thus continue to benefit by his wise counsel. His

name, therefore, has been placed in nomination for election to another office of less arduous duties insofar as they concern the details of management.

Following the Annual Meeting, lectures conducted under the direction of the Committee on Winter Meetings were held each Thursday afternoon, beginning in January. The subjects were pertinent to horticulture, and the lecturers were rewarded for their efforts by sizable and appreciative audiences.

The Library is ever a source of information on matters relating to horticulture, and this year its service has been of special value.

The Spring Show, held in March, and the Chrysanthemum Show held in November, both of which will be described in detail in other reports to be submitted, marked the beginning and the end of a season of successful exhibits which were held each Thursday throughout the summer months. In these days when a troubled world staggers sadly under its heavy war burden, it is a bit refreshing to find this garden spot so abundant in the beauty which abides in nature.

The Annual Reunion, held on Thursday evening, April 8, and attended by close to three hundred people, was another occasion when members and friends alike enjoyed an evening of sociability. A reception in the Library preceded the dinner. Included in the list of after-dinner speakers were Dr. Robert S. Illingworth of Clark University, whose subject was "Arranging an Exhibit," and Mr. Richard C. Potter, who spoke on the Victory Garden project. These speakers presented their subjects in an interesting and instructive manner. An address entitled "Keeping the Amateur Spirit" was then delivered by Mr. Otto Raymond Loverude. His subject, style, and delivery proved to be entertaining, as was evidenced by the close attention which was accorded to him.

At the conclusion of the dinner program, the meeting adjourned to the main hall where a concert of instrumental music was presented by the Philharmonic Trio of Boston.

The food shortage, which so greatly threatens the people of the world, produced convincing evidence to our members that we should coöperate in a city-wide effort to stimulate a community garden project. Meetings were held by people interested in the effort and resulted in the formation of an organization known as the Worcester Victory Garden Committee with headquarters in this building. Under its sponsorship, the

use of acres of land was made available for such a purpose. Several thousands of gardens were supervised to a successful conclusion. An exhibition of the products of these gardens was held on September 25 and 26 within these walls which did credit to the effort and to the industry of the participants.

This report is a brief outline of matters which have engaged our attention, but in no sense does it reflect the credit which is due to the many people whose thought and work have wrought these things.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 2, 1943

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1943

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Our lectures for 1943 were all along our usual lines with all lectures illustrated.

January 14, 1943. "The End of An Era," by Mr. Edwin Jenkins, Lenox, Mass.

"The subject of my remarks today concerns the end of an era in horticulture. In the 50 years, during which I have been intimately connected, I have seen many of these large estates start from the ground up. However I am optimistic concerning horticulture for the rank and file of the people."

January 21, 1943. "Chrysanthemums," by Mr. Arno H. Nehrling, Boston, Mass.

"According to Chinese history the Chrysanthemum was cultivated there over 2000 years ago. The first definite record of its introduction into the United States was in 1847."

January 28, 1943. "Mexico, Yesterday and Today," by Mrs. Emily Henry Bush, Brighton, Mass.

"There has never been anything written that can possibly prepare one for the magnificent beauty of Mexico, its tremendous wealth: its sheer breathtaking beauty on the one hand; its sordidness on the other, and there is no dividing line between these two extremes."

February 4, 1943. "Water Gardens and Pools," by Mr. George A. Sweetser, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

"Water Lilies comprise several classes, the tropical, the hardy and the pigmy, socalled. Their colors range through white, pink, red, and yellow.

February 11, 1943. "Flowering Shrubs," by Ruth P. Merry, Newton Highlands, Mass.

"There are quite a few shrubs that are really too seldom planted. Why not plant something that will not only have beautiful flowers in the spring, but berries and scarlet foliage in the fall."

February 18, 1943. "India and the Middle East," by Alice Schalek, New York City.

"In India and the Middle East there really are no flowers, the large cities of Syria being the only exception. So I will show you trees and agriculture and then those places where nothing grows."

February 25, 1943. "Orchids," by Dorothy H. Jenkins, New York, N. Y.

"Most of us think of Orchids as being very rare, very unusual and that is something I want to disprove to you this afternoon. Orchids are divided into two groups; those which grow with their roots in the earth, and those such as grow in the crotch of a tree and take nourishment and moisture from the air. It is unusual to find a pure white orchid."

THE SPRING EXHIBITION

March 11, 12, 13, 14, 1943

In spite of war conditions the exhibitions for 1943 started off with a very attractive Spring Show. The main hall was well laid out with seven fine Garden Displays.

Flowering Shrubs, Bulbs and other Spring Fowers, Plant Displays were also good as well as the Cut Flowers. Snapdragons were especially good and also several fine lots of Carnations.

The showing of fruit was exceptionally good for this time of year with displays, baskets, forty-nine and plates of Apples of good quality and condition.

The exhibits of vegetables were very light with only a few collections and plates of Potatoes, Onions, Carrots of only fair quality.

The Iristhorpe Display filled the center of the hall and other attractive displays were Sunnyside Greenhouses, Albert W. Schneider, of Clinton, Hixon's Greenhouses, Herbert E. Berg, Robert J. Allen, and Earl T. Harper.

This year the April exhibition was omitted and the first regular exhibition was held on May 13, with small but good showing of Cut Flowers, Wild Flowers, Spring Bulbs and Pansies. Table Decorations were again a feature with nine entries and a few good plates of Parsnips and Potatoes.

June 3, Iris Exhibition, with eight exhibits of Iris, most of which were fine. Also five exhibits of Cut Flowers and seven good Table

Decorations. Seven exhibits of Rhubarb several of which were excellent.

June 10, Peony Exhibition. Very poor showing of Peonies with only three baskets of poor quality, good showing of Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.

June 17, Rose Exhibition, with only a few good Roses shown. Under Special Prizes from the Frances C. Morse Fund, six tables decorated with Roses were shown, four of which were good. A few good Peonies were exhibited along with four good displays of Hardy Flowers. Strawberries made their first appearnce with seven good plates.

June 24, Cut Flowers in baskets and Delphiniums in vases made the best showings. Strawberries were light and no Cherries but a few fine exhibits of World's Record Peas.

July 1, Sweet Pea Exhibition. A very light showing of Sweet Peas but Climbing Roses made a fine showing. Only a few plates of Strawberries and no Raspberries, Gooseberries, or Cherries. Again a few fine Peas were shown.

July 8. The special features of this exhibit were seven fine baskets of Cut Flowers, and five good displays. Also some good baskets of Iris and displays of Centaurea, and three fine exhibits of Petunias and Wild Flowers. Again no Raspebrries and only a few Strawberries. Good showing Peas, Snap Beans, Cabbage, and Lettuce.

July 15. Fine showing of Cut Flowers and Standards and ten good Table Decorations. Five displays of Day Lilies, four of which were excellent. Two fine plates of Raspberries and four exhibits of Blueberries.

July 22. Display of Cut Flowers featured this exhibit. A few fine Raspberries were shown, also a few good exhibits of Corn, Squash, and Potatoes. Under New Fruits a good plate of Poorman Gooseberry and one of Lodi Apples were shown.

July 29. The special exhibit for this week was the Flower Arrangement for Living Room under the Coulson Fund, of which there was 13 exhibits. There also was seven fine exhibits of Zinnias. Very little fruit was shown and no peaches. Fine showings of Sweet Corn.

August 5, Gladiolus Exhibit. There was five displays of Gladiolus, besides many vases, some of which were very good. Seven good bowls of Salpiglossis were shown. A few good plates of Apples were exhibited, but no Plums. Six good collections of native edible Mushrooms were shown.

August 12. The special feature this week was the showing of Flowers on Mirror, of which there were twenty-seven exhibits, some of which were very attractive. Also some good exhibits of Gladiolus, Zinnias, Dahlias, and Garden Flowers.

Mr. Wheeler had a nice display of Apples. No Plums or Peaches. Excellent Pole Beans and Corn were shown. Also four good Displays of Vegetables from Home Gardens and six good Market Baskets of Vegetables.

August 19. Sixteen exhibits of Five Miniature Containers with flowers were shown which were very attractive. Also some good displays of Cut Flowers and Zinnias. Seven good plates of Apples were shown. There were two plates of fine Tomatoes, some Beans, Egg Plants, and Cantaloupes.

August 26. Eighteen exhibits of Mantel Vases with flowers were the feature this week and were very attractive. Also some fine standards of Dahlias and baskets of Gladiolus. A few good Apples were shown but no Peaches and only two plates of Plums of poor quality. Tomatoes, Dwarf and Pole-Lima Beans and Carrots made a good showing, with four good collections of native Mushrooms.

September 2. The special feature of this exhibition was the thirteen metal containers of Cut Flowers, eight of which were very good. Dahlias were again good with a fine lot of Cosmos. No Peaches or Plums and only a few Pears. A few plates of excellent Grapes, mostly new varieties. Four exhibits of extra fine yellow Flesh Melons.

September 9. Eight good displays of Flower Arrangements were the special attraction of this show, although Dahlias and Begonias came in for their share of the honors. A few good Apples were shown this week, mostly of good quality. A fine showing of Grapes, some of which were very good. Twelve exhibits of Squash, mostly excellent and a fine showing of Broccoli.

September 16. Dahlias again made a good showing. A few good Sheldon Pears were shown, but less than usual. Three good vegetable displays.

September 23. This was one of the good shows of the year with fine Standards and display of Cut Flowers. Apples more plentiful of good quality, and some good Pumpkins, Parsley, and Blue Hubbard Squash.

September 30. Again a good show with four fine displays of Cut Flowers, more Apples of good quality. A light exhibit of vegetables.

October 7, Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition. Cut Flowers and Hardy Chrysanthemums were about the same as last year. A good showing of fine quality Apples, but no Peaches and only a few plates of Pears, mostly poor quality. A fine showing of vegetables with ten plates of good Onions and five of Parsnips.

November 4, 5, 6, and 7, Chrysanthemum Exhibition. Rather a light showing of some varieties of Chrysanthemums but mostly of good quality.

The main hall and stage were well laid out and very attractive, with quality plants and flowers.

Apple displays and exhibits were somewhat less than previous years but of excellent quality and made an attractive showing.

Vegetables were somewhat lighter than usual but some fine exhibits of Squash and thirteen plates of Potatoes. Also ten displays of Ornamental Gourds.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION

This was held in the Auditorium, with the two classes as usual, one for children under fourteen years of age and one for children from fourteen to twenty-one years with classes of flowers and vegetables.

This year we held only one Children's Exhibition and under present conditions it worked out very satisfactory. Both the flowers and vegetable classes were well filled with very good material, and this plan should be continued for 1944.

Respectfully submitted,

HERBERT R. KINNEY, *Secretary*

December 2, 1943

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending December 1, 1943

Statement of Income and Expenditures

Income

Rent: Hall	$1,130.00	
Stores	39,999.96	$41,129.96
Permanent Funds:		
Membership Fund	$94.94	
Blake Fund	33.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Dewey Fund	25.15	
Draper Fund	8.00	
Eames Fund	21.00	
Hadwen Fund	15.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	227.34
Membership Fees		40.00
Interest Earned:		
Permanent Funds	$152.41	
Investments	266.11	418.52
Winter Meetings		225.00
Other Income:		
Mabel K. Gage	$49.50	
Herbert R. Kinney	12.00	61.50
Insurance: Adjustment of Premium		47.50
Expenses Reimbursed by F. W. Woolworth Co.		1,395.78
Reimbursement for Bill Sent Us in Error		6.41
E. A. Bigelow for Gift to Establish The George A. Bigelow Fund		1,000.00
Federal Taxes Withheld		238.02
Total		$44,790.03
Cash Balance, December 3, 1942		257.05
		$45,047.08

Expenditures

Library		$43.38
Winter Meetings		984.49
Periodicals		72.20
Publications		1,212.50
Premiums:		
Of 1943	$5,548.00	
Special	61.50	
Children's	114.75	
Blake Fund	33.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Draper Fund	8.00	
Eames Fund	21.00	
Hadwen Fund	15.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	5,831.50
Expense:		
Exhibitions	$67.70	
Office	470.54	
Operating	302.26	
Miscellaneous	1,636.95	2,477.45
Maintenance:		
Furniture and Fixtures	$129.19	
Real Estate	649.40	778.59
Salaries		2,860.00
Interest Paid on Mortgage—Front St.		3,213.45
Interest Added to Permanent Funds		152.41
Interest Returned to Investments		266.11
Insurance		940.87
Light, Heat, and Water		1,279,86
Janitor Service		2,925.00
Transfer to Membership Fund		40.00
Furniture and Fixtures		56.57
U. S. Ser. G. 2½% Savings Bond of 1953–55		1,000.00
Collector of Internal Revenue for Taxes withheld		173.61
Reduction of Mortgage on Front St. Property		19,000.00
Total		$43,307.99
Cash Balance, December 1, 1943		1,739.09
		$45,047.08

Statement of Gains and Losses

Gains			Losses	
Unexpended Balances of Appropriations:			Appropriations	$10,000.0
Children's Exhibitions	$185.25		Depreciation	1,054.0
Premiums	1,252.00		Special and Permanent Fund Premiums	168.7
Salaries	40.00	$1,477.25	Expense Accounts	1,075.2
Membership Fees		40.00	Insurance	893.3
Income from Permanent Funds		227.34	Interest	2,947.3
Rents		41,129.96	Janitor Service	2,925.0
Other Income		61.50	Light, Heat, and Water	1,279.8
			Maintenance Accounts	778.5
			Periodicals	72.2
			Publications	1,212.5
			Winter Meetings	759.4
			Total	$23,166.3
			Net Gain to Surplus	19,769.6
		$42,936.05		$42,936.0

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Assets

Permanent Funds (Investment):		
People's Svgs. Bk.		
(Hadwen Fund) .	$1,057.98	
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk.		
(Draper Fund) ..	361.92	
(Eames Fund) ..	529.72	
(Morse Fund) ..	534.41	
(Bigelow Fund) (Income)	12.50	
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs.		
(Coulson Fund) .	1,037.90	
Wor. Mech. Svgs. Bk.		
(Blake Fund ...	1,239.53	
(Dewey Fund) .	1,000.00	
(McWilliam Fund)	230.91	
U. S. Ser. G. 2½% Bond 1953–55 Bigelow Fund ...	1,000.00	$7,004.87
Investments:		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs.	$3,839.29	
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk.	3,939.88	
Wor. Mechs. Svgs. Bk.	3,822.55	11,601.72
Membership Fund		4,640.00
Real Estate		480,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures		17,128.69
Library		1,372.61
Cash		1.739.09
		$523,486.98

Liabilities

Blake Fund:		
Principal		$1,000.00
Income		239.53
Bigelow Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		12.50
Coulson Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		37.90
Dewey Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		
Draper Fund:		
Principal		300.00
Income		61.92
Eames Fund:		
Principal		500.00
Income		29.72
Hadwen Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		57.98
McWilliam Fund:		
Principal		200.00
Income		30.91
Morse Fund:		
Principal		500.00
Income		34.41
Mortgage Note (Front St. Property)		69,000.00
Taxes Withheld Account. Collector Internal Revenue		64.41
Surplus:		
Balance, Dec. 3, 1942 .....$427,648.03		
Net Gain, 1943 ...	19,769.67	447,417.70
		$523,486.98

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. Greenwood, *Treasurer*

Auditor's Certificate

I have made an examination of the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society for the year ended December 1, 1943. In my opinion the accompanying Balance Sheet, Statements of Income and Expense and Surplus, correctly set forth the financial condition of the Society at December 1, 1943 and the results of its operations for the fiscal year on that date.

ADAH B. JOHNSON, *Auditor*

We have caused an audit of the books of the Treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society to be made for the year ended December 1, 1943, and the foregoing certificate is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted,

H. WARD MOORE, HARRY C. MIDGLEY, ARTHUR H. BELLOWS,
Auditors

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 1, 1943

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

During the past year activities connected with the war effort have absorbed much of the time which many people formerly devoted to reading in various lines of horticulture.

Because the Victory Garden headquarters were in our building we hoped there would be increased demands on our Library. Other agencies, the State College, the Extension Service, radio broadcasts, town committees and newspapers, however, met much of the demands for public information on gardening.

Actually, there was a drop in our circulation. Some three hundred books and many bulletins and magazines nevertheless, have been in circulation. Reading matter relating to the growing of vegetables for home gardens and, in the fall, bulletins and articles on home storage of vegetables and fruits were especially in demand.

Shortage of gasoline prevented many of our regular patrons who live in county towns from taking their usual number of books.

The binding of *Horticulture* and the *Gardener's Chronicle of America* and the filing of bulletins received from the Agricultural Experiment Stations has been kept up to date.

We have acknowledged with appreciation and pleasure the gift from Mrs. Dorothy L. Salter, of the book, *Grasses,* by Mrs. Mary Evans Francis.

Library accessions for 1943 include the following:

Edible Wild Plants of Eastern North America, by Fernald and Kinsey, 1943.
Floriculture, by Alex Laurie and Victor H. Ries, 1942.
Common Edible Mushrooms, by Clide M. Christensen, 1943.
Home Vegetable Gardening, by Charles H. Nissley, 1942.
Vegetable Gardening in Color, by Daniel J. Foley, 1942.
My Friend, the Rose, by Francis E. Lester, 1942.
Grow Your Own Vegetables, by Paul W. Dempsey, 1942.
The Vegetable Garden, by Edward I. Farrington, 1942.
The Vegetable Gardener's How Book, by Chesla C. Sherlock, 1941.

Gardening for Good Eating, by Helen Morgenthau Fox, 1943.
Gardens of Delight, by Eleanor Sinclair Rohde, 1936.
The Scented Garden, by Eleanor Sinclair Rohde, 1936.
Useful Plants of the World, by Willard N. Clute, 1943.
Let's Arrange Flowers, by Hazel Peckinpaugh Dunlop, 1943.
The Book of Grasses, by Dorothy L. Salter, 1912.
Alpines. In color and cultivation, by T. S. Mansfield, 1942.
Entoma, A Dictionary of Insect Pests Control, by C. C. Hamilton, 1943.
Roses in Color and Cultivation, by T. C. Mansfield (English publication, 1942).
Crab Apples for America, by Donald Wyman, 1943.
The Gladiolus Year Book, 1943.
The American Rose Annual, 1943.
The Delphinium Year Book, 1942.
American Iris Society Bulletins, 1943.
Bulletins from Extension Service, Massachusetts State College, Amherst, Massachusetts.
Cornell Extension Bulletins, published by New York State College of Agriculture.
Arnoldia, Bulletins from Arnold Arboretum, 1943.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE E. FIELD, *Librarian*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 2, 1943

REPORT OF JUDGE OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

That the effects of the war are now definitely felt by our exhibitors is evidenced by the smaller shows throughout the entire 1943 season. It is not surprising the exhibitions have been smaller, but rather, a wonder they have been so large and so good in the presence of the difficulties besetting the exhibitors.

Although it was not necessary to use the west room for garden groups in the Spring Show, the main hall was well filled and much favorable comment was heard among the spectators. There were also some fine groups of plants downstairs and this particular classification had more entries than usually.

The May exhibition was preceded by several days of cold rain which reduced the number of flowers available and caused a small show. There were some very nice table decorations, interesting and well done. The plant displays were below average.

Although there were fewer roses than there are usually at the rose exhibition, there were some roses shown almost every week throughout the entire season. These extra roses were a welcome addition to some of our rather sparse shows and their beauty and fragrance gave pleasure to many visitors. Sweet peas, regal lilies, and peonies, were few in number and did not measure up to their usual standard of excellence. Sweet William was shown in abundance. The wild flower classes had many entries. Zinnias were really excellent with numerous entries. There were very fine Lilium candidum and also excellent delphinium. Also noted in a display of lilies were some fine seedling specimens. The production of new varieties in flowers is beneficial to the whole realm of flower lovers and their culture should be encouraged. While there were some gladioli that were outstanding the displays as a whole were a little below par. Dahlias were not as fine as last year.

There were some very good displays of marigolds, nicely arranged.

Throughout the whole summer season there were many displays of cut flowers banking the walls and these deserve special mention. Much

time and effort is required in the arrangement of these exhibits that add so much to the color and fullness of the shows. Many of the exhibitors in these classes have come week after week and their untiring endeavors have contributed in no small measure to the success of the summer exhibits. It is also noteworthy that all classes requiring special arrangement such as tables, mantel vases and the like, attract numerous exhibitors and create much interest among the visitors.

The fall chrysanthemum show like all the others was smaller than formerly. The garden displays filled the main hall and while not outstanding they made a very creditable exhibition and were admired by all who saw them. Also in the main hall a lovely display of Nerines attracted much attention. The cut flower exhibits downstairs were very small in number and below average in quality. The lecture-room was well filled with interesting table arrangements.

The children's show was held only one day this year and flower classes were filled about the same as last year.

In closing let me explain, if the trend of this report seems to indicate smaller shows and many times poorer quality, it is just a natural result of the present conditions and in no way detracts from the splendid work our exhibitors have done all season. We have had good shows, enjoyed by many, and at a time when the need of the life and beauty of flowers has been greatest.

Respectfully submitted,

LESLIE E. WINTER, *Judge of Plants and Flowers*

Spring Show, 1943

REPORT OF JUDGE OF FRUIT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

In turning back the pages of history of our Society we find that during the years of 1917–18, World War I, that the exhibitions of the Society were continued as usual.

As the secretary at that time said, "We should be ever ready to improve, but not too fast to throw down the lines of work that have proven to be worth while."

The season of 1917 was very late, by the middle of June most things were behind the schedule. In fact later shows were put back one week and even this was not enough in some cases.

The fruit was damaged in most places by the unfavorable weather while in blossom, then followed a dry summer and on August 20 the crops in many sections were badly damaged by hail. In spite of the handicaps and war conditions, the shows went on and as the chairman of exhibitions has said, "The shows have been attractive and good specimens have adorned our tables, showing skill on the part of the exhibitors to conquer all obstacles."

During this period there were less exhibitors, but the number of plates of fruit shown were greater than the previous year, and now in 1942–43, during World War II conditions are quite similar to those of 1917–18. A most severe winter, with severe damage to most of the stone fruits, a rainy period while the fruit trees were in bloom, followed by a dry period during the summer. In spite of these handicaps the weekly shows were held as usual, with a fair showing of fruit of good quality.

The season opened with the Spring Exhibition, at which time there was a fine showing of apples, with fifteen 49's, besides plates, baskets and displays, all of good quality.

Strawberry plants were also damaged by the severe winter and as a result only a few plates were shown during the season. Currants, gooseberries, blackberries and raspberries were not shown in any great numbers, but at two of the exhibitions in July quite a few plates of quality raspberries were shown.

Fruit Display, Spring, 1943

Again turning back to the severe winter of 1917 we find that Raspberries were not damaged and a good showing of raspberries were made the following season.

Blueberries, both the wild and cultivated varieties make a good showing and I feel more blueberries should be cultivated.

This season we all missed the cherries, plums and peaches. As the buds were unable to stand the low temperatures of the past winter, no fruit was produced. In fact we did have one or two plates of plums shown, but no cherries or peaches.

Here again in 1918 not a single plate of peaches was shown and in going back still further, we find that in 1866, Judge Francis Dewey reports that during the severe winter, not a single specimen of peaches was shown that year. It is also stated that a few years earlier there were shown 256 plates of peaches, all of varieties unknown today.

Grapes made a better showing than most of the other fruits, although there were not as many shown as usual. However, on both September 2 and 9 were exhibited some fine plates of grapes of high quality.

Once more, it is interesting to note that in 1893 the Massachusetts Agricultural College made an exhibit of ninety-two varieties of grapes at one of the fall shows. Could not Worcester County grow more grapes to advantage?

Very few pears and apples were shown during the first of the season, but as the year rolled on, more were shown. At the exhibits on September 23, 30 and on October 7 we had fine showings of many varieties of apples of high quality.

The November show completed the season with an exceptionally fine exhibit of apples in spite of all handicaps and a light crop of fruit, four good fruit displays, nine baskets, eighteen 49's and about forty-five plates of apples.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Judge of Fruit*

December 2, 1943

REPORT OF JUDGE OF VEGETABLES

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The second year of the war has but added to the difficulties under which our exhibitors of vegetables have labored during the season of 1943. The spring was very late, also cold and wet. Transportation was worse than in 1942. All this was enough to discourage anyone. But did our exhibitors give up? No, they worked the harder, labored longer hours and by more careful planning were able to very nearly maintain the high standard of exhibits for which they have been noted in the past. The principle difference has been in the number of exhibits, which has been less than usual, rather than in the quality of the exhibits.

The March show did not bring out quite as many exhibits as last year, even, but the quality was good.

By combining the April and May shows into one show held on May 16 it was thought that we might have a larger show than formerly but it apparently made no difference. There were no exhibits of spinach, only one each of lettuce, radishes, asparagus, and Hollow Crown parsnips, two each of rhubarb and any other variety of parsnips and three of potatoes.

Some improvement was noted in the number of exhibits in the June exhibitions, still it was not until July that we began to have real good shows. Many fine specimens of peas, string beans, cabbage, sweet corn, potatoes, and tomatoes were on exhibition in the July shows.

The August exhibitions found many exhibits of shell beans, potatoes, sweet corn and tomatoes. Also two exhibitions of mushrooms, one on August 5 and the other on August 19, which were exceptionally fine and had several new exhibitors. These exhibits attracted much attention and received much favorable comment.

In September we had excellent displays of tomatoes, peppers, and dried beans. In the exhibits of the collections of six varieties of potatoes there were only two but the quality of these two was excellent. There was a fine showing of Blue Hubbard squash on September 23.

At the October Exhibition two plates of the best Purple Top Globe turnips, that I have ever seen, were shown. It would almost seem as though they had been cast in a mold and then colored by an artist.

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, FALL, 1943

The displays of vegetables throughout the whole season have been very good though there have not been as many as usual. There have been several new exhibitors in these classes and they have done remarkably well. They have done much to take the place of our larger exhibitors of the past who have not been able to exhibit as much as formerly.

Particularly noticeable has been the few exhibits of cauliflower and the inferior quality of most of those shown. However we did have some very fine specimens in a display by Iristhorpe at the November show. Celery is another vegetable of which only a very few really good specimens were shown with the exception of two exhibits at the November show.

At the November show there were ten displays of ornamental gourds several of which were fine and artistically arranged. Another fine display was that of vegetables by Iristhorpe composed of superior quality of vegetables, especially the cauliflower and celery, artistically and attractively arranged.

One outstanding exhibit at this show which, though it was something out of the ordinary for the Vegetable Department, helped materially in filling in what otherwise might have been vacant space, was the Rural Roadside Stand Display of the Agricultural Department of the North High School. This exhibit included fresh and canned vegetables and fruit, grain, etc., grown and cared for by the pupils of this department either in their own gardens or in those of the gardeners for whom they worked. These pupils have been under the direction of Mr. Raino Lanson who has been an exhibitor at our exhibitions for some time.

Another attractive and instructive exhibit was the Victory Garden Display of Food for Winter Storage by Mrs. Aino H. Lanson. It included much canned fruit and vegetables, fresh vegetables, dried beans, nuts, grains, and berries. The whole exhibit was very well arranged and was a fine example of what one family can do toward raising and preserving food which is such a great help in winning this terrible war.

Only one Children's Exhibition was held this year. This exhibition was very good with the different specimens of good quality, uniform in size, well cleaned and the whole attractively aranged. They deserve a lot of credit for the really fine showing they made under existing conditions.

Respectfully submitted,

H. Ward Moore, *Judge of Vegetables*

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The early part of the year of 1924 was a time when this Society was on the move from Front Street to its present Elm Street location. This site was purchased at that time and the Mansion House which was located on it became our home and continued as such for the three years following, when the foundation was laid for the new building. It is a fitting home for our grand old Society, made possible, however, through revenue derived from our former location.

Its use by other agencies engaged in work of a character similar to that of this Society is encouraged. The headquarters of the 1943 Worcester Victory Garden Committee were established here and such use proved to be a service of great value to this community project, in which many of our members took a deep interest and gave to its support, which contributed much to the success of the enterprise.

The construction of the building is of such a substantial character that this year, as usual, we have experienced but little outlay for its care, other than that of ordinary maintenance.

The Front Street real estate—Woolworth Company, lessee—has produced income during the year sufficient to meet the Society's requirements and to leave the sum of $19,000 which has been used for the further reduction of the debt on said property, on which there is a balance now outstanding of $69,000 as reported by the treasurer.

The appropriation of money for the Society's support during the coming year is usually made at this meeting, and in anticipation thereof, the members of your Finance Committee have reviewed matters relating thereto and venture to make a recommendation that the sum of $12,000 be so appropriated, the same to be expended in such manner as the Trustees in their discretion may deem to be the proper and expedient use thereof.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE
HARRY HARRISON
LEONARD C. MIDGLEY
Finance Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 2, 1943

"THE END OF AN ERA"

Mr. Edwin Jenkins, Lenox, Mass.

January 14, 1943

The subject of my remarks today concerns the end of an era—the end of an era in horticulture, and lest you should think I am something of a pessimist and am going to speak pessimistically of horticulture I want to say right now that I am a great optimist in regard to horticulture, believing that it is not only going to be continued but that it is going to much greater heights; that it is going to be a greater source of pleasure and a greater resource for everyone than it has ever been before.

But the end of the era I am going to speak about is particularly the era I have been connected with, the horticulture of large, private estates which have set the standard for the rest of us, even for parks and public gardens to some extent.

In the fifty years during which I have been intimately connected with this type of horticulture I have seen hundreds of large estates started from the ground up, a large mansion, large farm, greenhouses, herds of cattle, flocks of poultry, and beautiful gardens. Now I see them going out, never to return, and it doesn't require any great skill to find the reason. The recent budget just introduced into Congress by the President for 109 billion dollars is one of the reasons.

We all remember, not so long ago, when there were no state income taxes, no inheritance taxes, no federal income taxes and people were able to indulge their tastes and to build up these large estates and continue them.

Let us look at some of them, many of them around Berkshire and most of which you can now buy very cheaply. Some of these houses are not so beautiful architecturally but they are large and more or less pretentious.

Many of these magnificent estates have changed hands several times in recent years and one of them, an estate of 150 acres of land, a house which is a copy of one in England designed by Sir Christopher Wren, has recently been sold for $18,000.

The Captain Barnes Place which has been referred to as an example of a shingled palace has now been acquired by the Cranwell School.

In 1892, Mr. Anson Phelps Stokes built what was then said to be the largest private estate in America. Mr. George Vanderbilt came along and erected a house at Biltmore which was considerably larger. The Stokes mansion subsequently changed hands once or twice and became the property of Mr. Andrew Carnegie. After Mr. Carnegie's death the house was sold to the Jesuit organization and is now a Jesuit school.

Bellefontaine, the estate which I had the honor of serving for nearly fifty years, is a copy of Petite Trianon at Versailles. It is a very fine example of the kind of large estate which we are considering, with its pools, its gardens, its well-stocked farms, and its magnificent surroundings.

While I have been talking about gardens that may be said to be dying I want to make a few remarks about a garden that is decidedly living, prospering. It was born in 1935. I speak of the Berkshire Garden Center, an institution which was formed from garden clubs as a sort of clearing-house for horticultural information. It is directed by an expert horticulturalist and its work has been recognized by the Garden Clubs of America.

Their annual festival which is held in the month of October is very successful. In addition to their testing gardens and herb gardens they conduct flower displays, lectures, and have a very fine library from which the different horticultural journals may be obtained.

And so I do not believe at all that horticulture is on its way out. It is probably at the beginning of a new era for the rank and file of the people who will have better homes, in better taste, with flowers and plants and all that pertain to good taste and culture.

HERBERT E. BERG, FALL, 1943

CHRYSANTHEMUMS

Mr. Arno H. Nehrling, Boston, Mass.

January 21, 1943

The word chrysanthemum is derived from two Greek words: *chrysos,* meaning gold, and *anthemon,* meaning flower—golden flower. It belongs to the Compositae, the largest family in the plant kingdom, consisting of over 800 genera and 1,200 or more species. About 150 species of chrysanthemum have been described by botanists, but only twelve or fifteen have direct bearing on our present-day varieties. Of these, *Chrysanthmum indicum,* a Chinese species, is doubtless the progenitor of all our present-day greenhouse varieties although another species, *Chrysanthemum morifolium,* is also mentioned and was probably used by early hybridizers.

A brief history of the chrysanthemum takes us back to the Confucian Era and all evidence shows that it is indigenous to China, in spite of the fact it is the emblem of Japan and is called the flower of Japan. According to Chinese history the chrysanthemum was cultivated there over 2,000 years ago.

The culture of the chrysanthemum in Japan can be traced back to 1186 A.D. and in this year the swords of the reigning Mikado were decorated with figures of the flower.

In 1688 the chrysanthemum was introduced into Holland but was soon lost to cultivation. Credit for the reappearance of the chrysanthemum in Europe belongs to M. Blanchard, a French merchant of Marseilles, who, in 1789, imported three different plants from China; a white, a violet, and a purple, only the last of which lived. It is believed this variety was the forerunner of the pompon types and French growers should be credited with this development even though England had the chrysanthemum first.

The real development of the garden chrysanthemum in the West dates from the time of Robert Fortune who traveled in the Orient for the Royal Horticultural Society of England in the 1840's and brought back two wild species as well as one or two Chinese garden varieties known as Chusan daisies.

In tying up our present chrysanthemum with the Oriental origins, it must be remembered that the early chrysanthemum to reach America were not the wild species. Fortune and others interested in Oriental plants did not confine their explorations to the Asiatic countryside. They visited gardens and nurseries where the plants were on display in numerous cultivated forms.

The early history of the cultivation of the chrysanthemum in the United States is not available. Doubtless it was introduced in America soon after its development in England, about 1795, because florists of that period were active in obtaining novelties from their far eastern correspondents. The first definite record of its introduction into the United States was in 1847.

Beginning with 1889 the development of the chrysanthemum in this country centered about Mr. Elmer D. Smith who introduced his first seedlings at an exhibit at Detroit in the fall of 1889. They consisted of a white and a pink variety, the former known as Flora McDonald; the latter, Aristine Anderson. In all, Mr. Smith has originated, named, and disseminated over 600 varieties of chrysanthemums, many of which have stood the test of years and are still looked upon with favor.

The Chrysanthemum Society of America was organized in 1890 under the leadership of Mr. John Thorpe. Its first exhibition was held in 1902 under the auspices of the Chicago Horticultural Society. The first Chrysanthemum exhibit for prizes in this country was held by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in 1861, the prizes amounting to $17. Prizes have been increased over a period of years until, in 1942, premiums totaled from six to seven thousand dollars.

The development of the cultivated chrysanthemum furnishes a most remarkable example of the ingenuity and perseverence of the plant hybridizer. Seed of the *Chrysanthemum coreanum* was brought from Korea and planted in the Arnold Arboretum. Since it came from a very cold climate Alex Cumming decided he would cross it with some of the hardy existing varieties and his results have been amazing. As a matter of fact, an entirely new race of chrysanthemums thus came into being. In these experiments he has used the blood of *Chrysanthemum maximum, Chrysanthemum coccineum,* and *Chrysanthemum nipponicum.*

Mr. E. S. Colprit, of Dover, New Hampshire, has developed some fine hardy varieties by crossing *Chrysanthemum articum* with the hardiest Korean hybrids as well as other early flowering varieties, such as Amelia.

Mention should also be made of the work being done by Dr. E. J. Kraus at the University of Chicago who has succeeded in producing varieties which are said to be absolutely hardy.

The classification used by the National Chrysanthemum Society of England was adopted by the Chrysanthemum Society of America. It includes incurved, reflexed, Japanese, Japanese incurved, hairy, anemone, pompons, singles, and a class for spidery, plumed, and feathery types. This classification is, however, insufficient for the new garden types so a new system has now been developed which includes the following: decorative or aster types, single duplex, pompon (with 3 subdivisions depending on size), cushion, anemone, cascade, and spoon.

The chrysanthemum is a versatile plant and responds to various methods of culture. It can be grown as a plant with a single flower. If the terminal shoot is pinched it will cause the plant to develop side shoots and a bush plant will be the result. This pinching may be continued and the oftener a plant is pinched the larger and bushier it will eventually become. A cutting made now, in January, grown carefully, fed and pinched, can be grown into a specimen, four or five feet in diameter, by this series of pinching. While this is being done the branches may be tied to frames of different shapes, such as columns, globes, or any form the grower may select. At present, plants grown into columns or cascade forms are very popular. There is no limit to what can be done with a chrysanthemum if one is willing to give the details the proper attention.

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, FALL, 1943

MEXICO, YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Mrs. Emily Henry Bush, Brighton, Mass.

January 28, 1943

There has never been anything written—and I don't believe there ever will be anything written—that can possibly prepare one for the magnificent beauty of Mexico, its tremendous wealth, its sheer breathtaking beauty on the one hand; its sordidness, medieval mode of living, and its utter poverty on the other. There is no dividing line between those two extremes.

If you go into any sixteenth-century church in Mexico today, and there are 75,000 churches in the Republic, it is not a bit of an exaggeration to say that you will probably find millions of dollars worth of gold, silver, and onyx in that one church alone. There you will find poverty-stricken Indians, beggars, and even lepers kneeling before the shrines. Just stop and remember that these people have lived for generations within sight and touch of some of the richest treasures in the world and it is an amazing thing to realize that these churches have seldom been molested or looted down through the centuries of revolutions that have harassed the country. This is undoubtedly explained by the fact that most of her wars have been between the heads of the church and the heads of the government. Her people are too reverent and too deeply religious to steal or destroy material treasures of the church no matter how bitter their political feelings may be.

The present-day inhabitants of Mexico are a mixture of Spanish and Indian, with Indian prevailing about 75 per cent, and slowly but surely it is becoming Indian country again.

Mexico City is one of the healthiest cities in the world. It is 7,500 feet above sea level and winter and summer temperatures remain exactly the same. From October to May there is scarcely a drop of rainfall.

In Mexico City stands the largest cathedral on the North American continent. It was in this cathedral the tremendous Calendar Stone was found and in it are also to be found some of the richest treasures in the Republic. Here Maxmilian had his palace which now harbors some

interesting relics not only of Maxmilian's day but of earlier days as well.

One of the "musts" on every tourist's list is to go down to the beautiful and interesting flower markets, the largest of which is in San Juan. You will be tremendously impressed with the fact that the flowers are so cheap. Huge wreaths made of violets, orchids, and gardenias sell for about three dollars! A large bowl of Easter lilies can be bought for the equivalent of five cents in our money.

There are a great many of the flowers we have in this country, but a number of others as well. The calendula is to be had in abundance and is the native flower of the Aztecs, early settlers of Mexico. Cortez took back seeds of the calendula to Spain and later the fruits of those seeds found their way into France and England and eventually came back to America.

Within a mile of Mexico City are the famous Pyramids, at Tiwatwakan, first discovered in 1905, and finally cleared of the extensive growths which completely covered them. The larger one, the Great Pyramid to the Sun, covers more area than the Egyptian one does. The smaller of the two was dedicated to Quetsalcoatl, the God of Agriculture, who was one of those rare Aztec gods who did not demand human sacrifice. These pyramids were old when the Egyptian pyramids were built, and scientists of the American Geographic Society say they may have antedated Egyptian civilization by thousands of years.

The convent at Santa Monica, discovered in 1935 by the Mexican Government, is now open to the public, although it was occupied for eighty years by the most fanatical of nuns. While some of its fifty-six rooms are little more than dungeons others are hung with priceless tapestries and embroideries and in one room are life-size wax figures depicting the Last Supper, a most beautiful and impressive sight.

Every visitor to Mexico City goes to Toluca on Friday, Indian market day, and this is the largest one in all Mexico. It is a forty-mile ride over the mountains. Indeed, there is no ride out of the city which does not go over tremendous mountains. The first stop, fifteen miles out, is at San Angel, famous as the home of Diego Rivera, the mural painter.

Toluca is a city of 30,000 Indians; there are no Americans there. The market at Toluca occupies the length of a fairly short street and everywhere you turn there are dozens of Indians at your elbows offering you everything from baskets to livestock.

The city of Cuernavaca, fifty-five miles from Mexico City, is perched

on the south side of a mountain, somewhat lower in altitude than Mexico City. Flowers here are a blaze of color. Pretentious summer residences are surrounded by adobe walls or beautiful wrought-iron fences which are entirely covered with the lovely bougainvillia.

The town of Taxco, so foreign and so beautiful it is utterly impossible to describe, has not been spoiled by the advent of the tourist. The Mexican government has forbidden any new buildings to be erected in Taxco unless they conform strictly in architecture to the style of the old ones. Looking up at the little town towering above one sees the cathedral with its tiled dome, and the market-place with flowers, vegetables, bright baskets, serapis, and everything else that goes to make up an Indian market. In the early morning it is a sight of unbelievable beauty to watch the morning light creep up on the mountain and reach the blue and gold dome of the cathedral. It is as if it had been suddenly lighted up from within and the effect is quite unreal.

Taxco is famous for her silver mines. There are silver shops everywhere, with a bewildering array of lovely things; belts, jewelry, in fact every kind of ornament in pure hand-beaten silver.

And so in old Mexico one finds Egypt, China, Spain, Arabia, and Italy all in one. Here is the mystery of the Orient, the tropical nights of the South Seas, where rare and brilliantly colored flowers go to the head like wine; where the moon and the stars seem close enough to touch, and where, as you watch the big blue bowl of the heavens and try to fathom its mysteries the spirit of the old world creeps into the consciousness, there to remain always.

WATER GARDENS AND POOLS

Mr. George A. Sweetser, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

February 4, 1943

This afternoon I want to take you on a short trip to some of the interesting water gardens and pools that I know and show you some of the plants and shrubs that are used in connection with them so that you may not only receive something that is of interest and perhaps educational as well, but that you may receive a little uplift and inspiration from the contact with some of the beautiful things of this world.

In the construction of a pool or a water garden you want to have in mind the things you want to accomplish. Water gardens and pools serve really two different purposes. One is to grow water and bog plants and the other is to produce reflections of surrounding objects.

When you build a pool the sole object of which is to get reflections in the water you don't want to have the water area entirely covered by objects that are to be reflected in the water. It is much better to have those objects reflected in only about two-thirds of the water area, leaving the other third open to the sun. In this way you will find that the objects you *do* want reflected will be much sharper and more clearly defined. In addition you will get the reflection of the sun and clouds.

If you are familiar with the ponds and pools and brooks that you have seen as you have passed through the country you have probably noticed that those in which you get the finest reflections are those where the water is fairly deep or where the bottom of the water area is of some dark soil like peat or muck. When therefore you build a pool or water garden that is shallow the bottom of the water area should be painted black or some dark color to insure good reflections.

Here is a beautiful garden in the Mid-West. In this particular garden are two areas of water. As you enter it from the front of the picture there are water areas on each side in which there are many lilies and then there is a circular area in the center which contains more plants with some lily plantings around the side of the pool in the center. Then the wooded background which gives an excellent setting to the whole scene.

A different but very satisfactory effect is obtained where the rear plantings are tall—hollyhocks against a wall—where no attempt is made to develop much color in the rest of the border. It is largely a green

garden. There is Siberian Iris in the foreground and no water plants in the pool. The water is simply a feature of interest with the plantings about it and the reflections of the surrounding plants in the pool.

Here is a different type of planting—perennials on the border with floating plants—the water hyacinth, some water grasses, and water lilies in the pool itself.

Here is a garden which is a little different from those we see in this vicinity, a beautiful garden in the state of Washington. The plantings are somewhat different in character from those we see around here. In urns at each side we see nothing but pink geraniums and on either side are groups of perennials and annual plants, many of which grow so profusely in the West because of the more uniform temperature and the greater humidity of the atmosphere. Right in the center of the path is a pool of shallow water without any plantings whatever in it.

Wherever you find a water area you are quite apt to find a rather colorful planting above it and that is a very desirable feature. The water is much more effective if there is a good deal of color about it.

Here you will see the lotus, one of the most interesting of plants. The Egyptian lotus was often referred to as the sacred flower of the Nile bcause it was a plant that grew out of the mud. The leaves of the lotus are sometimes two feet in diameter and grow considerably above the surface of the water. Its flowers are often very large and very beautiful.

This is said to be the oldest garden in the United States. You can see a little bit of the dignity of the garden with the tall trees in the background, the wall, the vista through the wall, and the pool in which there is no planting whatever. The whole theory of the pool is to create a formal scene and give general interest to the landscape.

Here is another treatment of a pool, a lovely estate where you get a vista through to the sea. This pool was part of a brook. It widened out at this particular point and advantage was taken to plant some of the water plants, iris, and shrubs. As you approach it through a vista of shrubbery and trees you find yourself at this beautiful little pool.

The common bloodroot is excellent for plantings in water gardens and pools. It thrives well in the shade, blossoms early in the spring, and likes the moisture and the natural surroundings that are around a water garden or pool.

The dogwood is frequently found on the edge of ponds and on little uplands surrounding ponds, and is one of our most beautiful flowering trees. Where you can have trees of this kind as background for water

areas just a little back from and higher than the level of the water you will find them a fine setting for the water area.

The flowering crab apple also makes an interesting background for a water pool. You get the flowers in summer and the fruit in the fall thus affording a very excellent combination.

Wherever you can get water trickling down over rocks in connection with plantings it is always a good feature and it adds interest to the landscape.

Hybrid lilacs are unusually colorful and oftentimes you will find that lilacs and other plantings of this character can be successfully used with water areas. Mixed in with deciduous plantings and trees they create an attractive background for a pool and permit the pool to act as a setting for the plantings that are its real background.

There is a difference between our common water lilies and the tropical lilies. Tropical lilies are most apt to be, both in bloom and in foliage, above the surface of the water while the water lily common to this part of the country floats on the surface of the water.

If you are creating a water garden or pool and want to grow water lilies, be sure that the water area has a full exposure to the sun. Water lilies are very fond of the sun and you will have some difficulty growing lilies, particularly the tropical varieties, if your pool is in the shade. Give them all the sun you can and you will be well rewarded.

Oftentimes, where you have areas at different levels, you can bring the water down over the different levels to a pool or bring it around through different parts of the property as a brook and thus create a great deal of interest in the landscape particularly by having plantings of water plants along the sides of the brook.

The Victoria is an exceedingly large water plant, the flowers often 15 to 18 inches in diameter. When they open the first evening they are usually white. They close in the early morning and when they open the next day about four o'clock they are often pink. Many of them are very fragrant with the fragrance of the pineapple. They are extremely strong and the leaves will support the weight of a man. In spite of their size, however, they are sometimes regarded as annuals and can be raised from seeds in one year.

Another of our attractive water plants is the water poppy. It is one of the floating plants and very colorful. There are many different kinds of water poppies and it is simply a question of what particular color of blossom or form of leaf you want.

MEMORANDUM UPON THE CULTURE OF WATER PLANTS SUPPLEMENTING THE LECTURE OF

George A. Sweetser

February 4, 1943

Water lilies comprise several classes, the tropical, the hardy, and the pigmy lilies so called.

The tropical lilies include both day and night bloomers the color of the former including blue, pink, white, purple, and yellow. The night bloomers include colors of red, pink, and white.

The tropical lilies are not hardy and must not be set out in the pool until all danger of frost is over in the spring. They must also be taken in and stored for the winter before the frosts in the fall.

The hardy lilies cover the shades of pink, rose, salmon, white, red, yellow, and some that have a changeable color opening one color and changing to another.

The pigmy lilies are mainly for tubs and small pools and include some tropical and some hardy lilies.

The best soil for water lilies is one made up of three parts good loam and one part old well-decomposed cow manure. When lilies are planted in tubs it is well to put about an inch of sand on top of the soil so that it will not muddy up the water when the tubs are set out in the pool. The same thing may be done on the bottom of the pool if the lilies are planted in soil in the bottom of the pool. Generally only hardy lilies are so planted.

Scavengers are desirable for all pools to keep the water clean. Snails, turtles, baby alligators, green frogs, and fish are used for this purpose.

Oxygenating plants are also desirable in pools to keep the water clear and pure. These plants grow under water just as such plants do in natural ponds and lakes. They are quite essential when fish are used, and are desirable at all times.

Special foods are available for fishes and remedies are always to be had correcting the maladies of fishes, and for purposes of disinfecting pools.

Small pools should be drained for the winter and covered with boards and filled in with oak leaves. If such pools are not emptied they should be filled with oak leaves and covered over with boards. In each case a further covering of leaves over the boards may be given to keep water out and prevent freezing.

VICTORY FOODS STORED FOR WINTER, MRS. AINO H. LANSON

FLOWERING SHRUBS

RUTH P. MERRY, Newton Highlands, Mass.

February 11, 1943

Our lecture this afternoon is going to deal primarily with material rather than culture. There are quite a few shrubs that are really too seldom planted in ordinary plantings. You see them in lovely estates and in the Arboretum, but too often we find a little deciduous border of forsythia or bridal wreath and maybe some hydrangeas, something that will bloom for only a few days. Why not get the most for your money and plant something that will not only have beautiful flowers in the spring, but berries and a riot of scarlet foliage in the fall?

Plant more dogwood. Its foliage is lovely, it starts having red berries in summer and in the fall it is perfectly gorgeous. The Flowering Crab will do the same and so will the Hawthorn. The Silver Bell has choice blossoms in mid-May and interesting seed pods later in the season. Plant something that is unusual, that you don't see so much.

As far as culture is concerned prepare your ground very well before you put your shrubs in, and give them a good start in life. When you prune, prune so you keep the shape of your shrub. For instance, if a shrub takes five years to get the size you think will fit your space, every year thereafter prune one-fifth of the material down to the ground. Take the oldest part out so that you will keep that shrub the same size. If you want something very formal then you take your scissors and go right across the top. In general, to keep your shrubs graceful take out that much material each year which the shrub will add to itself that very same year.

Most of the shrubs we are going to show you are hardy and they will grow in ordinary garden soil.

Starting in January in the Arboretum we have Hamamelis vernalis (witch-hazel) in bloom. It blooms on any warm day in January. It is perfectly hardy and can be grown anywhere in New England.

The lily of the valley bush blooms very early. In fact, it has kept its buds all winter long. It has very interesting flowers and fragrant leaves.

The magnolia is another early blooming shrub which sets its buds in winter. The Magnolia *denudata* is a little bit choicer than the *stellata.*

Forsythia is common, to be sure, but what is lovelier than a whole gorgeous bank of them?

We can still use the word "Japanese" because, in speaking of flowers, it represents something that is lovely and good. We are at war with their weaknesses but we can still, with good grace, admire Japanese cherries.

Flowering Quince. There are quite a few hybrids in the Arboretum. You don't have to have the ordinary Japanese Quince either. You can now have a pure white one.

The Silver Bell is grown as a shrub and a little further south it will grow to a height of thirty feet. It has beautiful seed pods later on in the season.

The Bottle Bush is so called because of the similarity of the flowers to a bottle. In the fall the foliage turns a wonderful orange color.

There are a great many Azaleas and a large number of them have been crossed and recrossed so that we now have wonderful varieties.

The Mayflower Viburnum is probably the best of the Viburnums and is very fragrant.

The Tea Crab is not as reliably hardy, but really very choice, with beautiful blossoms.

Then we come to the flowering dogwood. It is perfectly hardy. In fact, I understand the English are quite jealous because they can't grow it as well as we can. The larger part of the blossoms are not flowers at all. They are bracks. The yellow inner part of the flower is the real blossom.

The lilac, you know, is really the syringa. The Persian lilac blooms later and is very delicate and lovely. There are many varieties of lilac which will carry you quite late in the season. At the present time there are 415 different varieties of lilac in the Arboretum and when in blossom are well worth seeing.

Wistaria is also a wonderful thing to have. If your wistarias don't bloom, prune them back; also prune the roots way back. Then if they don't come to life and bloom, you might as well tear them up and replace them with a grafted vine.

The gardener on the Hunnewell estate started to hybridize rhododendrons about thirty years ago. He used all the different species with the

result that now they have an exceedingly beautiful collection of rhododendrons.

All azaleas and rhododendrons need acid soil and they need a mulch of leaves all the time, preferably oak leaves. There is a very fine planting of rhododendrons on the Weld estate planted all the way around the edge of the estate and in late May or early June it is at its height and very beautiful.

Mr. Dexter at Sandwich has been working with azaleas and rhododendrons for many years and has crossed and produced many of them. He plants his seeds and raises all his own shrubs and has a wide range of color in them. They go from pale cream up to a deep orange.

The holly is hardy on the Cape, but not in most of New England. The Vitex or chaste tree blooms later in the summer and has lovely little lavender-blue flowers and very interesting foliage.

The golden larch is lovely in summer and perfectly stunning in the fall, with its lovely little green rosettes. There are several varieties of Euonymus which in spring have very good green foliage. Its flowers are insignificant but in the fall it is gorgeous. It makes a good hedge and has very interesting capsules or seed pods.

The fringe-tree has beautiful flowers in the spring, exactly like fringe, and nice blue fruit in the fall. Barberries are also very satisfactory fall shrubs and can be had in quite a few different varieties.

Thus you see you can go right around the year with flowering shrubs which will give you beautiful foliage, lovely blooms and finally stunning and colorful fruit.

INDIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST

ALICE SCHALEK, New York City

February 18, 1943

In India and the Middle East there really are no flowers. There are millions of people living there so there must be a fertile soil but it is very difficult to get flowers out of the earth because of the scarcity of water. Then too flowers are the symbol of civilization. So true is this that at one time the language of Uganda in Central Africa had no word in its language for "flower" or for "beauty." If you go through this part of the world and see a dwelling with a pot of flowers in a window you may go right on speaking English because they will surely be of a higher standard of culture than the people about whom I am going to speak to you today.

Don't make the mistake when you read of Gandhi and Nehru or see Indians speaking from the lecture platform that they are representative of the Indian people. Three hundred sixty million Indians are low as no other people on earth. Their religion suppresses every instinct in them and they are full of superstition and dirty and dangerous rites.

So, if I cannot show you flowers and gardens today, I will show you trees and agriculture and whatever has to do with the soil, and then I will show you those places where nothing grows, the fearsome desert places of this part of the world.

Palestine is inhabited by a relatively small percentage of Jews. There is a large population of Arabs and a wide area where there is nothing but desert. One can easily distinguish from afar the Arab fields from those tilled by the Jews. The gardens of the Jews are arranged exactly in order, in straight lines, and the orange trees are the same distance one from another. The more exact the lines the more oranges there are on the trees. In fact, they are so full of oranges they have to be supported by heavy tree branches. With the Arabs this is not so. You will find very little fruit on their trees and you will find dirt and disorder.

The Jewish settlements are more or less community settlements which means that nobody has any belongings of his own. It is a kind of communism but it is not really one.

The land surrounding the Dead Sea is completely barren of vegetation. It has been said that these waters will some day be a medical help to human beings and it is now yielding large quantities of bromides.

The city of Haifa, in Palestine, lies at sea level and the highest point is Mount Carmel, the holy mount. Its houses are so near together you can reach out your hand and touch the hand of your neighbor in the next house. There are no gardens, no trees, no flowers.

We travel now to Syria and to Lebanon, the only place in Syria where there is vegetation. The famous cedars of Lebanon have died out to such an extent that there are now only about four hundred trees left. The pine tree is now becoming the symbol of Lebanon.

As I have said, flowers are the utmost luxury you can possibly find. If you go to the big cities like Beirut in Syria you will find flowers and nicely arranged flower beds but I can say in 90 per cent of all the countries in this part of the world there are no flowers because there is no time.

One of the wonders of the world is the Temple of Palmyra, in Syria. It is now in the desert and extremely dangerous to reach because of the frequency of blinding sandstorms.

Irak is a country of sand and dust and little else. Babylon is much the same. The famous Hanging Gardens of Babylon once occupied the fertile land between the Tigris and the Euphrates but now the Tigris has changed its course and the result has been desert, and desolation.

Persia, or Iran as it is now called, is a land of barren waste without vegetation, and with any number of examples of poverty. There are also the Anglo-Persian oil fields by which the Shah of Persia made himself the richest man in the world. In Persia it is absolutely forbidden to take pictures and even with a permit from the government one is subject to constant arrest.

In India, water is the essential thing. Most of the crimes committed in India are the result of quarrels over water.

In the northern state of Kashmir we find some evidence of flowers and vegetation and the famous poplars of Kashmir go far up into the Himalayas.

In the sixteenth century the great moguls came to Kashmir and because they were rich created the famous Kashmir gardens. Even today the men enjoy the gardens, but you will not see a single woman there. The women are not allowed to enjoy anything. They are not even allowed to show their faces.

Kashmir is the place where the people make those wonderful crafts and embroideries. If someone would direct their efforts they could become such wonderful people with even a little learning for they are born with all the skill to make them true artists.

But the people of Kashmir, as they are throughout India, are downtrodden and very poor. They cannot read or write and they know nothing of Gandhi and Nehru who have done nothing whatever for them.

I do not want to leave you without showing you some of the riches of India. I have shown you how poor, how terrible life can be in India. The contrasts are the most amazing in the world because the Maharajahs are fabulously rich. The Maharajah Narim who died only recently had spend 20,000 pounds for automobiles, 15,000 pounds for garages, 250,000 pounds for his household and only 350 pounds for the education of his country!

ORCHIDS

Dorothy H. Jenkins, New York, N. Y.

February 25, 1943

It was exactly two years ago this week when I was sent to an apartment building on 89th Street in New York City where on the fourteenth floor I found a man who had over one hundred orchid plants, plants which he bought from a greenhouse but which had probably come to that greenhouse from all over the world. He had one plant there on which there were at least six blossoms. He had another orchid plant which he had been holding in flower for four weeks and his wife was planning to cut it to wear on St. Patrick's Day because it was a green orchid. He had no greenhouse; he was growing them on top of a radiator and without benefit of any greenhouse at all.

Since that time I have seen people growing orchids on a very small scale in a great many unusual places. I even went over to Brooklyn where I found a woman who had three orchid plants growing on her kitchen window sill and she had a gas stove! And then I went down to one of the suburban towns in New Jersey and I saw a woman who lived in a lovely big old-fashioned house there and in the bay window of her living room she had a regular small greenhouse conservatory and she was specializing in orchids.

However, you have to understand the orchid in order to grow it but I mention these unusual instances because it gives such an entirely different idea of the flower.

Most of us think of orchids as being very rare, very unusual, very exotic, or very glamorous and that is something I want to disprove to you this afternoon. There is nothing fragile about the orchid. Also, orchid plants are some of the longest lived plants that grow. It is nothing for an orchid plant to live to be forty years old and blossom once every year, and some species flower more than once a year.

As a matter of fact, the orchid family is a very large one and orchids are growing in both hemispheres of the world. They grow in temperate regions and they grow in tropical regions. There are two places where

Rustic Roadside Stand, Agricultural Dept., North High School

they do not grow. They never grow in deserts and they never grow in the Arctic or the Antarctic. We probably find some of the most exotic varieties growing in the Tropics. We have orchids in this country, too. They are wild flowers and are very similar to some of those that we might find growing in tropical parts of the world.

Orchids are divided into two general groups; those which grow with their roots in the earth and those which might be found growing in some moss over a tree trunk or in the crotch of a tree. The former group is called the terrestrial and the latter the epiphytic orchids. In this latter group the roots take their nourishment from the air and from the moisture in the air and a great many of the orchids which come from tropical regions are that kind of orchid.

Actually, the orchid is a perennial plant. In Brazil or down in Guatamala the orchid might be compared to the Trumpet Flower or the Honeysuckle and perhaps the best known of all the climbing orchids is the Vanilla from which we obtain vanilla for flavoring. Possibly because it serves such a useful purpose we do not find the Vanilla flower a particularly attractive or showy plant.

Some orchids grow just about the way white Phlox grows in our gardens, standing up straight. Some of them grow creeping the way creeping Phlox grows. In other words, it is as varied a group as any of the perennials that grow in our New England gardens.

Orchids are grown in this country; that is, they develop new ones, yet a great many of the greenhouse people receive shipments in the spring and fall from all over the world. They are still coming to us from Central and South America and from Mexico but heretofore we had received them from India, Burma, and Asia as well.

Perhaps it would be interesting to people in Massachusetts to know that the very first orchid plant that was brought into this country came to the City of Boston a little over a hundred years ago.

Orchids are not a bit skimpy with their blossoms. When orchids are growing in the woods or in the jungle you will find there are dozens of blossoms growing together.

The Cattleya orchid is the orchid with which we are all most familiar and is a native of Mexico. The Laelia orchid is also well known to most of us and a great many of the newer orchids which are developed in this country are grown from the crossing and the breeding of those two particular species of orchids.

The orchid, like any flower that you grow in your own garden, has petals and it has sepals. Three petals and three sepals make up the orchid flower.

The Cymbidium or spray orchid is a good investment if you are buying cut flowers. It comes in soft rose, tan, creamy and gold colors and it is not uncommon for this type of orchid to last from six to eight weeks after being cut.

A single flower pod which an orchid makes after the flower dies may contain as many as nine hundred thousand seeds. The seeds are so tiny that they cannot be planted in soil as we plant petunia or ageratum or marigold. If they are being grown in a greenhouse in this country they must be started in some substance such as gelatine and they must be brought along in an incubator. There are great numbers of seeds in a single pod because growing as they do in the jungle so very few of the seeds manage to find a place to take root and so out of nine hundred thousand seeds probably a plant is very fortunate if half a dozen seeds find a place to grow and become new plants. And it is interesting that the very showy Cattleya orchids have the greatest number of seeds in their pods. When we come to some of the orchids that grow on the ground and in the soil there may be no more than a dozen seeds in their pods. It is simply Nature's way of taking care of the orchid plant.

It isn't unusual to find the Cattleya orchid in a great many brilliant shades, but it is unusual to find a white orchid. However, a New Jersey grower has cultivated a white orchid which took him eight years to grow and which sold for $10,000. It was the first pure white orchid anybody had ever found or had made flower in a greenhouse.

Unlike our native orchids which are pink or yellow or white the tropical orchids have a most amazing variety of colors and markings. There are a great many yellow and green tones, some are striped, some are mottled, and some are spotted.

Most people do not think of orchids as being fragrant either. As a matter of fact, they really are. There are two or three kinds that are not, but it is amazing if you were to walk into an orchid greenhouse the number of different fragrances you would find in the different orchids.

ANNUAL REUNION

April 8, 1943

The Annual Reunion of the Worcester County Horticultural Society was held Thursday evening, April 8, 1943, and this year arranged to meet wartime conditions.

Palms and ferns furnished the background for the reception which took place in the library preceding the dinner.

Caterer Aime H. Brunell served a turkey dinner at which Dr. Robert S. Illingworth invoked the divine blessing. Head table guests were: Myron F. Converse, president, and Mrs. Converse, Mrs. Homer Gage, Dr. and Mrs. Otto R. Loverude, Mr. and Mrs. Richard C. Potter, Professor and Mrs. Robert S. Illingworth, Mr. and Mrs. Chandler Bullock, Herbert R. Kinney, Mr. and Mrs. S. Lothrop Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Inman, Mrs. Florence E. Field, and Mr. Leonard C. Midgley.

Mr. Myron Converse, president, addressed the Society in a word of welcome to the guests and introduced the first speaker, Mr. Richard C. Potter, who spoke briefly about the Victory Garden Campaign of which he is director in Worecster. He urged gardeners to increase their crops to the fullest possible extent in order to meet the requirements of the men in the armed forces of the United States whose requirements have greatly increased because of their greater activity. He added that the United States is now committed to feed the people of the occupied countries and this fact alone creates a demand for food which is unusually heavy. These requirements, he stated, have reached such alarming proportions that they are causing increasing concern by every public-spirited man all over the United States.

Consequently, Mr. Potter stated, we must increase our stock pile of food. This can be accomplished only by strenuous effort on the part of everyone and means twenty-five hundred war gardens in Worcester this year. "Food," he said, "is more important to the successful prosecution of the war than all the gold we possess."

Mr. Potter concluded by urging that all those who have war gardens register them with his committee and register also any contemplated increase. "Go into this thing with all the strength you possess. Try

EXHIBIT OF NORTON'S VICTORY GARDENS, FALL, 1943

not to overbuy seed and fertilizer; do not give up your flowers, and do not plow up your lawn."

Dr. Robert S. Illingworth discussed the setting-up of exhibits.

"It takes a year's planning and constant experimentation with all kinds of plants to find those that will grow in various homes," he said. "It means visiting every greenhouse and being rude enough to knock on doors and ask what kind of a plant is in the bay window, and beg a cutting. Preparing an exhibit is not a question of getting enough material, but of getting the proper material."

Dr. Illingworth described the occasion of receiving his first prize for an exhibit. He went out into the woods and found an old tree stump which he filled with all kinds of mosses and succulents. It was mounted attractively and put in a very large space, as a filler. After the show had begun people started talking about it, there was a photograph taken of it, and it proved to be the most popular exhibit there.

Mr. Otto Raymond Loverude, the principal speaker of the evening, spoke on the subject "Keeping the Amateur Spirit." Etymologically, the amateur is one who loves. It means loving your work; it means loving people.

"The amateur is an enthusiast," he declared. "Many older persons have lost their enthusiasm; they say that maturity and sound judgment have taken its place, but the fact is they have lost their zest for life. An enthusiast doesn't know that 'It can't be done.'

"The amateur spirit means having the ability to laugh at yourself, to take life as it is, and to take yourself as you are. If we are going to have the amateur spirit we must recognize the fact that none of us knows it all."

When Germany marched into France everybody said "France will be able to take care of that situation all right." Everyone knew the war was coming, but they were sure everything would be all right; they had the Marginot Line. All Germany's officers were young men and the English and French had a lot of officers who had had experience in the last war. The German officers were young men who didn't know anything about the last war, but because they didn't know the last thing about war and wanted to know all they could about it, Germany was able to defeat the greatest military machine history has ever known. It was led by young men who refused to stay in yesterday's ruts. And the same is true of business as well.

"The real amateur spirit is going to find out there are more and more things to know and he is going to keep on learning. It is enthusiasm that moves the world.

"Our yesterdays are dead and can't be changed, but we can change our tomorrows and we can do the very best we possibly can with ourselves, accepting those things which we can't change and remembering that all of us have some gifts which nobody else in the world has received.

"Some people say you want to be the kind of a person who can get along with others and especially I have heard men say when a man dies, 'He never had an enemy.' Let me tell you something. If you are the kind of a person who never had an enemy I don't think you have moved this world very much for good, and I don't think you have moved it very much for bad either. All the great characters we have known have not been the kind of people who never made enemies. They did and do have enemies.

"Another thing, I always believe in being as honest as I possibly can, and even in expressing prejudices because when you express those prejudices, if you are with the right kind of people, they will talk right back to you.

"We have our gardens for flowers and plants and we think of our individual lives as being a garden. Let us not forget this: that the whole world is a garden of God and in some respects this garden of God seems to be going to wrack and ruin. Even this year we know our gardens won't be destroyed by bombs but this war has taught us that no child in Worcester is safe until every child is safe; no nation is safe until every nation is safe; no garden is safe in this city until all the gardens in Worcester are safe. And your part of your garden of God is to develop it and produce and make it the kind of a garden that God intended it to be.

"Now, if you are going to do that you need to have this amateur spirit, not only in relationship to your own garden but in relation to the whole world. I believe America has a responsibility for this world of tomorrow as no other nation has because in the veins of Americans flows the blood of all the nations of mankind.

"You, as horticulturists, are doing all you can to find beauty and to preserve it. This is a beautiful world, it is truly a garden of God."

Dancing which customarily follows was omitted on this occasion. The Philharmonic Trio furnished music throughout the evening.

INDEX

	Page
Officers and Committees	2
Reports	
President's Address	5
Secretary's Report	8
Spring Exhibition	9
Treasurer's Report	13
Librarian's Report	17
Judge of Plants and Flowers	19
Judge of Fruit	22
Judge of Vegetables	25
Finance Committee	28
Lectures	
"The End of An Era"	29
Chrysanthemums	32
Mexico, Yesterday and Today	36
Water Gardens and Pools	39
Memorandum Culture of Water Plants	42
Flowering Shrubs	45
India and the Middle East	48
Orchids	51
Annual Reunion	55

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

Horticultural Building
30 Elm Street
Worcester, Mass.

For the year

1943

THE ATTENTION OF EXHIBITORS IS PARTICULARLY CALLED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GENERAL AND SPECIAL

The Davis Press, Worcester

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For the Year 1943

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Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER
BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN
MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

TRUSTEES:

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Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	Willis E. Cary	Worcester
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Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
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Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
Mrs. Mary A. White	Holden	George F. E. Story	Worcester
Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester	Leslie E. Winter	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Myron F. Converse, 1943	Harry Harrison, 1944	Leonard C. Midgley, 1945

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Earl T. Harper, 1943	Robert S. Illingworth, 1944	Linwood M. Erskine, 1945

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman*	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	S. Lothrop Davenpor t
Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*		Florence E. Field *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

S. Lothrop Davenport	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Charles Potter	Herbert R. Kinney
J. Frank Cooper	Allen J. Jenkins		Leonard C. Midgley

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

Joseph A. Allen	Edward W. Breed	Elizabeth R. Bishop
Mrs. William W. Taft	Ralph C. Breed	Allen W. Hixon
Mrs. Percy G. Forbes	Mrs. Florence E. Field	S. Lothrop Davenport
Leonard C. Midgley	Allyne W. Hixon	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny
President, Myron F. Converse	Charles Potter	William E. Morey
H. Ward Moore	*Secretary*, Herbert R. Kinney	Leslie E. Winter

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley	H. Ward Moore	Arthur H. Bellows

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS:	Leslie E. Winter, Worcester
FRUIT:	S. Lothrop Davenport, North Grafton
VEGETABLES:	H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*	Edward W. Breed	Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*	Herbert R. Kinney, *Secretary*
Mrs. Herbert P. Emory	Albert H. Inman
Leonard C. Midgley	H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

RULES MUST BE READ CAREFULLY

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

2. Every Exhibit entered in a class of named varieties should be correctly named.

3. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibition, etc.

4. No person shall make more than one entry of the same variety or be awarded more than one premium under the same number.

5. The Judges may correct, before the close of any exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

6. The cards of exhibitors competing for premiums shall be reversed, until after premiums are awarded.

7. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

8. **All articles for exhibition must be in the Hall and ready for inspection by the Judges by 2 o'clock unless otherwise specified. Otherwise they will be ruled out. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions. Open to the public from 3 to ~~9 o'clock~~ 8:30.**

9. **Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.**

10. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

11. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

13. The Committee on Arrangements has power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change desirable.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetable, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

15. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens for trial and examinations, if requested.

16. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers for competition, the number of blooms, clusters, sprays or spikes shown is not restricted except that it is expected the exhibitor shall use only a sufficient number to make a well-balanced display. All shall be of one color and of one variety in the same vase, except Displays, Vases, Baskets, Standards, or otherwise specified in the schedule. The Judge will consider the quality of the flowers rather than the quantity.

17. ☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

18. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits which is not distinctly specified in the schedule.

19. In Table Decorations, collections and displays of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Vases, and Baskets, where the number of exhibits exceeds the number of premiums offered, the Judge *may* award prizes to any worthy exhibits not receiving a premium.

The maximum prize for Vases, Standards, and Baskets shall be two dollars.

20. All premiums that are not claimed within one year after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

21. U. P. Hendrick's "Fruits of New York," and S. A. Beach's "The Apples of New York," will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue. Totty's Catalogue to be used for Chrysanthemums by the Judges.

22. No artificial plants, flowers, or foliage preserved by any process shall be exhibited at any show of this Society, except for a special purpose and with the consent of the show management.

23. While the Society will take reasonable precautions for the safety of the property of exhibitors, it will be responsible in no case for any loss or damage that may occur.

Scale of Points

Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.—

Arrangement	30 points
Quality of blooms (including condition and value)	40 "
Number of varieties	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Lillies.—

Size and color of bloom	35 points
Number of perfect flowers and buds on stem	35 "
Arrangement	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Display.—

Arrangement	40 points
Quality (including condition and value)	45 "
Variety	15 "

Collections.—

Quality (including condition and value)	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Variety	30 "

Table Decoration.—

Quality of flowers (including condition and value)	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Proportion	15 "
Harmony of flowers with accessories	15 "

Special Funds

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a list of the Special Funds of the Worcester County Horticultural Society the income of which is devoted to the purpose stated. The date prefixed to each indicates the year in which the fund was established.

1888. Francis Henshaw Dewey Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for the purchase of books.

1898. William Eames Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for the promotion of apple culture.

1906. Frederick A. Blake Fund. $1,000.00.
Income only to be used in providing Medals to be awarded to the originators of new varieties of Fruits or Flowers, preference always being given to residents of Worcester County.

In case that the Worcester County Horticultural Society does not find occasion to award medals for New Fruits or Flowers, the said income may be used for special premiums for Orchids or other choice Greenhouse Plants and Flowers.

1907. Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious exhibits of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

1922. Edwin Draper Fund. $300.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Horticultural exhibitions held under the direction of said Society.

1924. Miss Frances Clary Morse Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1937. George and Belle McWilliam Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1939. The Coulson Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits and Vegetables

1943

☞The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judge to *Rule 12*.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

Special Rules

1. Exhibitors should have all specimens correctly and legibly named and the number of varieties written on the entry cards, notice of which will be taken by the judges in awarding the premiums.

2. While it is expected that exhibitors will take pains to correctly name their exhibits, the judges will not exclude an exhibit for mistake in nomenclature.

3. In all exhibitions of lilies the pollen may be removed.

By vote of the trustees, all entries must be made to the Secretary and all cards made out by him or his assistants.

16-17-18-19

Spring Exhibition

Thursday, March 11, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, March 12, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, March 13, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, March 14, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

Notify Secretary four weeks in advance for space

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Garden Displays:

I	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	$175.00
		No. 2	155.00
		No. 3	140.00
		No. 4	125.00
II	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	100.00
		No. 2	85.00
		No. 3	70.00
III	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	45.00
		No. 2	35.00
		No. 3	25.00

When one classification group is all taken by exhibitors, said group is automatically closed.

* * *

Plant Displays:

IV	Total Allotment	$245.00

* * *

V	Cut Flowers	75.00
VI	Fruit	75.00
VII	Vegetables	75.00
VIII	Carnations	75.00

Worcester Garden Club Exhibit

May Exhibition

Thursday, May 13

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 1.	Display, flowering shrubs permissible. 24 square feet.		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 2.	Medium basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 3.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spring Bulbs, open culture.—

No. 4.	Display		4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Pansy.—

No. 5.	Twenty vases, one flower with foliage in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Zonale Geraniums, in bloom, not smaller than 6-inch pots.—

No. 6.	Four plants	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Carnations, fifty carnations in a basket.—

A. Basket of white
Basket of dark pink
Basket of light pink
Basket of any other color

Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Table Decorations, Spring Flowers.—

No. 7.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Roses prohibited. No other restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Plant Displays.—

No. 8. For exhibits—Meritorious Plants. Sixty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Calendula.—

No. 9.	Arranged in Bowl or Basket			3.00	2.00 1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 10. For any variety, eight dollars may be used for prizes.

Lettuce.—

No. 11.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Spinach.—

No. 12.	One-half peck			1.50	1.00 .50

Radish, two bunches, six in each bunch.—

No. 13.	Globe			1.50	1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 14.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 15.	Victoria	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 16.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 17.	Hollow Crown		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 18.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 19.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Iris Exhibition

Thursday, June 3

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Iris, German.—

No. 20.	Display			7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00
No. 21.	Twenty vases, three stems in a vase preferably named			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 22.	Basket			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 23.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Table Decorations.—

No. 24.	Round table laid for four covers	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00
	No restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.							

Azalea.—

No. 25.	Display in vases				3.00	2.00	1.00

Rhododendron.—

No. 26.	Displays in vases				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 27.	Vase or Basket			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Lupinus.—

No. 28.	Vase			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 29.	Vase of Roses. Five dollars may be used for prizes.						

Zonale Geraniums.—

No. 30.	Twenty vases, one truss in each				3.00	2.00	1.00

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 31.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Spinach.—						
No. 32.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—						
No. 33.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Beet.—						
No. 34.	Twelve specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Lettuce.—						
No. 35.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion.—						
No. 36.	Two bunches, six each		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPEARING ON PAGES 3 AND 4, GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO THE FOLLOWING:

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged, they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

Peony Exhibition

Thursday, June 10

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 37.	From hardy plants and shrubs outdoor culture, ***to be named***	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 38.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Siberian Iris.—

No. 39.	Medium basket			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 40.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 41.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 42.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 43.	Twenty vases, one flower in each		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Foxglove.—

No. 44.	Vase of twelve spikes			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Aquilegia.—

No. 45.	Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia.—

No. 46.	Four plants in bloom				3.00	2.00	1.00

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 47.	Victoria		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rose Exhibition

Thursday, June 17, open from 3 to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

Roses.—

No. 48.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H P. roses, outdoor culture		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 49.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture		3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 50.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 51.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture		3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 52.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.					
No. 53.	Vase of roses, 12 blooms	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 54.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms			3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 55.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms			3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 56.	Display of cut climbing roses. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes					
No. 57.	Basket of roses		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Special Prizes
Miss Frances C. Morse Fund

B.	Table decoration of roses, oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitors	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Peonies.—

No. 58. Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 59. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Special Prizes
Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Hardy Flowers, to be named.—

C. Display of outdoor varieties 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 60. Any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 61. For any named variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 62. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 63. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Lettuce, six heads.—

No. 64. Big Boston Type 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Thursday, June 24

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 65.	Display	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 66.	Basket		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—

No. 67.	Twelve vases, three stems in a vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Campanula.—

No. 68.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Delphinium.—

No. 69.	One vase, not more than twelve spikes	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas.—

No. 70.	Small basket, any green may be used	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 71. Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Peonies.—

No. 72.	Vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

D.	Table Decorations. Round table laid for four covers	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

This call is intended for exhibitors who do not exhibit in other table decorations during the year. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 73.	Howard No. 17			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 74.	Culver			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 75.	New varieties not scheduled			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 76.	Catskill			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 77.	Four baskets of strawberries, any variety				3.00	2.00 1.00
No. 78.	Display, strawberries	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 79. For any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 80.	Black Tartarian				1.50	1.00 .50
No. 81.	Gov. Wood				1.50	1.00 .50

No. 82. Best display, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 83. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Beet.—

No. 84.	Twelve specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Carrot.—

No. 85.	Two bunches, six in each			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Pea, one-half peck.

No. 86.	World's Record			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 87.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Cucumber, three specimens.—

No. 88.	Any variety				1.50	1.00 .50

Sweet Pea Exhibition

Thursday, July 1

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 89.	Ten vases, not more than 25 flower stems in a vase		4.00	3.00	2.00	
No. 90.	Table Decoration—Sweet Peas, round table laid for four covers, Gypsophila may be used. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00
No. 91.	Collection of Sweet Peas		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 92.	Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.					
No. 93.	Ten vases, one stem in a vase, preferably named		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Delphinium.—

No. 94.	Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.					

Lilium Candidum.—

No. 95.	Vase		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Lilium Regale.—

No. 96.	Basket	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Roses.—

No. 97.	Collection of cut climbing roses, not less than six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.					

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 98.	Howard No. 17		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 99.	Dorset		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 100.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 101.	Collections, not more than six varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Raspberry, Black Cap, one pint.—

No. 102.	Named variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 103.	Early varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 104.	Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Gooseberry, one quart.—

No. 105.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 106.	Coe's Transparent		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 107.	Montmorency	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 108.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 109. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 110.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 111.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 112.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No 113.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 114. Not to exceed 24 square feet. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, July 8

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 115.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 116.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in call for large displays during the year.

Basket.—

No. 117.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 118. Basket			3.00	2.00	1.00

Wild Flowers, no duplicates.—

No. 119.	Fifteen vases, not more than five stems in a vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Centaurea.—

No. 120.	Display, Gypsophila may be used	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Petunia.—

No. 121.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 122.	Latham	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 123.	Cuthbert		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 124.	Any other red variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 125. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—				
No. 126. Downing's Bride	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 127. Ten dollars may be used for prizes. Preference given to worthy varieties of recent introduction.				
Pea, one-half peck—				
No. 128. Telephone	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—				
No. 129. Wax	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 130. Green Pod	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Cucumber.—				
No. 131. Three specimens		1.50	1.00	.50
Cabbage, three specimens.—				
No. 132. Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Lettuce, Iceberg.—				
No. 133. Twelve heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—				
No. 134. Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 15

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 135.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 136.	Standard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—

No. 137.	Display			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 138.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Flowers to be grown by the exhibitor. If Sweet Peas are used, flowers other than Gypsophila must be used in combination.	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 139.	Five vases, 25 flower stems in vase			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 140.	Twelve vases				4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hemerocallis (Day Lilies).—

No. 141.	Display				4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 142.	Yellow Transparent				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 143.	Any named red variety				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 144. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry.—

No. 145. One quart		1.50	1.00	.50

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 146. Wilder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 147. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 148. Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, twelve heads.—

No. 149. Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 22

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 150.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 151.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for large displays during the year.

Gladiolus.—

No. 152.	Ten vases, named varieties, one spike in each			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 153.	Twelve vases, one truss in a vase			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Annuals.—

No. 154.	Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 155.	Astrachan			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 156.	Yellow Transparent			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 157. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 158.	Cultivated				1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 159.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 160.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 161.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 162.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 163.	Irish Cobbler	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 164.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 165. Display, Round Table, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, July 29

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 166.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

The Coulson Fund

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

E.	Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor	3.00	2.75	2.50	2.25	2.00	1.75
		1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	

* * *

Gladiolus.—

No. 167.	Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.)	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	

Larkspur, annual.—

No. 168.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00		

Salpiglossis.—

No. 169.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00		

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 170.	Twelve vases, named varieties, one truss in each vase	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Zinnia, large flowered.—

No. 171.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 172.	Vase	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50		

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

F. Display of Cut Flowers
(round table) 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for twenty vases or displays during the year.

* * *

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 173. Cultivated 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 174. Oldenburg 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 175. Astrachan 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 176. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 177. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 178. Copenhagen 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 179. Any other named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 180. Yellow, Sweet 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 181. Katahdin 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 182. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Tomato, open culture, twelve specimens.—

No. 183. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Gladiolus Exhibition

Thursday, August 5

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m

Gladiolus.—

No. 184. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 185. Twenty vases, one spike in each, preferably named 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Aster, large flowered, long stem.—

No. 186. Vase of 20 blooms 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Salpiglossis.—

No 187. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Phlox Drummondi.—

No. 188. Display 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Annuals.—

No. 189. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Flowers on a Mirror.—

No. 190. Small vase to be shown on a mirror. Vase and mirror to be furnished by the society. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 191. Williams 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 192. For seasonable varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 193. Japanese varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 194.	Dwarf, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 195.	Pole, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, String, one-half peck.—

No. 196.	Kentucky Wonder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, Sweet, twelve ears.—

No. 197.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 198.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, for pickles.—

No. 199.	One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 200.	Any named variety (excepting summer varieties)	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 201. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes

Thursday, August 12

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 202. Standard of gladiolus 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50
No other standards to be shown.

No. 203. Basket. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Zinnia.—

No. 204. Display, notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Dahlia.—

No. 205. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Single, pompon, and miniature 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Garden Flowers.—

No. 206. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 207. Small container to be shown on a mirror. Exhibitors may use own containers. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Aster, single or anemone.—

No. 208. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 209. Early McIntosh 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 210. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 211. Varieties not scheduled 1.50 1.00 .50

Plums, twelve specimens.—

No. 212.	Washington			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 213.	Bradshaw	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 214.	Imperial Gage		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 215. For varieties not scheduled, three dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 216.	Carman			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 217. Any other variety. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 218. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Pole, one-half peck.—

No. 219.	Shell		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 220.	String, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 221.	Sweet, not less than twelve rows		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 222.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

No. 223. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, August ~~19~~ 24

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 224.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 225.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Aster, large flowered.—

No. 226.	Twenty vases, three blooms in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 227.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Dahlia.—

LARGE FLOWERED.—

No. 228.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Zinnia.—

SMALL FLOWERED VARIETY.—

No. 229.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 230.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Verbena.—

No. 231.	Basket or Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Five Miniature Containers.—

No. 232. Display. A group of five miniature containers, 6 inches over all in height. Containers may be owned by exhibitor; flowers to be grown by exhibitors. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00.

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 233.	Porter			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 234.	Red Gravenstein	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 235.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.					

Plum.—

No. 236.	Display, no restriction as to arrangements		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 237.	Golden Jubilee		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 238.	Any variety			1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 239.	Clapp's Favorite	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 240.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 241.	Harris's Early Wonder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 242.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 243. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 26

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 244.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 245. Pair mantel vases. 18-inch space. Vases to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 246.	Standard—Dahlias predominating	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Gladiolus.—

No. 247.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Aster.—

No. 248.	Display, not exceeding 25 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Scabiosa.—

No. 249.	Vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 250.	Vase		3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 251.	Gravenstein	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 252.	Maiden's Blush				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 253.	Wealthy		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, Crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 254.	Hyslop	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 255.	Champion			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 256.	Seedlings			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 257.	Crawford (early)		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 258. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 259. New varieties. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 260.	Golden Varieties		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 261.	Lombard	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 262.	Burbank	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 263.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

No. 264. For Japanese varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 265. Other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 266.	Squash	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 267.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 268.	Bonny Best	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 269.	Beauty	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 270.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, one-half peck.—

No. 271.	Dwarf Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 272.	Pole Lima	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 273.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched (named) six specimens.—

No. 274.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot, twelve specimens.—

No. 275.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Egg Plant.—

No. 276.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 277. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, September 2

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 278.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 279. Metal container of cut flowers, container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 280.	Twenty vases, one flower in each vase			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 281.	Vase or basket	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus.—

No. 282.	Fifteen vases, one spike in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Marigold.—

No. 283.	Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 284.	New varieties			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 285.	Wealthy			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 286.	Bartlett	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 287. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 288.	Elberta			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 289.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 290.	Display, no restriction as to arrangement			8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 291.	Any variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 292.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 293.	Moore's		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 294.	Ontario		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 295.	Fredonia	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 296.	Varieties not scheduled.	Five dollars for prizes.			
No. 297.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 298.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Melon, three specimens.—

No. 299.	Green Flesh	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 300.	Yellow Flesh	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 301.	Water	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato.—

No. 302. Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Vegetables.—

No. 303.	Display to cover 24 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Dahlia Exhibition

Thursday, September 9

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 304. Fifty vases, one flower in each. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

No. 305. Twelve vases, one flower in each 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

No. 306. Single varieties, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 307. Basket of large flowered 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 308. Pompon, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Flower Arrangement.—

No. 309. Not to cover more than 20 square feet. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Receptacles to be furnished by the exhibitors. Not more than twelve receptacles to be used. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. No baskets.

Scale of Points by Which the Above Class is to be Judged

Quality of flowers	40 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with receptacles	35 points
Arrangement of flowers	25 points

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 310. Cut flowers in vases. Not more than twenty vases to be used. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Edwin Draper Fund

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

G. Display of Potted Plants. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 311. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 312.	Seckel	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 313.	Any variety, not scheduled				1.50	1.00	.50

Peach.—

No. 314.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 315.	Orange			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 316.	Brighton				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 317.	Campbell				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 318.	Worden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00		.50
No. 319.	Concord	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00		.50
No. 320.	Delaware			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 321.	Niagara	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00		.50
No 322.	Moore's Diamond				1.50	1.00	.50

No. 323. For other varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 324. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 325.	Warren			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 326.	Golden Hubbard			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 327. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 328.	Red			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 329.	Savoy				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 330.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 331.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00		.50

Turnip.—

No. 332.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Broccoli.—

No. 333.	Three specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, September 16

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 334. Basket. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Dahlia.—

No. 335. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.
Notify the secretary two days in advance.

No. 336. Basket 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
This number is intended for growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

Ferns.—

No. 337. Display, potted ferns, named varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Specimen Fern.—

No. 338. One plant 3.00 2.00 1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 339. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, one flat.—

No. 340. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

No. 341. Any variety not scheduled 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 342. Hubbardston 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 343. Tompkins King 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 344. McIntosh 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 345. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 346. Sutton Beauty 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 347. Sheldon 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 348. Display, no restrictions as to arrangement. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Grapes.—

No. 349. Display of Grapes. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Potato, six varieties (named).—

No. 350. Twelve specimens of each 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Peppers.—

No. 351. Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 352. Green Delicious 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 353. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cauliflower.—

No. 354. Three specimens. 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Vegetables.—

No. 355. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet 8.00 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00
Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, September 23

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 356. Display 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Standard of Cut Flowers.—

No. 357. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Table Decorations—New England Fruit.—

No. 358 Round table laid for four covers. No restriction as to grower. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, Eastern standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 359. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, three flats.—

No. 360. Three varieties 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 361. Any named variety 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Apples, twenty-five specimens.

No. 362. Any named variety. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Display of Fruit.—

No. 363. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 364. Bosc 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 365. Collection of not less than five varieties, three clusters each. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Pumpkins, three specimens.—

No. 366.	Sweet		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 367.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsley.—

No. 368.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 369.	Golden		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 370.	Other varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 371.	Blue Hubbard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Thursday, September 30

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 372.	Display, 24 square feet	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 373.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Dried Flowers, Statice, Strawflowers, Lunaria (Honesty).—

No. 374.	Display.	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Apple, Eastern standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 375.	Any variety not scheduled	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 376. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 377.	McIntosh	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 378.	Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Grape, open culture.—

No. 379. For any variety, six clusters, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Squash.—

No. 380.	Collection	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00

Cauliflower.—

No. 381.	Three specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 382.	Golden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 383.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, six varieties (named).—

No. 384.	Twelve specimens of each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Grains.—

No. 385. Best exhibit, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Field Beans.—

No. 386. Bext exhibit, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

Thursday, October ~~7~~ 12

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 9 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 387. Display. Thirty dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 388. Cut flowers in vases. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, one flat.—

No. 389.	Baldwin			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 390.	Any other variety except McIntosh			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 391.	Collection, not to exceed 10 varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 392.	Baldwin	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 393.	Bellflower					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 394.	Winter Banana					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 395.	R. I. Greening			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 396.	Northern Spy			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 397.	Palmer					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 398.	Cortland				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 399.	Opalescent					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 400.	Delicious			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 401. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 402. Sweet varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 403. For varieties other than sweet not scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 404. For varieties that have been scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 405.	Angouleme				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 406.	Clairgeau				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 407.	Anjou	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 408.	Lawrence		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 409. For varieties not scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 410. For varieties that have been scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 411. Any variety, named, ten dollars may be used for prizes

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 412.	Champion		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 413.	Golden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 414.	Pascal	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 415.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Endive.—

No. 416.	Six specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Leeks.—

No. 417.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 418. For varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Salsify.—

No. 419.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 420.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 421.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 422.	Any variety, not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Thursday, Nov. 4, 3 to 9 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 5, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 6, 9 a. m. to 9 p. m.
Sunday, Nov. 7, 12 m. to 9 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Chrysanthemums.—

Use catalogue of Charles H. Totty Co., Madison, N. J.

No. 423.	Twelve blooms, not less than six varieties, to be named		12.00	10.00	8.00
No. 424.	Collection of twenty-five large blooms, long stems		20.00	15.00	10.00
No. 425.	Pompons, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 426.	Single varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 427.	Anemones, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 428.	Three specimen plants, one plant in pot		15.00	10.00	8.00
No. 429.	One specimen plant, one plant in pot		5.00	3.00	2.00

Standard Commercial Varieties.—

Use Totty's Catalogue, Madison, N. J.

No. 430.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 431.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 432.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 433.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Exhibition Varieties.—

No. 434.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 435.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 436.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 437.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Chrysanthemums.—

No. 438.	Basket of Pompons	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 439.	Basket of Single	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 440.	Basket of Anemones	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Garden Displays.—

No. 441.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	$145.00
		No. 2	125.00
		No. 3	110.00
		No. 4	90.00
No. 442.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	80.00
		No. 2	70.00
		No. 3	60.00
No. 443.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	40.00
		No. 2	30.00
		No. 3	20.00

* * *

Plant Displays.—

No. 444.	Total Allotment	35.00

Persons competing for these premiums must notify the Secretary three weeks before date of Exhibition.

H. **Special Exhibits, other than Chrysanthemums.—** Seventy-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

I. **Chrysanthemums.**—Best bloom 4.00 3.00 2.00

J. **Chrysanthemums.**—Large Flowers. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Special Prizes Offered by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage

K. **Table Decorations.**—A Thanksgiving table. No restrictions. Laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars to be used for prizes.

* * *

Fern Globes.—

No. 445.	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Terrariums.—

No. 446. Large—Containers must be over 18 inches but must not exceed 36 inches in any dimension	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 447. Small—Containers must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cacti and Succulents.—

No. 448. Not to exceed 24 square feet	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Physalis Franchettii (Chinese Lanterns).—

No. 449. Basket	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Fruit Display.—

No. 450. No restriction as to arrangement. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 451. Baldwin	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 452. McIntosh	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 453. Delicious	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 454. Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	
No. 455. Basket of Fancy Apples	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 456. Basket of Fancy Pears	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 457. Baldwin	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 458. Delicious	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 459. McIntosh	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Special Exhibition of Apples
William Eames Fund

A. Cortland, best twelve.—

Three premiums	1.50	1.00	.50	

B. Northern Spy.—

Four premiums	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

C. Roxbury Russet.—

Three premiums	1.50	1.00	.50	

D. Rhode Island Greening.—					
Four premiums		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
E. Sutton Beauty.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50
F. Any other Variety.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Brussels Sprouts.—					
No. 460. Two one-quart baskets		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Celery, blanched, six specimens.—					
No. 461. Pascal	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 462. Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion, twelve specimens.—					
No. 463. White Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 464. Red Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 465. Cracker			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 466. Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Cabbage, three specimens.—					
No. 467. Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Parsnip, twelve specimens.—					
No. 468. Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—					
No. 469. Green Hubbard		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, twelve specimens.—					
No. 470. Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, six specimens.—					
No. 471. White Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 472. Yellow Swede		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Potato, twelve specimens.—					
No. 473. Green Mountain		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 474. Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Ornamental Gourds (Unvarnished)

No. 475. Display. Eighteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 2, 1943.
Premiums will be paid on or after November 18, 1943.

THE LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Library Committee wish to call your attention to the Library and Reading Room, where the librarian is always ready to extend every facility possible to those in search of horticultural information.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, Chairman — Mrs. Amy W. Smith
S. Lothrop Davenport — Herbert R. Kinney
Florence E. Field, Librarian

Some of the Recent Accessions to the Library

Prints and Plants of Old Gardens, by Kate Doggett Boggs, 1932.
An Herbal (1525), edited and transcribed into modern English by Sanford V. Larkey, M.D. and Thomas Pyles, 1941
Useful Trees and Shrubs, Florence Bell Robinson, 1938
A Lot of Insects, by Frank E. Lutz, 1941
The Indoor Gardener, by Daisy T. Abbott
Trees of the Eastern United States and Canada, by William M. Harlow, Ph.D., 1942
Grow Your Own Vegetables, by Paul W. Dempsey, 1942
Soybeans, Gold from the Soil, by Edward Jerome Dies, 1942
Grow a Garden and Be Self-sufficient, by Ehrenfried Pfeiffer and Erike Riese, 1942
The Picture Garden Book, by Richard Pratt and Edward Steichen, 1942
Standardized Plant Names, by Harlan P. Kelsey and William A. Dayton, 1942
Shakespeare's Wild Flowers, Fairy Lore, Gardens, Herbs, Gatherers of Simples and Bee Lore, by Eleanour Sinclair Rohde (English), 1935
Flower Arrangement in Virginia, by Emmie Ferguson Farrar, 1941
Common Names of Plants, by William N. Clute, 1939
A Second Book of Plant Names, by William N. Clute, 1939
Guide to Eastern Ferns, by Edgar T. Wherry, 1942

Ornamental American Shrubs, by William R. Van Dersal, 1942
The American Rose Annual, 1942
The Delphinium Year Book, 1941
American Begonia Society, Monthly Bulletins, 1942.
Arnoldia, Bulletins from the Arnold Arboretum, 1942.
American Iris Society Bulletins, 1942.
Flowers, Their Arrangement, by J. Gregory Conway, 1940
Better Lawns, by Howard B. Sprague, 1940
Modern Roses II, by J. Horace McFarland, 1940
Tree Neighbors, by Russell Doubleday, 1940
Shrubs in the Garden and Their Legends, by Vernon Quinn, 1940
Stories and Legends of Garden Flowers, by Vernon Quinn, 1940
The American Lily Year Book, by The American Horticultural Society, 1940
Planting Design, by Florence Bell Robinson, 1940
Arranging Flowers, by Margaret Watson (English), 1940
Winter Flowers in the Sun-Heated Pit, by Kathryn S. Taylor and Edith W. Gregg, 1941
Birds in the Garden, by Margaret McKenny, 1939
The Gladiolus, by Forman T. McLean, 1941. Edited by F. F. Rockwell
Ornamental Trees for Amateurs, by W. J. Bean, 1925
Maintenance of Shade and Ornamental Trees, by P. P. Pirone, 1941
Pruning Trees and Shrubs, by Ephraim Porterfelt, 1941
The Golden Throng, by Edwin Way Teale, 1940
The Flower Family Album, by Fischer & Harshbarger, 1941
A Rose Odyssey, by J. H. Nicolas, 1937
Plants in the Home, by Frank K. Balthis, 1941
Learn the Trees from Leaf Prints, The Botanic Publishing Co., 1938, Cincinnati, Ohio
Bible Plants for American Gardens, by Eleanor A. King, 1941
Gardening with the Experts, by twelve noted authorities, 1941
The Garden of Pinks, by L. H. Bailey, 1938
The Fragrant Path, by Louise Beebe Wilder, 1936
Perennial Gardens, H. Stuart Ortloff, 1932
Magic Gardens, Rosetta E. Clarkson, 1939
The Gladiolus Year Book for 1941
American Delphinium Society Year Book for 1940
The American Rose Annual, 1941

Worcester County Horticultural Society

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Offered to

Children of Worcester County

Exhibition to be held Saturday, August 28, 1943

Horticultural Building, 30 Elm Street

Worcester, Massachusetts

Saturday, August 28

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—

No. 1.	Not to exceed fifteen vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 2.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25

Cosmos.—

No. 3.	Vase			.75	.50	.25	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 4.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Asters.—

No. 5.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Petunia.—

No. 6.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Calendula.—

No. 7.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Marigolds.—

No. 8.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Gladiolus.—

No. 9.	Basket			.75	.50	.25	.25

Wild Flowers—

No. 10.	Not to exceed fifteen vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 11.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25	

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 12.	Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50

Beets.—

No. 13.	Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25

Summer Squash—				
No. 14. Two specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
String Beans.—				
No. 15. Two quarts	.75	.50	.25	.25
Shell Beans.—				
No. 16. Two quarts	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Potato.—				
No. 17. Twelve specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—				
No. 18. Six ears	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—				
No. 19. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
Carrots.—				
No. 20. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
Cucumber.—				
No. 21. Two specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
Green Peppers.—				
No. 22. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—				
No. 23. Not to exceed 15 vases	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.00
No. 24. Bouquet, mixed cut flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Asters.—				
No. 25 Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Petunia.—				
No. 26. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Dahlias.—				
No. 27. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Gladiolus.—				
No. 28. Basket	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 29.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Marigold.—

No. 30.	Not to exceed 10 vases		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Cosmos.—

No. 31.	One large vase		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No 32.	Not to exceed 15 vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 33.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 34.	Not over 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00 .50

Potato.—

No. 35.	Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Beets.—

No. 36.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Carrots.—

No. 37.	Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Shell Beans.—

No. 38.	Two quarts in pods		1.00	.75	.50	.25

String Beans.—

No. 39.	Two quarts		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Sweet Corn.—

No. 40.	Six ears		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Tomato.—

No. 41.	Six specimens	1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Cucumber.—

No. 42.	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Summer Squash.—

No. 43.	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50	.25

Winter Squash.—					
No. 44.	Two specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Celery.—					
No. 45.	Three specimens		.75	.50	.25
Onion.—					
No. 45.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Prizes will be given for other meritorious exhibits.

Competition is open to all children of Worcester County under two classes. Those under 14 years and those between 14 and 21.

Only one child in a family can compete for the same prize.

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

All exhibits must be in the Hall ready for inspection by the Judges by 1 p. m. Exhibition will close at 4.30 p. m.

Prizes will be paid at the close of the exhibition.

Vases, plates and everything necessary for the exhibition of the flowers and vegetables will be furnished by the Horticultural Society.

Special Prizes Offered by Secretary Herbert R. Kinney

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts under 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

To the ones receiving the two largest amounts over 14 years of age. $3.00. $2.00.

* * *

For further information apply to

HERBERT R. KINNEY,
Secretary

TRANSACTIONS

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

Reports of the Officers and Lectures

For the year ending December 5, 1944

and

Officers for the year 1945

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

For the Year 1945

PRESIDENT

MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE
Worcester, Mass.

HERBERT R. KINNEY
Worcester, Mass.

ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

SECRETARY

S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT, of North Grafton
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN

MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

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Andrew W. Love	Auburn	Mrs. Mabel R. Bullock	Worcester
Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
H. Sidney Vaughan	Northboro	George F. E. Story	Worcester
Mrs. Emily S. Taft	Oxford	Leslie E. Winter	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Leonard C. Midgley, 1945 — Myron F. Converse, 1946

Harry Harrison, 1947

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

Linwood M. Erskine, 1945 — C. Claflin Young, 1946

Harold S. Bowker, 1947

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith

Herbert R. Kinney — Dr. Burton N. Gates

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary* — Florence E. Field, *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

J. Frank Cooper — Allen J. Jenkins

S. Lothrop Davenport — Charles Potter

Mrs. Amy W. Smith — Ernest Hansen

Herbert R. Kinney

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

Joseph A. Allen — Allyne W. Hixon

Mrs. William W. Taft — Charles Potter

Mrs. Percy G. Forbes — Elizabeth R. Bishop

Andrew W. Love — Allen W. Hixon

H. Ward Moore — Herbert R. Kinney

Edward W. Breed — Mrs. Bertha G. Denny

Mrs. John D. Hassett — William E. Morey

Mrs. Florence E. Field — Leslie E. Winter

Myron F. Converse, *President*

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore

Harrison G. Taylor

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: Leslie E. Winter, Worcester

FRUIT: Andrew W. Love, Auburn

VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed

Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

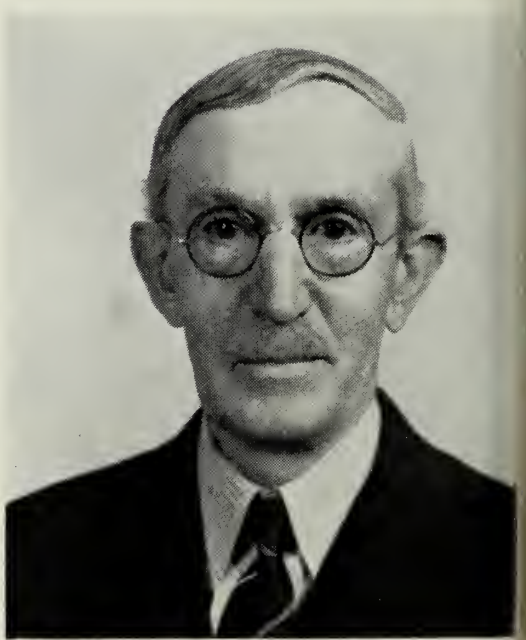
Mrs. Herbert P. Emory — Albert H. Inman

Herbert R. Kinney — H. Ward Moore

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

LESLIE E. WINTER
Judge of Plants and Flowers

ANDREW W. LOVE
Judge of Fruit



H. WARD MOORE
Judge of Vegetables

JUDGES

of the Worcester County Horticultural Society

PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

We are assembled in this place and at this time to render an accounting of the year's work and of the accomplishments of our various activities, as well as to transact such business as pertains to the affairs of the Society.

Another year has passed which has been beclouded with war, the consequences of which will affect the lives of all mankind throughout the ages yet to come. The world will never overcome the consequences of the destruction of life and property which results from this terrible calamity. We can only hope that from this disaster there will come a lasting spiritual awakening. Such an awakening is man's only hope for a world of permanent peace and progress.

Amidst this world struggle, our members have continued to render service in the war effort as well as to maintain a proper interest in the development of nature's beauty as expressed in floriculture and in the production of food for freedom.

This program has been conducted through the efforts of our members who served on committees for the various activities within the Society and otherwise.

It is not appropriate for your president to report in detail on the year's accomplishments, but rather to give a summation thereof, thus affording opportunity for the expression of views and opinions of other members who have been more closely identified with the effort which comes particularly under their observation.

In the order of procedure, the course of Winter Meetings comes first. The meetings were held each Thursday, beginning January 13th and carrying through to February 24th with lectures on varied horticultural subjects, which received the attention of good-sized audiences throughout the season.

At the conclusion of this course, the Annual Reunion was held on April 13th, with an attendance of about three hundred people. The program consisted of a reception, which was held in the Library, followed

by dinner served in the dining-room with after-dinner speaking. Professor Robert S. Illingworth was the speaker of the evening. His subject, "Off Moments of an Amateur Gardener," was delightfully presented to an appreciative audience. Professor Illingworth, who is a member of this Society, has created several specially instructive plant exhibits, which have attracted much favorable comment. The activities of the Victory Garden Committee, which is composed of members of various groups concerned with the production of food, was presented in a concise and forceful manner by Mr. Richard C. Potter, its director. This committee concluded its year's effort with an exhibition held in this building, which included specimens of vegetables raised under the auspices of the committee, and canning which likewise was produced under its supervision. After this interchange of ideas, the gathering adjourned to the hall above, where the concluding part of the evening's program took place with an enjoyable musical entertainment.

Then came the Spring Show, held March 16, 17, 18, and 19, with all of its refreshing atmosphere—a delight always. We are ever grateful to the exhibitors whose work and skill produce indoors so realistically these outdoor gardens.

The weekly exhibits held each Thursday during the summer months have been an example of painstaking effort under trying wartime conditions. These exhibits have been worthy of commendation, and too much appreciation cannot be expressed to those who have made possible such accomplishments.

The Chrysanthemum Show in November was an exhibit to be long remembered for its excellence, and was visited not alone by people accustomed to attend this annual event, but by many New England florists who were holding a meeting in Worcester at the time.

It is usually our sad duty to report the loss of some associates with whom we have enjoyed years of active service. Since our last meeting three of our trustees, namely, Mrs. Mary A. White, Mr. Willis E. Cary, and Mr. Harry I. Randall, have journeyed to the home beyond our earthly vision. They contributed much to the charm of life here, and now have entered into the blessings so richly deserved.

Many of our exhibitors have contributed quantities of flowers to be sent to the patients in the Cushing General Hospital located in Framingham, which is a government institution established for treatment of wounded veterans. The solicitation and transportation of these gifts

have been conducted by a committee representing the Garden Clubs of this vicinity, the members of which have authorized me to express their appreciation to those who gave so generously—an act that brings cheer and comfort to these afflicted servicemen.

A few weeks ago, some sixty exhibitors met one evening and discussed at length the Society's program of exhibitions and details relating thereto. It was an evening profitably spent, and the opinions there expressed will be made available to the members of the incoming Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions.

To the many people whose efforts have contributed to the year's success, we extend our grateful appreciation.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1944

SECRETARY'S REPORT, 1944

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The Winter Meetings Committee with our president, Mr. Converse, as chairman, presented to large and appreciative audiences a series of seven winter lectures during January and February of 1944. These lectures were all along agricultural and horticultural lines, and were all illustrated with the exception of one on vegetables.

The course varied a little from the usual in presenting an instructive lecture on "How to Grow Your Own Vegetables," by Mr. Paul W. Dempsey, of the Massachusetts Agricultural Field Station of Waltham, Mass. This was a timely subject as so many of our people have Victory Gardens. The subject was well presented by Mr. Dempsey to a large and interested audience.

The other six lectures were along the usual lines and were presented as follows:

"More Color and Design in Dried Arrangements," by Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, Brookline, Mass.

"Wild Flower Journeys," by Walter H. Harrison, Amherst, Mass.

"Nantucket," by Mrs. Anne Leonard, Easton, Mass.

"Roses," by George A. Sweetser, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

"Spring Flowering Bulbs," by John L. Russell, Dedham, Mass.

"Unfolding Glory," by Frank W. Barber, Warren, Conn.

Mr. Barber presented some of the finest pictures of the course and held his audience entranced with the unfolding beauty of his pictures which were mostly taken from our western fairylands, although some were taken in New England; by the latter he wished to impress us that it was not necessary to go afar to find unfolding glory, but glory was right at hand and daily unfolding for our enjoyment.

On February 3, Mr. George A. Sweetser presented a fine illustrated lecture on roses. Roses are always of great interest to most people, and Mr. Sweetser in taking us through roseland, not only showed many most beautiful pictures, but filled his talk with instructions on the growing and handling of this most beautiful flower.

Probably the most outstanding lecture of the course was given by Mrs. Anne Leonard, of North Easton, Mass., who in costume took us on a trip to that quaint old place, Nantucket. She presented many beautiful pictures of Nantucket homes and gardens, and gave a most interesting talk on the people of this famous island, their homes, industries, customs and gardens, which was greatly enjoyed by all.

Winter Courses

Our Society in coöperation with the Worcester County Extension Service offered for the first time, during March and April, a series of six lectures on small fruits, grapes, raspberries, and strawberries as a supplement to the Victory Garden lectures.

The lectures on grapes were handled by Professor Wilbur H. Thies, extension horticulturist, of the Massachusetts State College.

Raspberries were covered by Dr. Walter A. Weeks, of the Worcester County Extension Service.

And the lectures on strawberries were in charge of Andrew W. Love, our Fruit Judge and instructor in fruit at North High School.

These lectures were of a practical nature and seemed to fill a real need to encourage the production of small fruits.

The average attendance was about 25, all of whom seemed to be very much interested in lectures of this type.

Exhibitions of 1944

The year 1944 still finds our country in the midst of a world war. Nevertheless we have been able to carry on our exhibitions in spite of the many handicaps of labor, farm machinery, gasoline, tires, etc. Our exhibitors, week after week, have done a fine job in spite of these handicaps, and we wish to extend to them our sincere thanks and appreciation for the fine job that they have done.

Some of our fruit and vegetable exhibits have not been as large as usual, not due to the lack of materials, but rather to the inability of the grower to be able to prepare the material and get it to the Hall for exhibition.

The amount and quality of flowers, however, have been exceptionally fine for these difficult times.

Our exhibitions opened with the Spring Show, from March 16 to 19, inclusive. This was a most attractive show with spring bulbs and flower-

ing shrubs predominating. In this exhibition, Iristhorpe filled the stage, while Sunnyside Greenhouses occupied the center of the Hall. Herbert E. Berg, Robert J. Allen, and Albert W. Schneider, and Arthur W. Bostock for Earl T. Harper, filled the sides, all with fine material well arranged.

One attractive feature of this show was the background of evergreen trees which were the best we have had for years and added a great deal to the success of the show.

In the west room, Gray Rock estate of Uxbridge had an excellent assortment of fine quality potted plants and flowering shrubs. There were many other attractive exhibits of cut flowers, table decorations, window displays, etc., throughout the building. We also had one of the best showings of carnations that we have had for years, with flowers furnished by seven of our Worcester County Carnation Growers. There was only a light showing of fruit and vegetables at this exhibit.

Our next exhibition was held on May 18, at which time we had some excellent exhibits of cut flowers, pansies, spring bulbs, wild flowers, and table decorations, but only one exhibit of carnations, an excellent basket of King Cardinals.

Beginning on June 8, weekly exhibits were held throughout the season. Iris was featured on June 8 and peonies on June 15. Both of these flowers were only lightly shown.

Roses, however, made a fine showing during the year, for at practically every exhibit we had a fine showing of beautiful roses and at times we had over forty varieties.

Many of our fruits and vegetables were shown very lightly during the summer, and in fact, we missed some of our good vegetable exhibitors and oftentimes our newly appointed vice-president failed to appear with his high quality products.

Cherries, plums, and peaches were shown more than during the previous year, but strawberries and raspberries were only in light supply.

On July 27 and in all the shows of August, we had some beautiful baskets and displays of gladioli, which several times made the show. However, at times, special classes of baskets and flower arrangements helped to complete a rather small show.

Three of the most popular flower classes of the year have been, flowers on a mirror, with sixteen entries, on August 17; a group of three small containers of flowers, on August 24, with seventeen entries; and on

September 14, display of flower arrangement, with ten entries. Most of these displays were very good, and they all made an excellent showing.

One of the most popular classes in the vegetable exhibits was on August 17, the market basket of vegetables, with eight entries.

Vegetable displays were not up to standard as some of our best vegetable men were unable to exhibit. But we thank some of our flower exhibitors who helped to fill these classes.

As the past season was favorable for the production of grapes, we had a very good showing of this fruit. Several new varieties as Dunkirk and Buffalo were shown, but the most outstanding grape display of the year was by Mrs. Dennis H. Haverty, who exhibited an exceptionally fine lot of Malaga grapes that were grown out-of-doors. This is the first time, as far as I know, of anyone being able to grow the Malaga grape in our climate, and credit is due Mrs. Haverty for her achievement.

The season's schedule was completed with the Chrysanthemum Show, from November 9 to 13, inclusive, which made a fitting climax to end the year. Chrysanthemums were the predominating flowers, and with the many types and varieties, from the little baby pompons to the mammoth exhibition kinds, they made a real show.

At this exhibition, Sunnyside Greenhouses used the center of the Hall, Iristhorpe the stage, and the sides were filled by Hixon's Greenhouses, Robert J. Allen, Herbert E. Berg, and Albert W. Schneider, all of whom helped to make a beautiful show.

In the class of 100 square feet, Mr. Chesterfield Fiske, of Northboro, had an exceptionally fine showing of chrysanthemums.

The vegetable exhibit was rather light, with squash the predominating vegetable.

The fruit exhibit was excellent, good in quantity and quality, with most classes very well filled, and in fact, they made a valuable addition to our downstairs exhibits.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION

This year we had only one Children's Exhibition which was held on Saturday, August 26, in the auditorium. Two classes of flowers and vegetables were scheduled, one for children under 14 years of age and the other for children from 14 years to 21 years. Practically every class had one or more entries, and many classes were well filled, although

there was a poor showing of cultivated flowers by the younger group. The most popular class seemed to be wild flowers with twelve entries in the younger class and seven in the older group. There was not a very wide variety of wild flowers shown nor were they very well arranged and I feel they should be named.

The quality of vegetables and cultivated flowers in general was very good. The show was not as large as some years, nevertheless, the Hall was well filled.

MEMBERSHIP

All societies in order to endure must continually have new members. No organization can stand still, and without new blood they gradually go down.

In 1853 our Society had 547 members; this membership was not exceeded until 1932 when our enrollment reached 559, which is the highest point in our membership. During the next few years, the membership remained fairly constant. Then beginning in 1939 and for five years through 1943, our membership decreased very rapidly. During that period, we took in 39 new members and lost about 75, so that at the end of 1943 we had about 455 members, a drop of over 100 since 1932. However, we are pleased to report for 1944 that we have enrolled 29 new members and have lost 15 during the year, which makes the largest net gain for over ten years.

At the present time we have about 80 exhibitors who exhibit sometime during the year. Two-fifths of these or about 32 are non-members. Part of these at least should join our Society.

The By-Laws and Roll of Members of our Society were last issued in 1932. It would be well to have printed at an early date an up-to-date membership roll.

CONFERENCE OF EXHIBITORS

On Saturday evening, November 25, on invitation of our president, a conference of our exhibitors was held to discuss the future welfare of our exhibits. This was a pleasant and profitable evening with about 65 present.

During the course of the evening, various topics were discussed and many suggestions were offered for the consideration of the Society and the 1945 Schedule Committee.

It was suggested that, under the present emergency conditions, it might be best to hold bi-monthly exhibits during the summer; that more classes be offered for beginners; victory garden exhibits, market baskets, home garden displays and classes for children be held during the summer; that some classes be dropped, others increased; invite outside societies to put on displays, educational exhibits, classes for flower arrangement, and many others.

This meeting should help materially in shaping the course of our future exhibits and could become a valuable annual event.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

December 7, 1944

TREASURER'S REPORT

For the Year Ending December 5, 1944

Statement of Income and Expenditures

Income

Rent: Hall	$1,091.00	
Stores	42,499.98	$43,590.98
Permanent Funds:		
Membership Fund	$97.10	
Blake Fund	29.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Dewey Fund	25.15	
Bigelow Fund	3.00	
Eames Fund	18.00	
Hadwen Fund	9.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	211.50
Membership Fees		330.00
Interest Earned:		
Permanent Funds	152.81	
Investments	272.42	425.23
Winter Meetings		213.75
Other Income:		
Mabel K. Gage	50.00	
Herbert R. Kinney	8.50	58.50
Federal Taxes Withheld		390.14
Total		$45,220.10
Cash Balance, December 1, 1943		1,739.09
		$46,959.19

Expenditures

Library		$45
Winter Meetings		1,054
Periodicals		122
Publications		827
Premiums:		
Of 1944	$6,387.00	
Special	58.50	
Children's	116.05	
Bigelow Fund	3.00	
Blake Fund	29.00	
Coulson Fund	19.25	
Eames Fund	18.00	
Hadwen Fund	9.00	
Morse Fund	11.00	6,650
Expense:		
Exhibitions	484.90	
Office	551.51	
Operating	448.77	
Miscellaneous	588.28	2,073
Maintenance:		
Furniture and Fixtures	129.08	
Real Estate	937.59	1,066
Salaries		3,970
Interest Paid on Mortgage—Front St.		2,420
Interest Added to Permanent Funds		15
Interest Returned to Investments		27
Insurance		240
Light, Heat, and Water		867
Janitor Service		2,933
Collector of Internal Revenue for Taxes Withheld		390
Furniture and Fixtures		8
Reduction of Mortgage on Front St. Property		22,000
Transfer to Membership Fund		370
Transfer to Petty Cash		5
Total		$45,58
Cash Balance, December 5, 1944		1,37
		$46,95

Statement of Gains and Losses

Gains

Unexpended Balances of Appropriations:		
Unassigned	$1,130.00	
Children's Exhibitions	183.95	
Premiums	213.00	$1,526.95
Membership Fees		330.00
Income from Permanent Funds		211.50
Rent		43,590.98
Other Income		58.50
		$45,717.93

Losses

Appropriations	$12,000.00
Depreciation	1,002.34
Special and Permanent Fund Premiums	147.75
Expense Accounts	2,073.46
Insurance	240.59
Interest	2,147.82
Janitor Service	2,933.00
Light, Heat, and Water	867.13
Maintenance Accounts	1,066.67
Periodicals	122.15
Publications	827.00
Winter Meetings	840.97
Total	$24,268.88
Net Gain to Surplus	21,449.05
	$45,717.93

Statement of Assets and Liabilities

Assets

Permanent Funds (Investment):		
People's Svgs. Bk. (Hadwen Fund)	$1,070.23	
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk. (Bigelow Fund Income)	22.25	
(Draper Fund)	371.01	
(Eames Fund)	525.03	
(Morse Fund)	536.85	
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs. (Coulson Fund)	1,039.50	
Wor. Mech. Svgs. Bk. (Blake Fund)	1,241.71	
(Dewey Fund)	1,000.00	
(McWilliam Fund)	236.70	
U. S. Treasury Bond	1,000.00	$7,043.28
Investments:		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs.	$3,916.45	
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk.	4,038.98	
Wor. Mech. Svgs. Bk.	3,918.71	11,874.14
Membership Fund		5,010.00
Real Estate		480,000.00
Furniture and Fixtures		16,349.68
Library		1,276.47
Cash in Bank or in Hand		1,370.88
Petty Cash		50.00
		$522,974.45

Liabilities

Bigelow Fund:		
Principal		$1,00
Income		2
Blake Fund:		
Principal		1,00
Income		24
Coulson Fund:		
Principal		1,00
Income		3
Dewey Fund:		
Principal		1,00
Income		
Draper Fund:		
Principal		30
Income		7
Eames Fund:		
Principal		50
Income		2
Hadwen Fund:		
Principal		1,00
Income		7
Morse Fund:		
Principal		50
Income		3
McWilliam Fund:		
Principal		20
Income		3
Mortgage Note (Front St. Property)		47,00
Taxes Withheld Account. Collector Internal Revenue		6
Surplus:		
Balance, Dec. 1, 1943	$447,417.70	
Net Gain, 1944	21,449.05	468,86
		$522,97

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. Greenwood, *Treasurer*

December 7, 1944

Auditor's Certificate

I have made an examination of the books of the treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society for the year ended December 1, 1944. In my opinion the accompanying Balance Sheet, Statement of Income and Expense and Surplus correctly set forth the financial condition of the Society at December 1, 1944, and the results of its operations for the fiscal year of that date.

I submit the following recommendation:

That a Cash Book be installed to take the place of Journal entries now being made of cash records.

ADAH B. JOHNSON, *Auditor*

We have caused an audit of the books of the treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society to be made for the year ended December 1, 1944 and the foregoing certificate is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY C. MIDGLEY, H. WARD MOORE,
Auditors

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 23, 1944

LIBRARIAN'S REPORT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

In submitting my report for 1944, it is gratifying to note that although the war activities are still dominant, there has been a marked increase in the use of the Library over 1943. Some five hundred books and magazines have been in circulation against three hundred last year.

The records show diversified interests in horticultural subjects loaned this year. The growing of vegetables and use of fertilizers for good crop production were predominant. Other popular subjects were the care and culture of roses, lilies, and hardy bulbs. House plants, flower arrangement and general garden books took their usual place in circulation.

The identifying of plant specimens mailed or brought in is an increasing phase in the year's work.

Binding and filing of the usual magazines has been continued.

We gratefully acknowledge the gift of the following books:

From Mrs. Myron F. Converse

Partner of Nature, by Luther Burbank, 1939.

A Handbook of Conservation, published by the Society for the Preservation of the Landscape Features of Essex County, Mass., and the Peabody Museum, Salem, Mass.

From Mr. H. Ward Moore

The American Fruit Culturist, by John J. Thomas.

From Mrs. Florence Taylor Allen, the gift of some sixty very fine books on horticultural subjects from her library is acknowledged. Many are duplicates of what we have, but among them some thirty or more of choice books are new to our Library.

List of new books to our Library from Mrs. Florence Taylor Allen:

The Story of My Rock Garden, Reginald A. Malby, 1919.
A Book of Gardens, Waterfield & Brown.
Another Hardy Book, Helena Rutherford Ely, 1905.
Five Hundred Garden Hints, Five Hundred Gardeners, 1928.
Daffodils, E. M. Kirby.
A Woman's Hardy Garden, Helena Rutherford Ely, 1902.

American Rock Gardens, Stephen Hamblin, 1929.
New Creation in Plant Life, W. S. Harwood.
Rhododendrons for Amateurs, E. H. M. Cox, 1924.
Dry Wall Gardens, Thomas Smith.
Rockeries, How to Make and Plant Them, H. H. Thomas.
Handy Book of Crocus and Colchicums, E. A. Bowles, 1924.
Hardy Plants for Cottage Gardens, Helen R. Albee, 1910.
Manual of Gardening, H. L. Bailey, 1911.
Spring in the Little Garden, Frances Edge McIlvaine, 1928.
The Little Garden, Francis King.
Alpine Flora, Henry Correvon.
The Rock Garden, E. H. Jenkins.
Alpine Plants, A. J. Macself.
Flora of the Alps, 2 vols., A. W. Bennett, 1928.
Gardening in California, Sydney B. Mitchell, 1923.
Adventures in a Suburban Garden, Louise B. Wilder, 1931.
Rock Gardening for Amateurs, H. H. Thomas.
A Garden in Wales, A. T. Johnson, 1927.
Alpines, Flowers of the Canadian Mountains, Brown and Schaffer, 1907.
How Ferns Grow, Slosson, 1906.
My Garden in Spring, E. A. Bowles, 1914.
Alpine Flowers and Garden, G. Flemwell, 1910.
Rock Gardening, E. Edwards, 1929.
The Romance of Plant Hunting, F. Kingdon Ward, 1924.
Tall Bearded Iris (A Flower of Song), Walter Stager, 1922.
The American Flower Garden, Neltje Blanchan, 1909.
My Garden Book, John Weathers, 1924.
Shrubs and Trees for the Garden, A. Osborn (English), 1933.
Beautiful Gardens in America, Louise Shelton, 1928.
The Fantastic Clan (Cactus Family), John James Thornber and Frances Bonker, 1932.
Studies in Gardening, Clutton & Brock, 1929.
Perennial Gardens, H. Stuart Ortloff, 1931.
Rhododendrons for Everyone, F. Kingdon Ward, 1926.
Practical Plant Propagation, Alfred C. Hottes, 1927.
Our Mountain Garden, Mrs. Theodore Thomas, 1904.
Cactus, Laura Adams Armer, 1934.
A Manual of Botanical Terms, M. C. Cooke.
Myths and Legends of Flowers, Trees, Fruits and Plants, Charles M. Skinner, 1911.

Other books added to the Library during 1944 are as follows:

The Flowering Shrub Garden, Michael Haworth-Booth, 1939.
Flower Portraits, Blanche Henrey, 1938.
Plowman's Folly, Edward H. Faulkner, 1943.

Garden Flowers in Color, Daniel J. Foley, 1943.
Diseases of Economic Plants. Stevens and Hall, 1933.
Grow Your Own Vegetables, Paul W. Dempsey, Rev. ed., 1944.
The Food Garden. Laurence and Edna Blair, 1943.
Shrubs of Michigan, Cecil Billington, 1943.
The Vegetable Garden, Edward I. Farrington, Rev. ed.
Plants and Flowers in the Home, Kenneth Post, 1944.
Flower Arrangement in the Church, Katherine M. McClinton, 1944.
The Vegetable Growing Business, R. L. and Gilbert S. Watts, 1943.
10,000 Garden Questions Answered by 15 Experts, 1944, Edited by R. F. Rockwell.
Destructive and Useful Insects, Metcalf & Flint, 1939.
Alpines in Color and Cultivation. T. C. Mansfield, 1942.
Southern Horticulture, H. P. Stuckey, 1944.
Fruits for the Home Garden. U. P. Hedrick, 1944.
Honey Plants of North America, John H. Lovell, 1926.
Border in Color. T. C. Mansfield, 1939.
Trees of the South, Charlotte Hilton Green, 1939.
The American Lily Year Book, 1942.
Lily Bulletin, American Horticultural Society.
The Gladiolus Year Book, 1944.
The American Rose Annual, 1944.
American Rose Society Members Handbook, 1944–1945.
American Iris Society Bulletins.
Bulletins from Extension Service, Massachusetts State College of Agriculture.
The Begonian, from the American Begonia Society.
Bulletins from Arnold Arboretum, 1944.
Addisonia, New York Botanical Garden.
A Pamphlet—*What Do You Know about Poison Ivy?,* George Graves.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE E. FIELD, *Librarian*

December 7, 1944

REPORT OF JUDGE OF PLANTS AND FLOWERS

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The Spring Exhibition in March made a very fine opening of our 1944 season. The auditorium was well filled with many beautiful gardens, all nicely arranged. The west hall held an excellent exhibit of conservatory plants such as large specimens of jasmines, azaleas, camellias, and the like. Downstairs, although all the space was not used, there were some fine plant displays and also some excellent carnations.

Throughout the summer the shows were smaller on the average than usually. However, each week there were always colorful cut flower displays and numerous entries of interest to both exhibitors and visitors. Peonies, lilies and iris were few in number and averaged below par in quality. Dahlias, gladioli and roses, also fewer in number, appeared in several shows in excellent quality. Large flowered zinnias were very fine, and there were also some very good asters. Pansies, sweet peas, tuberous begonias, aquilegia, salpiglossis, petunias, and many others were shown throughout the summer varying in quality from just ordinary to excellent.

Table decorations attracted a number of exhibitors throughout the season. These, in general, were interesting and well done. Hardy chrysanthemums were very good.

The children's exhibit was very commendable. There was considerable competition in some of the classes and some of the displays showed real artistry in their arrangement.

The November chrysanthemum show made a splendid ending to our schedule. The main hall and west room were filled with gardens of chrysanthemums of all sizes, in a galaxy of autumn colors, exciting enough to leave pleasant memories for the coming winter months to all who were fortunate enough to have seen them. The cut flowers downstairs were very few in number. Although there was only one exhibitor in the classes for exhibition varieties of chrysanthemums, the culture, size, and fine condition of these flowers were of such excellence that they deserve special mention.

Iristhorpe, Mrs. Homer Gage, Spring, 1944

Because of conditions beyond their control, many exhibitors who used to participate regularly in our shows now find it impossible to do so. This means that those who are still able to carry on this horticultural work need most urgently to make their greatest effort that the benefits and interest of horticulture might be actively maintained. This need has been met valiantly. To all those exhibitors who have worked so hard toward this end throughout the season, I give the highest commendation. The success of our flower shows is the result of their efforts.

Respectfully submitted,

LESLIE E. WINTER, *Judge of Plants and Flowers*

December 7, 1944

REPORT OF THE JUDGE OF FRUIT

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

In December, 1942, Mr. S. Lothrop Davenport, the Judge of Fruit, stated that under war conditions, our exhibitions would suffer and the more serious the labor supply shortage the smaller would be our exhibits and the poorer the quality. In the year 1944, we saw the progressive fulfillment of this prophecy. It was accentuated in the early part of our show season by the weather conditions in the fall of 1943 and the winter of 1943–1944. Soil moisture supplies were so low that most small fruit plantations entered the winter partially desiccated. A mild winter with little or no snow followed. Strawberries suffered severe winter injury; raspberries, however, had fair survival. A hard frost caught the strawberries in full bloom, destroying not only the open blossoms but also most of the unopened buds. A dry spring with one of the driest summers on record followed. Fruit size this year was smaller than usual.

The fruit shown at the 1944 Spring Show reflected the fact that the 1943 apple crop was the smallest in the last nine years. There were ten fine 49's and eighteen plates of apples shown by only two exhibitors.

Strawberries were the worst casualty of unfavorable weather conditions. This year was the third successive year that strawberry showings have been far below those of previous years. Only three plates of this fine fruit were shown in its season.

Currants were in fair supply. Occasionally, we had gooseberries. There were no plates of cultivated blueberries shown all season.

Red raspberries and black caps were exhibited in a very limited way, enough to make a showing, but not enough to create any competition.

Peach buds came through the winter in good numbers, and a nice crop of peaches developed on frost-free locations. Fruit size, however, was small from lack of rain. Very limited showings of this fine fruit were made.

A lot of fine pear exhibits came in during that fruit's season. This year, the Bosc seemed to offer the outstanding pear plates followed by Clapp, Bartlett, and Seckel.

Fruit Exhibit, Fall, 1944

Plums started showing August 3. We had a good showing of this nice fruit for the following six weeks.

As the season progressed, the fruit exhibits became bigger and better. From August 24 on, fruit entries were a strong part of each week's exhibition. Up to this time, our women exhibitors had carried the load. Pears and apples brought out our men folk, but our ladies dominated the grape classes. Concord, Niagara, and Worden were the leading varieties shown of this last fruit.

From September 21 on, the competition in the apple classes became keen with good showings of fine quality clean fruit.

As usual, the all-out effort was made in the last show of the year. Five fine displays, seventeen 49's and thirty plates of very high quality apples came in. Pears and quinces helped to round out the show. In contrast to two exhibitors in the Spring Show, this one had thirteen different individuals competing in the fruit classes. I hope that many of these exhibitors will hold over a lot of nice fruit to start 1945 off with strong fruit classes in the Spring Show.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW W. LOVE, *Judge of Fruit*

December 7, 1944

REPORT OF JUDGE OF VEGETABLES

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

It hardly seems possible that this is my twenty-fifth Annual Report to this Society as Judge of Vegetables yet the records say that it is.

Many changes have occurred in those twenty-five years. New and improved varieties of vegetables have been introduced while some of the older and less desirable ones have been discarded from our schedule. Better seed and better methods of cultivation have improved the quality of our exhibits, while more careful handling and better arrangements greatly increased their attractiveness.

For the past three years, our vegetable exhibitors have had to labor under such unfavorable conditions that few of them could make their usual creditable exhibitions and some could make none at all.

Among the most serious of these conditions was the inability to secure sufficient skilled labor, scarcity of farm machinery, inadequate transportation, and the weather, the latter being especially bad for the past two seasons.

While our weekly exhibitions have shown a decrease in the number of specimens shown in each class, the quality of those exhibited has been uniformly good.

A brief summary of the season's shows brings the following conclusions: The exhibits of asparagus, beans, and peas this year were, I believe, better than they were in 1943; those of summer squash, sweet corn, tomatoes, peppers, pumpkins, celery, cauliflowers, and winter squashes contained many specimens of superior quality. Beets, spinach, radishes and cucumbers in the early season, lettuce and cabbage all through the year, and melons, potatoes and turnips were, with few exceptions, not up to standard either in quantity or quality. No brussels sprouts, leeks, nor endive were shown when called for.

The displays of tomatoes and the displays of peppers were of excellent quality, fine coloring, and attractively arranged.

The displays of mushrooms, on August 10 and 31, were remarkably good considering the exceedingly hot, dry weather we had just preceding the exhibitions.

The displays of vegetables were not as good as usual the early part of the season, there being none on July 6. The displays on July 27 and August 24 were fairly good, while those of September 7 and 21 were nearly as good as the displays we have had in years past.

At the November show, there was a fine display of gourds which attracted much attention and received well-merited praise.

The displays from home gardens were of good quality and attractively arranged. I believe we should call for more of these during the 1945 season and thus encourage more of the Victory gardeners to become regular exhibitors at our weekly exhibitions.

On August 26, we had a very good Children's Exhibition, which compared very favorably with those of the past seasons. I believe, also, that classes for Children's Exhibitions at some, or perhaps all, of our weekly shows, during the summer at least, either in place of or in addition to the one exhibition we now hold, should be included in our 1945 schedule. From among these younger folks come the exhibitors of the future and we should encourage them in every possible way.

Respectfully submitted,

H. WARD MOORE, *Judge of Vegetables*

December 7, 1944

REPORT OF FINANCE COMMITTEE

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The use of the Horticultural Building during the past year, aside from serving as the home of this Society, has been available in many instances to organizations concerned with civic work and others affiliated with projects of a character similar to that of this Society. Special mention should be made of the space made available to the Victory Garden Committee as its headquarters during the summer months.

Some rooms of the building have been painted, and this redecoration has lent a pleasing effect to the general appearance of the building.

Your Committee would suggest that the sum of $13,000 be appropriated for use of the Society to be applied in such manner as the Trustees may direct.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE
HARRY HARRISON
Finance Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 7, 1944

MORE COLOR AND DESIGN IN DRIED ARRANGEMENTS

Mrs. Arthur P. Teele, Brookline, Mass.

January 13, 1944

The effective use of common varieties of dried grasses, flowers, and leaves, in arrangements providing both natural color and symmetry of design, was illustrated by means of colored photographs taken by the speaker in the first of the season's lectures.

Materials to be used in dried arrangements, the speaker pointed out, should be picked at different stages of their development, from green to full maturity, in order to achieve variety of effect.

Mrs. Teele stressed the importance of background on the effectiveness of an arrangement, and demonstrated that by the correct selection of background colors the entire effect could be modified.

The use of accessories was also discussed; their purpose being to furnish balance, provide color harmony, and express the emotion or idea of the arrangement.

The speaker recommended that the stems of materials used in a dried arrangement be cut diagonally, thus permitting them to be more easily pressed into the modeling clay, which when moulded around the stems holds them firmly in place.

The essentials of a good flower arrangement consist first of a linear pattern with the first placement set with a definite idea of shape and finished design. The lines of design are then carried down in color to the focus or center of interest where the most weight should be placed.

The silhouette should be interesting, with well planned spaces between the plant material at the outer edge.

Harmony between the textures of plant material should be carefully adhered to, the larger blooms being placed toward the center of focus, while the smaller blossoms or buds should be placed at the outer edge of the arrangement.

There should be no overcrowding of the materials used. Each placement of plant material is important to the design and should be allowed to display its beauty unobscured. Every stem of a different length should be placed in an asymmetrical design with no straight line blooms placed across an arrangement, especially at the top.

Containers should be selected with careful consideration to the plant material used. Pottery and metal containers are suitable for sturdy plants; delicate glass for more ethereal flowers. The container should not dominate the plant material and the rim should be at least partly covered to blend flowers and container into a pleasing whole.

A question-and-answer period followed the lecture.

SUNNYSIDE GREENHOUSES, SPRING, 1944

WILD FLOWER JOURNEYS

Mr. Walter H. Harrison, Amherst, Mass.

January 20, 1944

At the southern end of the Appalachian Mountains, a rocky upland rises, culminating in the Great Smoky Mountains, whose peaks rise to an elevation nearly four hundred feet higher than Mt. Washington. This section is the adopted home of many northern plants which were forced south by the cold of the Ice Age and have remained there ever since. As a result, this is one of the richest sections in the United States.

Let us begin our wild flower journey with a climb to the summit of Mt. LeConte in the Great Smokies. It is early June and spring has already found its way into the valleys of the mountains.

One of the trees that will attract our attention is the silver bell. This tree grows to a height of twenty-five feet and in early spring is laden with a myriad of silver bells that swing and bangle in the breeze.

The pink shell azalea is one of the most showy of the early flowers, and a little later the *Azalea Floribunda Arboresens* grows in this section in open land and has perfectly white flowers which come after the leaves and after most of the other azaleas are gone.

One of the heavier growing of the upland trees is the sorrel. In early spring it puts out its lacy flower spikes that stand out in a peculiar horizontal or even circumflex shape and makes a very attractive tree. In the fall its thick glossy leaves turn to the brightest crimson.

One of the things that covers a great deal of the forests of this region is the galax. It has glossy round leaves which are rich green in summer and in autumn turn brilliant bronze.

Along the mountain streams, we find the mountain laurel in shades ranging from white through pink and occasionally a decidedly brilliant red.

The mountain ridges are practically bare except here and there a few scattered trees, but all the rest of the space is occupied by either mountain laurel or the bright pink rhododendrons, which grow almost up to the summit. There is such a showing of it when it is in flower, the color on the mountains is sometimes visible ten miles away.

The sand myrtle and the three rhododendrons follow each other in succession, each lapping on the other, but each having its own period of bloom and making a veritable garden of the whole summit of the mountain.

The flowering dogwood is quite plentiful through this section. When it comes out, the branches look as if white butterflies had lighted all over them. In the fall, it turns rich bright colors, and the bright fruit scattered through the leaves make a charming picture.

Now let's go farther north. One of the finest flowers we have in the north is the bluet, so unpretentious though so charming with its white or dainty blue flowers and its little yellow throat.

Another of our fine flowers is the bloodroot. There is nothing more beautiful unless it be the arbutus.

The sugar maple is one of our early flowering trees in this section, and it is really very beautiful and showy, especially when whole sections of it are in bloom.

The trillium is a fine early spring flower growing in small clumps. A characteristic of this plant is the fact that its roots grow upside down, the growing point of the root being at the bottom and the stem turning as it comes up.

The dwarf flowering dogwood grows all the way from the Southern Appalachian northward to the extreme limit of Labrador and Alaska.

As we go westward into New York, Indiana, Ohio, and Illinois we find great quantities of white trillium. It is a beautiful thing and lasts for a week or more, and as its flower begins to fade it turns a delicate pink, and before it actually fades, a decided pink.

Through the central section of Wyoming, South Dakota, North Dakota, and up into Canada, there is a land known as the Bad Lands. It is really an old sea bottom that has been uplifted. Precipitation here is very scanty, but when it does come it is in the form of cloudbursts, which have worn these mountains into fantastic shapes.

A little farther west in the higher sections of the short grass plateau we find great masses of shooting star stretching sometimes for miles. The upright spikes of its flowers closely resemble the cyclamen.

Out in the Yellowstone where the geysers and the hot springs are bringing up water charged with lime and various saline minerals would not seem to be a good place to look for flowers, but through the gravel and sand we find the *Gentian Elegans* whose flowers are much like our

fringed gentians only a glorified edition, much larger and darker in color, although only slightly fragrant.

Going north into Montana and on the summit of the Grand Teton Range we find open Alpine tundras where snow banks lay the year around. Here the gold flower grows creating a showy spot among the snow banks.

Up the sides of the mountains, on the ridges, above and below the mighty peaks of the Teton Range, wild flowers are everywhere at the right season. Near the summit of the Tetons, nearly 13,000 feet in height, the Alpine fir grows along the snowdrifts and on the edges of some of the local glaciers.

In the Rocky Mountains, in the Rampart Range, and looking in the direction of Longs Peak the growth is very dwarfed on the summits, the season is short, and there are no annuals because the time is so short. All the plants growing here are perennials, most of them evergreen.

Now, back in the East one of the showiest of the fall flowers is the dwarf goldenrod but the best of all are our maples in autumn!

Chrysanthemum Show, Fall, 1944

NANTUCKET

An Illustrated Lecture by

Mrs. Anne Leonard

January 27, 1944

The history of Nantucket is a very fascinating story. We cannot be sure of its earliest beginnings, but we do know that in 1659 twenty men from Salisbury, Massachusetts, purchased the entire island of Nantucket from Thomas Mayhew for 20 pounds and 30 pounds plus two beaver hats "One for myself and one for my wife" as the deed ran.

Among the names of the first settlers were Starbuck, Macy, Coffin, and Gardner and these names are still very familiar in Nantucket today.

The colony grew as more settlers came to the Island, thirty-eight miles out at sea, and many of these first settlers never left the Island again. It was an island set apart from the rest of the world and the Nantucketers are very much aware of the fact. They actually look down on off-islanders. They call them foreigners.

As one approaches the center of the town with its cobblestone streets, the first interesting building one sees is the Whaling Museum. It used to be a sperm candle factory in the old days and no one should go to Nantucket without spending at least an hour in this interesting place.

The history of Nantucket is one of many trials and hardships, but the whaling era was its heyday. Nantucket was the largest whaling center in the world, and over thirty islands in the Pacific have been named for Nantucket captains.

At first there was plenty of whaling around the island; then they had to go farther and farther away until finally they were obliged to go as far as Cape Horn and up into the northern Pacific. These trips lasted anywhere from two to five years. In fact, the two-year trip was considered a short one.

On the walls of the Whaling Museum are some rare old prints depicting the whaling days, and there are many different kinds of irons and other implements used in the industry.

Candle making was also an important industry in the early days of Nantucket. The spermaceti was taken from the head of the whales, put in bags, and pressed out, and it was from this solid residue in the bag that candles were made. Nantucket candles were world famous.

The office of the Nantucket *Inquirer and Mirror,* a weekly newspaper, is on Orange Street, not far from the Whaling Museum. It is a very old paper and has very wide circulation. It is also one of the largest newspapers in size, being much larger than the standard newspaper.

Farther along the same street is one of the few brick houses in Nantucket belonging to Dr. and Mrs. Charles Condon. Its furnishings are interesting and beautiful and date back to the early days of Nantucket.

The South Church is probably the most interesting church building on the island. The tower has in it a very sweet Portuguese bell which was purchased in Lisbon by a sea captain for $500 and many a church on the mainland has tried to buy this bell. Thus far they have not succeeded.

On Fair Street and adjoining the Historical Museum is the next oldest church building, the Quaker Meetinghouse. At one time more than half the population of Nantucket was made up of Quakers.

Passing along Main Street we come to the three Starbuck houses, built by Joseph Starbuck, exactly alike, for his three sons. The Nantucketers often refer to them as East Brick, Middle Brick, and West Brick. Joseph Starbuck always paid his workmen with one dollar bills and he was called One Dollar Starbuck. The land on which his house stood is still called New Dollar Lane.

The Macy house is probably the most famous house in Nantucket and it is an architectural gem. It has a very nice walk on the roof, and when the town crier would bellow the news that a ship was in sight, the Nantucketers would hurry to their walks to scan the horizon to see if by chance their loved ones were coming home. This is the same Macy who established the department store in New York which was the first department store to employ women.

The real Nantucket house is the one-sided house, so called because the doorway was usually at one side. There are over five hundred of these houses in Nantucket. They were shingled throughout and were very plain as to architecture. These houses reflect the stern conservatism of the Quaker religion, but in the early days it was considered more valuable to build and equip ships than it was to build houses.

Nantucketers live together in a very intimate way, the houses are built close to the street and close to each other. Even today they run in and out of each other's houses without ringing doorbells and that is almost a lost art in New England. It is interesting that so many of these houses have not been changed as far as their architecture is concerned.

The Folger family has always been a very prominent one in Nantucket. In the home of Miss Annie Folger stands the famous astronomical clock built by Walter Folger. This clock is a very clever piece of mechanical ingenuity for it not only tells the day of the year but it tells the rising and setting of the sun and its position on the ellipse.

One of the oldest houses on the island is the Jethro Coffin house, built in 1686 and first occupied by Jethro Coffin and his bride, Mary. It is now owned by the Historical Association.

The Daughters of the American Revolution built a memorial to Benjamin Franklin's mother who was a Nantucketer. It once served a very useful purpose because there were many horses in Nantucket, but today automobiles have come to the island and it is only occasionally one sees the old surrey which was once so common there.

Siasconset, called "Sconset" by the Nantucketers is not far distant from Nantucket and is noted for its roses. There is something about the climate of the island which is ideal for the growing of roses, and in July they may be seen blossoming on the very roof tops. Even the white rambler, so susceptible to mildew, shows no signs of mildew or a bug of any kind.

Nantucket is the birthplace of Maria Mitchell, one of the seven women to be chosen for the Hall of Fame. She swung into fame when through her little telescope she discovered a comet and was given a medal by the King of Denmark. She was a brilliant scientist with a supreme faith in God.

And so we say goodby to Nantucket where so much that was worth while in the days gone by has stood the test of time and has been preserved for the rest of the world to enjoy.

ROSES

An Illustrated Lecture by

Mr. George A. Sweetzer, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

February 3, 1944

This afternoon I am going to take you on a little trip through what we may call Roseland, and I hope I can interest you, not only in some of the roses and some of the rose gardens that we shall see, but in the course of the talk we may learn something about which roses to grow and also the cultural practices that must be observed in growing them.

The rose can be easily grown if you observe a few of the fundamental principles, but it is necessary that you do some things if you are going to have success with roses. And in having success with roses, you will probably find that you have more in the way of real beauty for the time that you spend than with any other flower, because in hybrid tea roses you can have bloom from late June until the heavy frosts in November.

Roses are graded by growers as Number 1, 1½ and 2. The best rose for anyone to buy is a Number 1, two-year-old, field-grown, dormant rose. I am personally a great believer in planting in the spring. Put them in anytime through April or very early May. After early May, when the roses become in full leaf, it is necessary to buy a potted rose, because it is difficult then to transplant the dormant field-grown rose.

When you plant a rose, the thing to do first is to prepare the soil and then dig the hole for the rose. The hole should be deep enough and large enough so that as you are planting it, you can spread the roots so they will be well distributed and not planted in a mass. Trim off some of the roots if they are bruised at all, but trimming them off is not necessary otherwise. Then the rose should be set in the hole, after it is trimmed, and planted. The soil should then be well tamped down around the roots.

Whenever you receive roses to be planted, be sure to keep them moist until they are ready for planting. Then when you plant them, give the hole in which they are to be planted a good watering, and see that the roots are moist when you finally firm the soil around them.

Whether the rose is planted in spring or in the fall the soil should be well heaped up around the plant. If in the fall, heaping up can be made as high as you want it, for winter protection. If in the spring, it is well to heap up the soil six or eight inches around the stems. It protects the stems and keeps them moist, and the buds will quite likely break early.

As many of you know, there are two groups of roses that are classed as climbers, the so-called ramblers and the class that is called climbers. The difference between these two groups is this: The climbing rose is the single flower, the large flower rose. The rambler rose is the small flower cluster type of rose. The Crimson Rambler is an excellent example of the small cluster rose. A common example of the large flower rose is the Paul Scarlett climber.

The rambler rose blooms from the wood of the current year. The old growth on which the bloom took place can be entirely cut out as it is absolutely unnecessary for the future bloom of the rose. Consequently, when you are pruning the rambler rose, you are perfectly safe in cutting out all the old wood after the rose has bloomed and leaving the new wood for the bloom of the following year.

The climbing rose you treat a little differently. A climbing rose, which has some shoots starting in 1943, would not only grow those shoots longer in 1944, but would also grow laterally from those shoots. Then, in 1945, the climbing rose would begin to bloom from those shoots that started in 1943. You can see then, if you cut out all the old shoots of the climbing rose after it bloomed in 1943, you might cut off most of the blooming wood for 1944. Perhaps if you cut out a quarter or a third of your blooming wood every year, you will retain enough so that with the old wood and the new growth you will have ample bloom for the succeeding year.

Roses are at times susceptible to disease. These diseases are a low order of plant life which live on the juices of the leaf. If you keep the foliage covered with a fine spray or dust, either sulphur or copper, it prevents the leaf from becoming infected.

First, I want to show you some of the roses that few of us have on our properties, the wild rose. Some of the wild roses are very beautiful, and are practically immune to disease. Another interesting quality of the wild rose is its property of fragrance.

The Blanda rose belongs to this group. It is not found in great

JUNIOR LEAGUE, SPRING, 1944

abundance in Massachusetts, but it is more common in New Hampshire and Vermont. Another of the wild roses of North America is Rosa setigera, a good size shrub rose with beautiful pink blossoms. This rose has been used extensively as the understock on which to develop hardy hybrid teas. A little cut is made in the bark of the wild rose very close to the ground and in that cut is inserted the bud of the hybrid tea rose that one wishes to propagate. The wild rose above the bud is cut off so that you have above the ground the hybrid tea rose and below the ground the very hardy stock of the wild rose.

The Rosa Hugonis is a native of China, a beautiful yellow rose which has been planted quite freely not only in New England but over the entire United States. It is a hardy rose and blooms very freely in the spring. It is a rather loose growing shrub, but if pruned and properly kept within bounds a fairly compact plant can be produced.

The Dr. Huey rose is one that should be planted more than it is. It is a very dark red rose with a yellow center, an interesting and satisfactory rose and as hardy as any of our climbing roses.

Another of the climbing roses is the Kitty Kinnemonth, an Australian rose which is a good bloomer. The Mermaid rose is somewhat tender and may need some protection, but it has beautiful flowers and does particularly well along New England seashores where it will bloom more or less all summer.

Now we come to another group of roses which are not planted anywhere near as much today as they were years ago—the Hybrid Perpetuala which has the advantage of being extremely hardy for the most part, with excellent foliage after the blooms have gone by. An example of the Hybrid Perpetuala rose is the Margaret Dixon, a white rose of English origin.

Th term Polyantha denotes the smaller roses. Floribunda is merely a term given to the so-called larger flower Polyantha rose. Floribunda is really a name given to a certain class or group of roses. The Polyantha rose is extremely hardy and ordinarily needs no winter protection. One of the good Polyantha roses is World's Fair, a good deal like the Donald Prior, both of which are splendid and interesting roses.

If you want a red rose that will do as well as any red rose under almost any conditions, you will find the Crimson Glory most satisfactory. It is mildly fragrant, of splendid color, and blooms well.

The McGrady firm probably produces as many good roses as any firm,

and there are probably quite as many McGrady roses in commerce today as those of any other grower I know of. They are of good substance and will do well.

Dr. J. H. Nicola, of the Jackson Perkins firm, probably knew more about roses than anyone in this country. He originated the Eclipse, a beautiful yellow rose with a touch of buff, with long pointed buds which open to a very satisfactory blossom.

Anyone who is starting a rose garden will find it is to his advantage to have the Radiance rose in his garden because of its excellent growth, its fine form, and its fragrance.

Now we come to some of the famous rose gardens in this country. The rose garden at Elizabeth Park, Hartford, is one of the best known and largest rose gardens in this section of the country. In it are planted between fourteen and fifteen thousand roses, and it is a thing of great beauty when in bloom.

Another lovely rose garden is that planted by Mrs. Harry Foote, of Marblehead, one of our well-known rosarians.

The Webster Garden, at Falmouth, Mass., contains nearly five thousand roses, hybrid tea roses, climbing roses, Polyantha roses, and standard or tea roses. We can always count on roses and all flowers doing better at the seashore than they would inland because of the more even temperature and the humidity in the atmosphere which roses and other flowers seem to enjoy.

The Municipal Rose Garden at Harrisburg, Pa., is built on the grounds of the Polyclinic Hospital, the rental for which is fifty red roses a year. The garden was designed by Mr. Manning, the landscape architect of Boston, and contains altogether about thirty thousand rose plants, one of the largest and most beautiful gardens in this country. The Hershey Garden at Hershey, Pa., is another of the well-known rose gardens in this country and well worth seeing.

Roses are given to us not only for their beauty and our enjoyment, but because roses and beauty are some of the permanent, enduring things of this world and of life.

INSTRUCTIONS ON HOW TO GROW YOUR OWN VEGETABLES

By Mr. Paul W. Dempsey, Waltham, Mass.

February 10, 1944

Before we begin to plant vegetables we must first recognize that these plants require the best of growing conditions. Vegetables are largely made up of water and must grow fairly steadily in order to be of good quality. Moisture is usually the limiting factor. Moisture or the lack of it causes more trouble in the growing of vegetables than all other adverse conditions, including insects and disease put together.

First, we should consider the location of the garden. You can grow vegetables in the shade provided they are not in the shade more than one-third of the day in the middle of summer. Eight hours direct sunshine should be considered the minimum.

While it is true that the vegetable root system is a vigorous root system, yet it is a very tender one and when it comes to competing with trees, shrubs or perennials your vegetables will come out second best. So keep your garden a reasonable distance from surrounding trees, shrubs, and perennials.

If the soil in your particular garden is very sandy, light, gravelly; very clayey, heavy; if it is over a ledge; or if it is trash, you are going to start under a handicap and therefore you should consider whether it is going to be worth while or not.

Now, for the size of the garden. Many people ask me how large a garden they should have. I can't tell you how large a garden you should have. I will say this: that for the average family a thousand square feet should provide all of the vegetables one person can eat through the year. That means much of it should be stored, canned, or frozen. That thousand square feet does not include potatoes, which are not ordinarily considered in the small vegetable garden.

Next comes the crops that we are going to grow in this garden. The experts tell us we should select these vegetables on the following points:

Food value: Radishes and cucumbers have practically no food value,

and we should well consider before we devote too much space to these vegetables.

Ease of growing: Onions are difficult to grow in the average garden in Massachusetts; therefore, they should not be included in the small back-yard garden unless you have pretty good growing conditions. Cauliflower, brussels sprouts, celery, and head lettuce are also what might be called fussy crops.

Space required: The small gardener should not plant too many peas, too much corn, squash, especially the running varieties, cucumbers, and melons. Those require a considerable amount of area for the return they give.

Preparation: Plow or spade your garden. It should be turned over. For fertilizer, nothing will quite take the place of barnyard manure. How much? I would say that fifty bushels to a thousand square feet should be sufficient. Don't be afraid to use peat. It is acid, but the acidity is very slight and lime is cheap.

For actual food get a plant fertilizer, the Victory garden fertilizer, either 5-10-5 or the old 5-8-7 which is going to be back this year and is just as good as the 5-10-5.

The ideal way to use fertilizer is to make a furrow three or four inches each side of the row and put your fertilizer in it. Make the row about the same depth as the seed, or a little deeper. Never put it in the furrow where you put your seeds. When you plant a second crop in the same plot put on a little more fertilizer and rake it in.

The list of vegetables that is usually suggested in Massachusetts is a fairly good one. It goes about like this.

Tomatoes are the best crop for the home gardener and a good part of his garden should be devoted to them. About ten tomato plants per person is the minimum upon which to figure.

Bush beans are to be preferred to pole beans in the small garden. If you have space where you can string your beans up on a fence, fine; but in the average small garden, they are out.

Carrots are not too busy to grow, but if conditions are at all satisfactory, they will do fairly well.

Next we have greens—leaving it up to you what type it will be. As a rule chard is best. But don't plant too much. A ten-foot row of chard will take care of the ordinary family. Chard should not be allowed to grow more than ten or twelve inches tall. Spinach should be planted early or late. Don't attempt to grow it in the summer.

R. J. Allen and Hixon Greenhouses, Fall, 1944

Beet greens are good and they are good for you. In fact, they are much to be preferred to the roots.

Head lettuce does not do well in the average garden, and should not be attempted unless you have pretty good growing conditions. In my own garden I like to plant three or four varieties of lettuce at the same time; and I make a planting about every three weeks, starting about the middle of April, of three or four different varieties including, always, Cos. Then there is the oak leaf variety which is good. Bibb will not do well in hot weather, but it is fine early.

Broccoli is good for you and fairly easy to grow. It is of advantage because the plants set out the first of May, or any time in between, will produce heads until the ground is frozen. But don't let your broccoli go to seed. If you don't want to eat it, cut off the heads and throw them away.

Ordinarily corn ought not to be in the back-yard garden, but most folks plant it anyway. Corn is fairly easy to grow, and if it wasn't for the bugs, it would be one of the easiest to grow.

We will have to add beets, too, because most folks will grow beets. But remember, the tops are worth more than the roots.

Divide the garden, as a rule, into several parts. We should make four plantings, even in the small garden.

With the first planting we have got to put in our hardy crops. These include cabbage plants, lettuce plants, radishes, beets, carrots, swiss chard, turnips, and broccoli. This planting should be made about April 19.

Don't hesitate to plant two things in one row. For instance, plant your spinach in between your cabbages or in between your peas. Don't take up valuable space with these quick crops. Leave thirty-inch rows for your large crops and fifteen-inch rows for the smaller crops.

The second planting, May first, should include broccoli, celery plants, cauliflower plants, peas, and corn.

The third planting should be made about May 15 and that is when we plant our squash, both winter and summer. We should also plant pole beans, cucumbers, melons, the second planting of beets, lettuce, soy beans, lima beans, and shell beans.

Now we come to our fourth planting, and we are going to put in our tomatoes the 30th of May, also pepper plants and egg plant.

When you are planning your garden, figure out about how many feet

you want and from that you can get an idea how much seed to order. You must have a plan in order to buy your seeds with any degree of accuracy. Buy your tomato plants.

Most of our vegetables and flowers grow best in a soil that is slightly acid. Most of the soil we have in Massachusetts is slightly acid so we have to use lime to sweeten the soil. As a rule we like to suggest about fifty pounds of lime stone or about thirty pounds of hydrated lime for each thousand feet.

A question-and-answer period followed the lecture.

SPRING FLOWERING BULBS

An Illustrated Lecture by
Mr. John L. Russell, Dedham, Mass.

February 17, 1944

"Spring is just around the corner, and I am going to give you a preview of some of the spring flowers.

"The tulips I am going to talk to you about have originated from species that were found growing wild in Asia and Europe, and they have been developed by Europeans for the most part. Spring flowering bulbs were first introduced into Holland about three hundred years ago, and while they are generally referred to as Dutch tulips, few of them are native to Holland.

"The soil and climate of Holland, however, are ideal for their growth, and Holland was the principal source of our tulips before the war. Now that this source is cut off, we are confronted with the problem of growing more of our own bulbs here in this country.

"Dutch tulips have long occupied a very important place in home and public gardens in England. In Holland, before the war, there were about twenty thousand acres under bulb cultivation.

"Two years ago, in 1942, we were able to import thirty-five million tulip bulbs from England; for in that year the English government placed a ban on the public planting of tulips of any kind. Last year the ban was lifted and we were able to import only fifteen million bulbs from England which has created a shortage.

"Tulip bulbs of good quality are now being produced in this country. However, it is a long, slow process and requires a great deal of skill. It takes from five to seven years to get tulips, hyacinths, and daffodils to bloom from seed and from fifteen to twenty years to work up a stock to put on the market. Hyacinths require very sandy soil with a constant water level which is found in Holland, but not in this country, generally speaking. The climate of the states of Washington and Oregon and also British Columbia is well suited to the growing of bulbs of unusually fine quality.

"Bulbs are divided into three important groups: tulips, hyacinths, and narcissi; tulips being by far the most popular because they furnish the most vivid display for the formal bed and also because the standard varieties are low in price.

"John Barr, founder of the well-known horticultural concern of Barr and Sons, collected some of the wild narcissi along toward the end of the last century in the mountains of Spain and Portugal. Species of the narcissus are not quite as numerous as some of the other genera, but the hybrids are very numerous.

"The daffodil is the first important flower to make its appearance in early spring, and it does resist the spring frosts. It is a flower which cuts well, ships well, and keeps well. In fact, it is what might be called everyone's flower. The only places where daffodils will not do well are a low place where they will be sitting in stagnant water and a high, dry knoll.

"About 1884, daffodils became very popular in England, and there was quite a lot of confusion as to what division they belonged to. At that time they were just divided into three sections: large, medium, and small trumpet.

"The Beersheba is probably the finest of the pure white daffodils. It was raised by the Reverend George Englehart in England about the middle of the last century. During his life, he introduced several thousand varieties of daffodils.

"The earliest tulip in existence was one of a species found growing wild in Turkistan and is known as Cofmaniana.

"The Croesus is one of the standard varieties today and, as its name implies, is a lovely gold color. A few years ago it was quite expensive, but now is moderate in price and a very useful variety.

"Lady Diana Manners is a variety of English extraction, a delightful variety, sweet scented with long stems and equally good for growing in pots.

"Some of my friends have called me the Daffodil King. My kingdom consists of over 120,000 naturalized subjects, some of English extraction, others of Dutch extraction. There are no minority problems in my kingdom and all live together in perfect harmony.

"Daffodils have always been associated with water scenery and do well when planted near it.

"It is best not to improve a piece of land when naturalizing tulips.

It will look far more natural if you make your plantings as you find the land. Daffodils do multiply, and when you plant daffodils in the grass they are so confined they will not spread, but they will multiply without spreading, and you will get a great many flowers from one bulb.

"If daffodils are planted in October or November, they should be well rooted by the first of January and can then be taken inside. If they are brought inside before they have roots you will get more foliage than blooms.

"When cutting daffodils the stems should be plunged immediately into water. The sap starts to run from the bottom of the daffodil immediately and leaves an air space in the neck. If they are plunged into water, you can expect them to last as long as ten days, if they are kept in a temperature which is not too warm.

"Tulip time is really a wonderful time of the year. Each day starts out with a bright, warm morning and the air fairly tingles with spring. The apple trees and flowering shrubs are also in bloom with the tulips and together they make a very lovely picture.

"There is quite a difference in the propagation of daffodils and tulips. The original daffodil bulb that you plant remains with you, and you get side shoots from each side of the bulb which in time break away from the mother bulb.

"Tulips act quite differently. If you plant a tulip bulb that bulb disappears completely. You may get two flowering bulbs of fairly good size and perhaps two or three medium bulbs which would produce a small flower. Therefore, tulips should be lifted every year, in the month of June, lifted before the foliage ripens, and dried off, not in the sun but in some shady place until the foliage completely ripens off. Then they should be stored away in a cool place with plenty of air. In this way tulips may be carried along quite well for a number of years."

The colored slides shown consisted mainly of photographs of plantings on Mr. Russell's estate in Dedham, showing some of the individual varieties of narcissi followed by some clumps and drifts of the naturalist planting of narcissi in some of the formal estates near Boston, followed by tulips, and finally by some of the minor flowering spring bulbs.

UNFOLDING GLORY

An Illustrated Lecture by
Mr. Frank W. Barber, Warren, Conn.

February 24, 1944

Nature is full of beautiful things and we need merely to watch as we go along the road of life to catch those beauties and they will unfold before our eyes.

I want to bring you some of the unfolding glories that I have found in my travels. I want to open your eyes to some of these unfolding glories as we travel across the country and over the mountains, through the deserts, and into the canyons, seeing the grandeur of Nature unfold. But right near us at home all of us have the unfolding of one of God's glories in our eastern skies. Too often we neglect the eastern skies. The colors are softer and kinder than in the evening skies and I commend a glimpse of your morning sky every day to start you right on the day's journey.

What more beautiful scene can you find than a lovely old New England house sitting off across a field at twilight time? The sun has just found it, a white spot on the landscape, and rested there a bit before the darkness of the night comes down.

Perhaps you would like to climb a mountain and sit right here while you do it. You are out in Albuquerque, New Mexico, and underneath that beautiful cloud-swept sky you can see a mountain bumping its head into the sky. That is Mt. Sandia, 8500 feet high, rising right out of the desert section of New Mexico; and as we wind our way over the road that leads to the top of the mountain, we see the clouds gathering and centering their glory around the head of old Mt. Sandia. They drop so low that our heads are in the clouds before we reach the top; but, characteristic of this mountain, they do not stay. They quickly find their way off into the landscape, leaving a glorious blue sky in their wake. An unfolding is seen before our eyes extending many miles off toward the north.

In climbing any of these mountains, we must first start where there is little to see. The clouds begin to hang low over the sides of the moun-

tains and you can scarcely see the road so dense and dark is the path that leads on toward the top. How much that is like the life of today and the life of most tomorrows; to find our paths are in the dark, but we are heading toward the light, we are heading up and out of the clouds, and pretty soon we see the unfolding before our eyes.

In the state of Colorado alone, there are over 600 mountain peaks extending in height from twelve to fourteen thousand feet, and every one of those mountains is packed with minerals from top to base—gold and silver and zinc and tin—and nobody knows how many other minerals that are hidden beneath these mountains.

Come out to the western end of the Grand Canyon where Idaho and Nevada come together and you will find barren rocks as far as the eye can see. There is nothing whatever growing there, but look down and you will see the unfolding glory. Right in the midst of these barren rocks you will see a majestic river—the Colorado. It is said that no matter when you go into the Grand Canyon it always has a different look. Even if you stay another hour, it won't look like the same place, the lights and shadows change so rapidly.

Come over the mountain in the southern part of New Mexico and watch the sun rise in the great white sands. When the sun peeks up from behind the eastern horizon, you are amazed to see that the landscape all around is as white as the purest snow, and a beautiful sight unfolds before your eyes when the sun lights up the sky and makes you see across that mighty expanse of white. It is not sand; it is not sugar; it is not salt; it is not lime. It is gypsum. Here are 176,000 acres of pure gypsum from forty to sixty feet deep over the entire area, and it is said that at the present rate of consumption in the United States, there is enough to last us 65,000 years!

Let us look now at the unfolding glory of Brice Canyon. In spite of a pouring rain, we went into Brice Canyon, and it didn't seem at first as if we were going to get much to satisfy ourselves. But as we went along, even though the rain continued, the beauty of the landscape and the beauty of the rocks began to claim our attention and nothing could make us turn back. We went into a fairyland carved out of the rocks and the sand by the winds and rains of the ages. The pastel shades of the rocks and the sand look as if the fairies might have chiseled them out.

So, looking down on the unfolding beauties of Brice Canyon, let it

Albert W. Schneider, Spring, 1944

say to you, as it said to me so many times: "Don't turn back." Even if it does rain, even if someone says to you, "It can't be done; there is no use," keep going and some time the glory will unfold before your eyes. We meet such situations in life over and over again, and many of us have through years of experience learned, once we put our hand to the plow and are working on the plowing, it is never worth while to turn back.

Let us go now to another spot where there is another bit of glory to unfold—Zion National Park in the southwestern part of Idaho. It is there that they say the sky is bluer and the rocks more beautiful than any other spot in America. It is not the result of rushing water. It was made wholly by the wind and the air as it went blowing across that expanse through all the ages, and the beauties that have been carved are exceedingly glorious. Can you wonder that the early Indians worshipped the unknown God that made the glory shine in the sky over them?

And so from the clouds, through the sunshine, through the blue is the experience of life as we live it. And it does us good sometimes to get into the shadow so that when we come out into the sunshine we shall appreciate its glory the more.

When the sun has gone down and nighttime begins to draw near, there seems to be a different type of beauty that envelops us. It doesn't unfold, but it comes inside and reaches down deep in our hearts, and we think of the day and all its beauties and glories and we think of tomorrow and hope still for opportunities to do many things.

I want to leave one thought with you that seems to me rich and fine. Enfold within your hearts the beauties that God has unfolded to you; enfold them so close that they can become a part of you never to depart. Let twilight be a time of repose, of happy thoughts of the day, of happy dreams about the day to come. Then all the glorious beauties we have been privileged to partake of will become a part of us, close to our heart's throne, reaching out to help others along the way.

Let me leave this little prayer with you:

We thank Thee for a day well spent
For all the beauties that Thou has sent
Enfold us in Thy peace tonight.

ANNUAL REUNION

April 13, 1944

The Annual Reunion of the Worcester County Horticultural Society was held in the Horticultural Building on Thursday evening, April 13, 1944. The program was arranged, as was last year's, to meet present-day wartime conditions.

The library, charmingly decorated with orchids, was the scene of the customary reception after which members and guests, led by Myron F. Converse, president of the Society, and Mrs. Converse, proceeded to the dining room where a roast beef dinner was served by Caterer Amie Brunell. Pink carnations, supplied by Mr. Davenport, furnished the table decorations.

Rev. Herman A. Spinney gave the invocation, which was followed by the singing of Malotte's arrangement of "The Lord's Prayer" by the Boston Singers Male Quartette.

Richard C. Potter, chairman of the Worcester Victory Garden Committee, was introduced by President Converse as the first speaker of the evening.

Mr. Potter outlined the necessity of a six-point program in the growing of vegetables in order to insure an adequate food supply for the United States and the nations now depending upon us for food.

"There is a growing concern all over the country," he asserted, "about the food prospects that immediately confront our nation. There are fundamental shortages in all cereal reserves which might seriously affect not only our armed forces but also the people in the countries which we are going to liberate."

As a means of averting serious food shortages, Mr. Potter made the following suggestions:

> We should operate on a five-year plan of food.
>
> We should cut down the excessive consumption of our wheat reserve.
>
> Edible fats should be taken out of the manufacture of soap and other kinds of fats substituted.
>
> There should be a definite plan made for the relief of countries that are going to be free, and that relief should not be based on what is left over after we get what we want.

Albert W. Schneider and Herbert E. Berg, Fall, 1944

> A matter of prime importance is a severe cut in civilian consumption with the consequent building up of a reserve food supply. A civilian reserve is extremely necessary, especially in the face of the critical situation that exists in our crops of corn and rye.

Referring to the impending invasion of Europe, Mr. Potter said we are on the brink of an unknown adventure and no one knows just how it is going to terminate. "And so we have no right to consider there is an over-abundance of food. There never can be an over-abundance of food anywhere on this earth as long as there are people on this earth anywhere who are hungry. The ideal of America will keep that ideal alive."

The reason we are able to furnish this food without seriously interfering with our civilian supply is because of the success of the victory gardens in 1943, Mr. Potter pointed out.

"We cannot afford to gamble with this cause and we have got to go forward with our victory gardens. Victory gardens are something we can all engage in, and by so doing, we can feel that in a small way at least our efforts will bring victory closer to us."

At the conclusion of Mr. Potter's address, Mr. Converse introduced the after-dinner speaker with the following remarks: "Worcester is fortunate in having numerous educational institutions, one of the most outstanding of which is Clark University; and Clark University has brought to us many capable men and has added much to the community and its civic activities. Among them is the guest speaker of the evening who is going to have as his subject 'Off Hours with an Amateur Gardener.' "

Prof. Illingworth gave an informal, capricious talk, interspersed with the reading of several original poems and others by contemporary writers, all relating to the general topic of gardening.

He asserted that there is no place where we really do get better acquainted than working in neighborhood gardens. He added that one of the finest things these victory gardens are doing is getting us to know our neighbors in all kinds of mental states, thus bringing all types of people together on a common level.

Following the remarks of the speakers the guests adjourned to the auditorium where the Boston Singers, assisted by Miss Earlene Wheelock, reader, entertained with musical selections.

INDEX

Page

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES 2

REPORTS

President's Address 5

Secretary's Report 8

Treasurer's Report 14

Librarian's Report 18

Judge of Plants and Flowers 21

Judge of Fruit 24

Judge of Vegetables 27

Finance Committee 29

LECTURES

More Color and Design in Dried Arrangements 30

Wild Flower Journeys 33

Nantucket 37

Roses 40

Instructions on How to Grow Your Own Vegetables . . . 45

Spring Flowering Bulbs 50

Unfolding Glory 53

ANNUAL REUNION 57

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

Horticultural Building
30 Elm Street
Worcester, Mass.

For the year
1944

THE ATTENTION OF EXHIBITORS IS PARTICULARLY CALLED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GENERAL AND SPECIAL

The Davis Press, Worcester

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES
of the
WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY
For the Year 1944

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H. Ward Moore	*Secretary*, S. Lothrop Davenport	Leslie E. Winter

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Harry C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore — Arthur H. Bellows

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS:	Leslie E. Winter, Worcester
FRUIT:	Andrew W. Love, Auburn
VEGETABLES:	H. Ward Moore, Worcester

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ON WINTER MEETINGS

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Mrs. Herbert P. Emory — Albert H. Inman
Leonard C. Midgley — H. Ward Moore
Herbert R. Kinney

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

RULES MUST BE READ CAREFULLY

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

2. Every Exhibit entered in a class of named varieties should be correctly named.

3. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibition, etc.

4. No person shall make more than one entry of the same variety or be awarded more than one premium under the same number.

5. The Judges may correct, before the close of any exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

6. The cards of exhibitors competing for premiums shall be reversed, until after premiums are awarded.

7. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

8. All articles for exhibition must be in the Hall and ready for inspection by the Judges by 2 o'clock unless otherwise specified. Otherwise they will be ruled out. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions. Open to the public from 3 to 8.30 o'clock.

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

11. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

13. The Committee on Arrangements has power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change desirable.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetable, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

15. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens for trial and examinations, if requested.

16. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers for competition, the number of blooms, clusters, sprays or spikes shown is not restricted except that it is expected the exhibitor shall use only a sufficient number to make a well-balanced display. All shall be of one color and of one variety in the same vase, except Displays, Vases, Baskets, Standards, or otherwise specified in the schedule. The Judge will consider the quality of the flowers rather than the quantity.

17. ☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

18. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits which is not distinctly specified in the schedule.

19. In Table Decorations, collections and displays of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Vases, and Baskets, where the number of exhibits exceeds the number of premiums offered, the Judge *may* award prizes to any worthy exhibits not receiving a premium.

The maximum prize for Vases, Standards, and Baskets shall be two dollars.

20. All premiums that are not claimed within one year after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

21. U. P. Hendrick's "Fruits of New York," and S. A. Beach's "The Apples of New York," will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue. Totty's Catalogue to be used for Chrysanthemums by the Judges.

22. No artificial plants, flowers, or foliage preserved by any process shall be exhibited at any show of this Society, except for a special purpose and with the consent of the show management.

23. While the Society will take reasonable precautions for the safety of the property of exhibitors, it will be responsible in no case for any loss or damage that may occur.

Scale of Points

Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.—

Arrangement	30 points
Quality of blooms (including condition and value)	40 "
Number of varieties	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Lilies.—

Size and color of bloom	35 points
Number of perfect flowers and buds on stem	35 "
Arrangement	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Display.—

Arrangement	40 points
Quality (including condition and value)	45 "
Variety	15 "

Collections.—

Quality (including condition and value)	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Variety	30 "

Table Decoration.—

Quality of flowers (including condition and value)	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Proportion	15 "
Harmony of flowers with accessories	15 "

Special Funds

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a list of the Special Funds of the Worcester County Horticultural Society the income of which is devoted to the purpose stated. The date prefixed to each indicates the year in which the fund was established.

1888. Francis Henshaw Dewey Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for the purchase of books.

1898. William Eames Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for the promotion of apple culture.

1906. Frederick A. Blake Fund. $1,000.00.
Income only to be used in providing Medals to be awarded to the originators of new varieties of Fruits or Flowers, preference always being given to residents of Worcester County.
In case that the Worcester County Horticultural Society does not find occasion to award medals for New Fruits or Flowers, the said income may be used for special premiums for Orchids or other choice Greenhouse Plants and Flowers.

1907. Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious exhibits of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

1922. Edwin Draper Fund. $300.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Horticultural exhibitions held under the direction of said Society.

1924. Miss Frances Clary Morse Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1937. George and Belle McWilliam Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1939. The Coulson Fund.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1943. G. A. Bigelow Fund.
Income to be used for meritorious garden grown exhibits of Roses.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits and Vegetables

1944

☞The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judge to *Rule 12*.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

Special Rules

1. Exhibitors should have all specimens correctly and legibly named and the number of varieties written on the entry cards, notice of which will be taken by the judges in awarding the premiums.

2. While it is expected that exhibitors will take pains to correctly name their exhibits, the judges will not exclude an exhibit for mistake in nomenclature.

3. In all exhibitions of lilies the pollen may be removed.

By vote of the trustees, all entries must be made to the Secretary and all cards made out by him or his assistants.

Spring Exhibition

Thursday, March 16, 3 to 8.30 p. m.
Friday, March 17, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Saturday, March 18, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Sunday, March 19, 12 m. to 8.30 p. m.

Notify Secretary four weeks in advance for space

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Garden Displays:

I	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	225.00
		No. 2	200.00
		No. 3	190.00
		No. 4	175.00
II	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	100.00
		No. 2	85.00
		No. 3	70.00
III	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	45.00
		No. 2	35.00
		No. 3	25.00

When one classification group is all taken by exhibitors, said group is automatically closed.

Scale of points by which the above class is to be judged.

Arrangement	50 points
Quality	35 points
Variety	15 points

* * *

Plant Displays:

IV	Total Allotment	245.00

* * *

V	Cut Flowers	75.00
VI	Fruit	75.00
VII	Vegetables	75.00
VIII	Carnations	75.00

Worcester Garden Club Exhibit

May Exhibition

Thursday, May 18

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 1.	Display, flowering shrubs permissible. 24 square feet.		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 2.	Medium basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 3.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spring Bulbs, open culture.—

No. 4.	Display		4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Pansy.—

No. 5.	Twenty vases, one flower with foliage in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Zonale Geraniums, in bloom, not smaller than 6-inch pots.—

No. 6.	Four plants	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Carnations, fifty carnations in a basket.—

A. Basket of white
Basket of dark pink
Basket of light pink
Basket of any other color

Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Table Decorations, Spring Flowers.—

No. 7.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Roses prohibited. No other restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Plant Displays.—

No. 8. For exhibits—Meritorious Plants. Sixty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in in advance.

Calendula.—

No. 9.	Arranged in Bowl or Basket			3.00	2.00 1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 10. For any variety, eight dollars may be used for prizes.

Lettuce.—

No. 11.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Spinach.—

No. 12.	One-half peck			1.50	1.00 .50

Radish, two bunches, six in each bunch.—

No. 13.	Globe			1.50	1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 14.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 15.	Victoria	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 16.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 17.	Hollow Crown		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 18.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 19.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Iris Exhibition

Thursday, June 8

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Iris, German.—

No. 20.	Display				7.00	5.00	3.00	2.00
No. 21.	Twenty vases, one stem in a vase preferably named				4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 22.	Basket				2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cut Flowers.—

No. 23.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Table Decorations.—

No. 24.	Round table laid for four covers No restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Azalea.—

No. 25.	Display in vases				3.00	2.00	1.00

Rhododendron.—

No. 26.	Displays in vases				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 27.	Vase or Basket				3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Lupinus.—

No. 28.	Vase				3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 29.	Vase of Roses. Five dollars may be used for prizes.							

Zonale Geraniums.—

No. 30.	Twenty vases, one truss in each				3.00	2.00	1.00

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 31.	Any variety			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 32.	One-half peck		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 33.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Beet.—

No. 34.	Twelve specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Lettuce.—

No. 35.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Onion.—

No. 36.	Two bunches, six each		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPEARING ON PAGES 3 AND 4, GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO THE FOLLOWING:

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged, they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

Peony Exhibition

Thursday, June 15

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 37.	From hardy plants and shrubs outdoor culture, *to be named*	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 38.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Siberian Iris.—

No. 39.	Medium basket			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Roses.—

No. 40.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 41.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 42.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 43.	Twenty vases, one flower in each		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Foxglove.—

No. 44.	Vase of twelve spikes			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Aquilegia.—

No. 45.	Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia.—

No. 46.	Four plants in bloom				3.00	2.00	1.0

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 47.	Victoria		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.

Rose Exhibition

Thursday, June 22, open from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

Roses.—

No. 48.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 49.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 50.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 51.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50
No. 52.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.				
No. 53.	Vase of roses, 12 blooms	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50 1.00
No. 54.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms			3.00	2.00 1.00
No. 55.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms			3.00	2.00 1.00
No. 56.	Display of cut climbing roses. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes				
No. 57.	Basket of roses	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Special Prizes
Miss Frances C. Morse Fund

B.	Table decoration of roses, oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitors	4.00	3.00	2.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Peonies.—

No. 58. Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 59. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Special Prizes

Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Hardy Flowers, to be named.—

C. Display of outdoor varieties 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 60. Any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 61. For any named variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 62. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 63. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Lettuce, six heads.—

No. 64. Big Boston Type 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Thursday, June 29

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 65.	Display	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 66.	Basket		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—

No. 67.	Twelve vases, three stems in a vase		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Campanula.—

No. 68.	Display			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Delphinium.—

No. 69.	One vase, not more than twelve spikes	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas.—

No. 70.	Small basket, any green may be used			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 71. Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Peonies.—

No. 72.	Vase		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

D.	Table Decorations. Round table laid for four covers	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	

This call is intended for exhibitors who do not exhibit in other table decorations during the year. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 73.	Howard No. 17		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 74.	Culver		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 75.	New varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 76.	Catskill		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 77.	Four baskets of strawberries, any variety			3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 78.	Display, strawberries	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 79. For any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 80.	Black Tartarian	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 81.	Gov. Wood	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 82.	Best display, ten dollars may be used for prizes.				
No. 83.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Beet.—

No. 84.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot.—

No. 85.	Two bunches, six in each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.

No. 86.	World's Record	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 87.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, three specimens.—

No. 88.	Any variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Sweet Pea Exhibition

Thursday, July 6

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 89.	Ten vases, not more than 25 flower stems in a vase			4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 90.	Table Decoration—Sweet Peas, round table laid for four covers, Gypsophila may be used. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00
No. 91.	Collection of Sweet Peas		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 92.	Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.					
No. 93.	Ten vases, one stem in a vase, preferably named		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Delphinium.—

No. 94.	Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.					

Lilium Candidum.—

No. 95.	Vase		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Lilium Regale.—

No. 96.	Basket	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Roses.—

No. 97.	Collection of cut climbing roses, not less than six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.					

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 98.	Howard No. 17		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 99.	Dorset		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 100.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 101.	Collections, not more than six varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Raspberry, Black Cap, one pint.—

No. 102.	Named variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 103.	Early varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 104.	Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Gooseberry, one quart.—

No. 105.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 106.	Coe's Transparent		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 107.	Montmorency	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 108.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 109. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 110.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 111.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 112.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No 113.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 114. Not to exceed 24 square feet. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, July 13

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 115.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 116.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in call for large displays during the year.

Basket.—

No. 117.			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 118.	Basket				3.00	2.00	1.00

Lilies.—

No. 119.	Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.						

Wild Flowers, no duplicates.—

No. 120.	Fifteen vases, not more than five stems in a vase		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Centaurea.—

No. 121.	Display, Gypsophila may be used			4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00

Petunia.—

No. 122.	Twenty vases, one flower in each		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 123.	Latham			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 124.	Cuthbert				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 125.	Any other red variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 126.	Any named varieties.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 127. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 128.	Downing's Bride	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 129.	Ten dollars may be used for prizes. Preference given to worthy varieties of recent introduction.				

Pea, one-half peck—

No. 130.	Telephone	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 131.	Wax	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 132.	Green Pod	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 133.	Three specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 134.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, Iceberg.—

No. 135.	Twelve heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 136.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 20

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 137.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 138.	Standard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—

No. 139.	Display			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 140.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Flowers to be grown by the exhibitor. If Sweet Peas are used, flowers other than Gypsophila must be used in combination.	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 141.	Five vases, 25 flower stems in vase		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 142.	Twelve vases			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hemerocallis (Day Lilies).—

No. 143.	Display			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 144.	Yellow Transparent			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 145.	Any named red variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 146. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry.—					
No. 147. One quart			1.50	1.00	.50
Currants, twenty-four bunches.—					
No. 148. Wilder		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Tomato, twelve specimens.—					
No. 149. Any named variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Potato, twelve specimens.—					
No. 150. Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Lettuce, twelve heads.—					
No. 151. Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, July 27

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 152.	Display, 24 square feet	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 153.	Small display		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for large displays during the year.

Gladiolus.—

No. 154.	Ten vases, named varieties, one spike in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 155.	Twelve vases, one truss in a vase	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Annuals.—

No. 156.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 157.	Astrachan	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 158.	Yellow Transparent	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 159. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 160.	Cultivated	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 161.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 162.	Any variety	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 163.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 164.	Summer	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 165.	Irish Cobbler		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 166.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 167. Display, Round Table, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 3

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 168. Basket 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

The Coulson Fund

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

E. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor 3.00 2.75 2.50 2.25 2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00 .75 .50

* * *

Gladiolus.—

No. 169. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.) 8.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00

Larkspur, annual.—

No. 170. Display 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Salpiglossis.—

No. 171. Display 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 172. Twelve vases, named varieties, one truss in each vase 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Zinnia, large flowered.—

No. 173. Twenty vases, one flower in each 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 174. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

F. Display of Cut Flowers
(round table) 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for twenty vases or displays during the year.

* * *

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 175. Cultivated, any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 176. Oldenburg 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 177. Astrachan 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 178. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 179. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 180. Copenhagen 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 181. Any other named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 182. Yellow, Sweet 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 183. Katahdin 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 184. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Tomato, open culture, twelve specimens.—

No. 185. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Gladiolus Exhibition

Thursday, August 10

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 186. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 187. Twenty vases, one spike in each, preferably named 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

Aster, large flowered, long stem.—

No. 188. Vase of 20 blooms 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Salpiglossis.—

No. 189. Bowl 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Phlox Drummondi.—

No. 190. Display 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Annuals.—

No. 191. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Flowers on a Mirror.—

No. 192. Small vase to be shown on a mirror. Vase and mirror to be furnished by the society. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 193. Williams 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 194. For seasonable varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 195. Japanese varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 196. Dwarf, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 197. Pole, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, String, one-half peck.—

No. 198. Kentucky Wonder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, Sweet, twelve ears.—

No. 199. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 200. Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, for pickles.—

No. 201. One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 202. Any named variety (excepting summer varieties)	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 203. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, August 17

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 204. Standard of gladiolus 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50
No other standards to be shown.

No. 205. Basket. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Zinnia.—

No. 206. Display, notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Dahlia.—

No. 207. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Single, pompon, and miniature 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Garden Flowers.—

No. 208. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 209. Small container to be shown on a mirror. Exhibitors may use own containers. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Aster, single or anemone.—

No. 210. Vase 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 211. Early McIntosh 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
No. 212. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 213. Varieties not scheduled 1.50 1.00 .50

Plums, twelve specimens.—

No. 214.	Washington			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 215.	Bradshaw	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 216.	Imperial Gage		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 217.	For varieties not scheduled, three dollars may be used for prizes.					

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 218.	Carman			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 219.	Any other variety. Five dollars may be used for prizes.					

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 220. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Pole, one-half peck.—

No. 221.	Shell		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 222.	String, any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 223.	Sweet, not less than twelve rows		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 224.	Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

No. 225. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, August 24

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 226.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 227.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Aster, large flowered.—

No. 228.	Twenty vases, three blooms in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 229.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Dahlia.—

LARGE FLOWERED.—

No. 230.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Zinnia.—

SMALL FLOWERED VARIETY.—

No. 231.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 232.	Display	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Verbena.—

No. 233.	Basket or Bowl	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Three Small Containers.—

No. 234. Display. A group of three small containers, 6 inches over all in height. Containers may be owned by exhibitor; flowers to be grown by exhibitors. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00.

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 235.	Porter			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 236.	Red Gravenstein	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 237.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.					

Plum.—

No. 238.	Display, no restriction as to arrangements		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 239.	Golden Jubilee		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 240.	Any variety			1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 241.	Clapp's Favorite	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 242.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 243.	Harris's Early Wonder		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 244.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 245. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, August 31

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 246.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 247. Pair mantel vases. 18-inch space. Vases to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 248.	Standard—Dahlias predominating	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No other standards to be shown.

Gladiolus.—

No. 249.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Aster.—

No. 250.	Display, not exceeding 25 square feet	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Scabiosa.—

No. 251.	Vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lilies.—

No. 252.	Vase		3.00	2.50	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 253.	Gravenstein	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 254.	Maiden's Blush				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 255.	Wealthy		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, Crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 256.	Hyslop	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 257.	Champion			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 258.	Seedlings			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 259.	Crawford (early)		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 260. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 261. New varieties. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 262.	Golden Varieties			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 263.	Lombard		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 264.	Burbank		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 265.	New varieties			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 266. For Japanese varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 267. Other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 268.	Squash		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 269.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 270.	Bonny Best	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 271.	Beauty	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 272.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, one-half peck.—

No. 273.	Dwarf Lima		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 274.	Pole Lima		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 275.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched (named) six specimens.—

No. 276.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot, twelve specimens.—

No. 277.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Egg Plant.—

No. 278.	Three specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 279. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, September 7

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 280.	Display.	Class 1		5.00	4.00	3.50	3.00
		Class 2	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No. 281. Metal container of cut flowers, container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 282.	Twenty vases, one flower in each vase			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 283.	Vase or basket	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Gladiolus.—

No. 284.	Fifteen vases, one spike in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Marigold.—

No. 285.	Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 286.	Seedlings				2.50	2.00	1.50
No. 287.	New varieties			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 288.	Wealthy			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 289.	Bartlett	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 290. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 291.	Elberta			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 292.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 293.	Display, no restriction as to arrangement			8.00	6.00	4.00	3.00

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 294.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 295.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 296.	Moore's		1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 297.	Ontario		1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 298.	Fredonia	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 299.	Varieties not scheduled.	Five dollars for prizes.				
No. 300.	New varieties		1.50	1.00	.50	

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 301.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Melon, three specimens.—

No. 302.	Green Flesh	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 303.	Yellow Flesh	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 304.	Water	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Tomato.—

No. 305. Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Vegetables.—

No. 306.	Display to cover 24 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	8.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Dahlia Exhibition

Thursday, September 14

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Dahlia.—

No. 307. Fifty vases, one flower in each. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

No. 308. Twelve vases, one flower in each 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

No. 309. Single varieties, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 310. Basket of large flowered 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 311. Pompon, twenty vases 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Flower Arrangement.—

No. 312. Not to cover more than 20 square feet. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Receptacles to be furnished by the exhibitors. Not more than twelve receptacles to be used. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. No baskets.

SCALE OF POINTS BY WHICH THE ABOVE CLASS IS TO BE JUDGED

Quality of flowers	40 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with receptacles	35 points
Arrangement of flowers	25 points

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 313. Cut flowers in vases. Not more than twenty vases to be used. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Edwin Draper Fund

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

G. Display of Potted Plants. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 314. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 315.	Seckel	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 316.	Any variety, not scheduled				1.50	1.00	.50

Peach.—

No. 317.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 318.	Orange			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 319.	Brighton				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 320.	Campbell				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 321.	Worden		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 322.	Concord		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 323.	Delaware			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 324.	Niagara		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No 325.	Moore's Diamond				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 326.	For other varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.						
No. 327.	New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.						
No. 328.	Basket of Fancy Grapes (baskets furnished)				2.50	2.00	1.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 329.	Warren		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 330.	Golden Hubbard			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 331.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.						

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 332.	Red			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 333.	Savoy				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 334.	Any other variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 335.	Three specimens		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip.—

No. 336.	Twelve specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Broccoli.—

No. 337.	Three specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, September 21

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 338. Basket. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Dahlia.—

No. 339. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.
Notify the secretary two days in advance.

No. 340. Basket 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50
This number is intended for growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

Ferns.—

No. 341. Display, potted ferns, named varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Specimen Fern.—

No. 342. One plant 3.00 2.00 1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 343. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, one flat.—

No. 344. McIntosh 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00 .50

No. 345. Any variety not scheduled 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 346. Hubbardston 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 347. Tompkins King 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 348. McIntosh 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 349. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 350. Sutton Beauty 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 351.	Sheldon	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 352.	Display, no restrictions as to arrangement. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.						

Grapes.—

No. 353.	Display of Grapes. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.						

Peppers.—

No. 354.	Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.						

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 355.	Green Delicious			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 356.	Varieties not scheduled			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 357.	Three specimens.	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Vegetables.—

No. 358.	Display, not to exceed 24 square feet	8.00	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	
	Notify the Secretary two days in advance.						

Thursday, September 28

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 359.	Display	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 360.	Basket			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Standard of Cut Flowers.—

No. 361. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Table Decorations—Fruit.—

No. 362. Round table laid for four covers. No restriction as to grower. Notify the Secretary two days in advance

4.00 3.50 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, Eastern standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 363.	McIntosh			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00 .50

Apple, three flats.—

No. 364.	Three varieties	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 365.	McIntosh			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 366.	Any other named variety			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Apples, twenty-five specimens.

No. 367.	Any named variety.			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Display of Fruit.—

No. 368. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 369. Basket of fancy fruit (baskets furnished) 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 370.	Bosc	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 371.	Collection of not less than five varieties, three clusters each.	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Pumpkins, three specimens.—

No. 372.	Sweet	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 373.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsley.—

No. 374.	One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 375.	Golden	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 376.	Other varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 377.	Blue Hubbard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 378.	Collection	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

Thursday, October 5

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 379. Display. Thirty dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 380. Cut flowers in vases. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Dried Flowers, Statice, Strawflowers, Lunaria (Honesty).—

No. 381.	Display.			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Apple, one flat.—

No. 382.	Baldwin		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 383.	Any other variety except McIntosh		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 384.	Collection, not to exceed 10 varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Apple, Eastern standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 385.	Any variety not scheduled	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 386.	Baldwin	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 387.	Bellflower					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 388.	Winter Banana					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 389.	R. I. Greening			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 390.	Northern Spy			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 391.	Palmer					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 392.	Cortland				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 393.	Opalescent					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 394.	Delicious			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 395. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, twelve specimens.—(continued)

No. 396. Sweet varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 397. For varieties other than sweet not scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 398. For varieties that have been scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 399.	Basket of fancy apples (baskets furnished)		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 400. For any variety, six clusters, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 401.	Angouleme				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 402.	Clairgeau				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 403.	Anjou	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 404.	Lawrence		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 405. For varieties not scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 406. For varieties that have been scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 407.	Basket of fancy pears (baskets furnished)		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 408. Any variety, named, ten dollars may be used for prizes

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 409.	Champion			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 410.	Three specimens			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 411.	Golden		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 412.	Pascal		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 413.	Varieties not scheduled			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Endive.—

No. 414.	Six specimens				1.50	1.00	.50

Leeks.—

No. 415.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 416. For varieties, seven dollars and a half may be used for prizes.

Salsify.—

No. 417.	Twelve specimens			1.50	1.00	.50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 418.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, six varieties (named).—

No. 419.	Twelve specimens of each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 420.	Purple Top Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 421.	Any variety, not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grains.—

No. 422. Best exhibit, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Field Beans.—

No. 423. Bext exhibit, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Thursday, Nov. 9, 3 to 8.30 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 10, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 11, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Sunday, Nov. 12, 12 m. to 8.30 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Chrysanthemums.—

Use catalogue of Charles H. Totty Co., Madison, N. J.

No. 424.	Twelve blooms, not less than six varieties, to be named	12.00	10.00	8.00	
No. 425.	Collection of twenty-five large blooms, long stems	20.00	15.00	10.00	
No. 426.	Pompons, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 427.	Single varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 428.	Anemones, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 429.	Three specimen plants, one plant in pot	15.00	10.00	8.00	
No. 430.	One specimen plant, one plant in pot	5.00	3.00	2.00	

Standard Commercial Varieties.—

Use Totty's Catalogue, Madison, N. J.

No. 431.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 432.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 433.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 434.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Exhibition Varieties.—

No. 435.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 436.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 437.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 438.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2 00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Chrysanthemums.—

No. 439.	Basket of Pompons	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 440.	Basket of Single	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 441.	Basket of Anemones	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Garden Displays.—

No. 442.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	200.00
		No. 2	175.00
		No. 3	160.00
		No. 4	140.00
No. 443.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	80.00
		No. 2	70.00
		No. 3	60.00
No. 444.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	40.00
		No. 2	30.00
		No. 3	20.00

Scale of Points by which the above class is to be judged.

Arrangement	50 points
Quality	35 points
Variety	15 points

* * *

Plant Displays.—

No. 445. Total Allotment 35.00

Persons competing for these premiums must notify the Secretary three weeks before date of Exhibition.

H. **Special Exhibits, other than Chrysanthemums.—** Seventy-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

I. **Chrysanthemums.**—Best bloom 4.00 3.00 2.00

J. **Chrysanthemums.**—Large Flowers. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Special Prizes
Offered by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage

K. **Table Decorations.**—A Thanksgiving table. No restrictions. Laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars to be used for prizes.

* * *

Fern Globes.—

No. 446.	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Terrariums.—

No. 447. Large—Containers must be over 18 inches but must not exceed 36 inches in any dimension	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 448. Small—Containers must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cacti and Succulents.—

No. 449. Not to exceed 24 square feet	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Physalis Franchettii (Chinese Lanterns).—

No. 450. Basket	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Fruit Display.—

No. 451. No restriction as to arrangement. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 452. Baldwin	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 453. McIntosh	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 454. Delicious	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 455. Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	
No. 456. Basket of Fancy Apples	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 457. Basket of Fancy Pears	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 458. Baldwin	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 459. Delicious	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 460. McIntosh	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Special Exhibition of Apples
William Eames Fund

A. Cortland, best twelve.—

Three premiums	1.50	1.00	.50	

B. Northern Spy.—

Four premiums	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

C. Roxbury Russet.—

Three premiums	1.50	1.00	.50	

D. Rhode Island Greening.—					
Four premiums		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
E. Sutton Beauty.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50
F. Any other Variety.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Brussels Sprouts.—					
No. 461.	Two one-quart baskets	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Celery, blanched, six specimens.—					
No. 462.	Pascal	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 463.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion, twelve specimens.—					
No. 464.	White Globe	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 465.	Red Globe	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 466.	Cracker		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 467.	Any other variety. Eight dollars may be used for prizes.				
Cabbage, three specimens.—					
No. 468.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Parsnip, twelve specimens.—					
No. 469.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—					
No. 470.	Green Hubbard	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, twelve specimens.—					
No. 471.	Purple Top Globe	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Turnip, six specimens.—					
No. 472.	White Swede	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 473.	Yellow Swede	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Potato, twelve specimens.—					
No. 474.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 475.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Ornamental Gourds (Unvarnished)					
No. 476.	Display. Eighteen dollars may be used for prizes.				

Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 7, 1944.

Premiums will be paid on or after November 16, 1944.

THE LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Library Committee wish to call your attention to the Library and Reading Room, where the librarian is always ready to extend every facility possible to those in search of horticultural information.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, Chairman — Mrs. Amy W. Smith
S. Lothrop Davenport — Herbert R. Kinney
Florence E. Field, Librarian

Some of the Recent Accessions to the Library

Floriculture, by Alex Laurie and Victor H. Ries, 1942
Common Edible Mushrooms, by Clide M. Christensen, 1943
Home Vegetable Gardening, by Charles H. Nissley, 1942
Vegetable Gardening in Color, by Daniel J. Foley, 1942
My Friend, The Rose, by Frances E. Lester, 1942
Grow Your Own Vegetables, by Paul W. Dempsey, 1942
The Vegetable Garden, by Edward I. Farrington, 1942
The Vegetable Gardener's How Book, by Chesla C. Sherlock, 1941
Gardening for Good Eating, by Helen Morgenthau Fox, 1943
Gardens of Delight, by Eleanor Sinclair Rohde, 1936
The Scented Garden, by Eleanor Sinclair Rohde, 1936
Useful Plants of the World, by Willard N. Clute, 1943
Let's Arrange Flowers, by Hazel Peckinpaugh Dunlop, 1943
The Book of Grasses, by Dorothy L. Salter, 1912
Alpines, In Color and Cultivation, by T. S. Mansfield, 1942
Entoma, A Dictionary of Insect Pests Control, by C. C. Hamilton, 1943
Roses in Color and Cultivation, by T. C. Mansfield (English publication, 1942)
Crab Apples for America, by Donald Wyman, 1943
The Gladiolus Year Book, 1943
The American Rose Annual, 1943
The Delphinium Year Book, 1942
American Begonia Society, Monthly Bulletins, 1943
American Iris Society Bulletins, 1943
Bulletins from Massachusetts Agricultural Experiment Station,

Massachusetts State College
Cornell Extension Bulletins, published by New York State College of Agriculture
Arnoldia, Bulletins from Arnold Arboretum, 1943
Prints and Plants of Old Gardens, by Kate Doggett Boggs, 1932.
An Herbal (1525), edited and transcribed into modern English by Sanford V. Larkey, M.D. and Thomas Pyles, 1941
Useful Trees and Shrubs, Florence Bell Robinson, 1938
A Lot of Insects, by Frank E. Lutz, 1941
The Indoor Gardener, by Daisy T. Abbott
Trees of the Eastern United States and Canada, by William M. Harlow, Ph.D., 1942
Grow Your Own Vegetables, by Paul W. Dempsey, 1942
Soybeans, Gold from the Soil, by Edward Jerome Dies, 1942
Grow a Garden and Be Self-sufficient, by Ehrenfried Pfeiffer and Erike Riese, 1942
The Picture Garden Book, by Richard Pratt and Edward Steichen, 1942
Standardized Plant Names, by Harlan P. Kelsey and William A. Dayton, 1942
Shakespeare's Wild Flowers, Fairy Lore, Gardens, Herbs, Gatherers of Simples and Bee Lore, by Eleanor Sinclair Rohde (English), 1935
Flower Arrangement in Virginia, by Emmie Ferguson Farrar, 1941
Common Names of Plants, by William N. Clute, 1939
A Second Book of Plant Names, by William N. Clute, 1939
Guide to Eastern Ferns, by Edgar T. Wherry, 1942
Ornamental American Shrubs, by William R. Van Dersal, 1942
The American Rose Annual, 1942
The Delphinium Year Book, 1941
American Begonia Society, Monthly Bulletins, 1942.
Arnoldia, Bulletins from the Arnold Arboretum, 1942.
American Iris Society Bulletins, 1942.
Flowers, Their Arrangement, by J. Gregory Conway, 1940
Better Lawns, by Howard B. Sprague, 1940
Modern Roses II, by J. Horace McFarland, 1940
Tree Neighbors, by Russell Doubleday, 1940
Shrubs in the Garden and Their Legends, by Vernon Quinn, 1940
Stories and Legends of Garden Flowers, by Vernon Quinn, 1940
The American Lily Year Book, by The American Horticultural Society, 1940
Planting Design, by Florence Bell Robinson, 1940

Worcester County Horticultural Society

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Offered to

Children of Worcester County

Exhibition to be held Saturday, August 26, 1944

Horticultural Building, 30 Elm Street

Worcester, Massachusetts

Saturday, August 26

All articles must be in the hall by 1 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Children under 14 years of age

Display of Flowers.—

No. 1.	Not to exceed fifteen vases	2.00	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 2.	Bouquet, mixed cut flowers			.75	.50	.25	.25

Cosmos.—

No. 3.	Vase			.75	.50	.25	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 4.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Asters.—

No. 5.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Petunia.—

No. 6.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Calendula.—

No. 7.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Marigolds.—

No. 8.	Not to exceed 10 vases			.75	.50	.25	.25

Gladiolus.—

No. 9.	Basket			.75	.50	.25	.25

Wild Flowers—

No. 10.	Not to exceed fifteen vases	1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 11.	Vase of Wild Flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25	

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 12.	Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75	.50

Beets.—

No. 13.	Six specimens			.75	.50	.25	.25

Summer Squash—				
No. 14. Two specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
String Beans.—				
No. 15. Two quarts	.75	.50	.25	.25
Shell Beans.—				
No. 16. Two quarts	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Potato.—				
No. 17. Twelve specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—				
No. 18. Six ears	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—				
No. 19. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
Carrots.—				
No. 20. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
Cucumber.—				
No. 21. Two specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25
Green Peppers.—				
No. 22. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25	.25

Open to Children between the ages of 14 and 21

Display of Flowers.—				
No. 23. Not to exceed 15 vases	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.00
No. 24. Bouquet, mixed cut flowers	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Asters.—				
No. 25 Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Petunia.—				
No. 26. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Dahlias.—				
No. 27. Not to exceed 10 vases	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Gladiolus.—				
No. 28. Basket	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Zinnia.—						
No. 29. Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Marigold.—						
No. 30. Not to exceed 10 vases			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cosmos.—						
No. 31. One large vase			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Wild Flowers.—						
No. 32. Not to exceed 15 vases		1.50	1.25	1.00	.50	.25
No. 33. Vase of Wild Flowers		1.00	.75	.50	.25	.25
Display of Vegetables.—						
No. 34. Not over 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00 .50
Potato.—						
No. 35. Twelve specimens		1.50	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Beets.—						
No. 36. Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Carrots.—						
No. 37. Six specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—						
No. 38. Two quarts in pods			1.00	.75	.50	.25
String Beans.—						
No. 39. Two quarts			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—						
No. 40. Six ears			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—						
No. 41. Six specimens		1.25	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Cucumber.—						
No. 42. Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25
Summer Squash.—						
No. 43. Two specimens			1.00	.75	.50	.25

Winter Squash.—					
No. 44.	Two specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25
Celery.—					
No. 45.	Three specimens		.75	.50	.25
Onion.—					
No. 45.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Prizes will be given for other meritorious exhibits.

Competition is open to all children of Worcester County under two classes. Those under 14 years and those between 14 and 21.

Only one child in a family can compete for the same prize.

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

All exhibits must be in the Hall ready for inspection by the Judges by 1 p. m. Exhibition will close at 4.30 p. m.

Prizes will be paid at the close of the exhibition.

Vases, plates and everything necessary for the exhibition of the flowers and vegetables will be furnished by the Horticultural Society.

Special Prizes Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

To the one receiving the largest amount under 14 years of age. $3.00.

To the one receiving the largest amount over 14 years of age. $3.00.

* * *

For further information apply to

HERBERT R. KINNEY,
Vice-president.

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Transactions of Worcester County Horticultural Society

Officers for the Year 1946

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Reports of the Officers and Lectures

Year Ending December 6, 1945

30 Elm Street, Worcester, Massachusetts

OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES

of the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

For the Year 1946

PRESIDENT

MYRON F. CONVERSE, Worcester, Mass.

VICE-PRESIDENTS

MRS. HOMER GAGE
Worcester, Mass.

HERBERT R. KINNEY
Worcester, Mass.

ALBERT H. INMAN, Worcester, Mass.

SECRETARY

S. LOTHROP DAVENPORT, of North Grafton
Horticultural Hall, 30 Elm Street

TREASURER

BURT W. GREENWOOD, of Worcester

LIBRARIAN

MRS. FLORENCE E. FIELD, of Worcester

TRUSTEES

John J. Bridgman	Auburn	Myron S. Wheeler	Berlin
Andrew W. Love	Auburn	Ernest P. Bennett	Worcester
Miss Elizabeth R. Bishop	Sutton	Mrs. Mabel R. Bullock	Worcester
Edward W. Breed	Clinton	J. Frank Cooper	Worcester
Ralph C. Breed	Clinton	Mrs. Bertha G. Denny	Worcester
Chesterfield Fiske	Northboro	Florence C. Emory	Worcester
Richard A. Flagg	Boylston	Mrs. Alice M. Forbes	Worcester
Harold J. Greenwood	Boylston	Ernest Hansen	Worcester
Allen J. Jenkins	Shrewsbury	Allen W. Hixon	Worcester
William E. Morey	Shrewsbury	Allyne W. Hixon	Worcester
Eugene O. Parsons	Auburn	Mrs. Anna N. W. Hobbs	Worcester
Charles Potter	West Boylston	H. Ward Moore	Worcester
Albert W. Schneider	Clinton	Mrs. Amy W. Smith	Worcester
H. Sidney Vaughan	Northboro	George F. E. Story	Worcester
Mrs. Emily S. Taft	Oxford	Leslie E. Winter	Worcester

STANDING COMMITTEE ON FINANCE

Myron F. Converse, 1946 — Harry Harrison, 1947

Malcolm C. Midgley, 1948

NOMINATING COMMITTEE

C. Claflin Young, 1946 — Harold S. Bowker, 1947

Edward A. Bigelow, 1948

ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, *Chairman Emeritus* — Mrs. Amy W. Smith, *Chairman*

Herbert R. Kinney — Dr. Burton N. Gates

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary* — Florence E. Field, *Librarian*

ON NOMENCLATURE

J. Frank Cooper — Allen J. Jenkins

S. Lothrop Davenport — Charles Potter

Mrs. Amy W. Smith — Ernest Hansen

Herbert R. Kinney

ON ARRANGEMENTS AND EXHIBITIONS

Allen J. Jenkins, *Chairman*

Chesterfield Fiske — Allyne W. Hixon

Mrs. William W. Taft — Charles Potter

Mrs. Percy G. Forbes — Elizabeth R. Bishop

Andrew W. Love — Allen W. Hixon

H. Ward Moore — Herbert R. Kinney

Edward W. Breed — Mrs. Bertha G. Denny

Mrs. John D. Hassett — William E. Morey

Mrs. Florence E. Field — Leslie E. Winter

Myron F. Converse, *President*

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

AUDITORS

Harry C. Midgley — Harrison G. Taylor

JUDGES

PLANTS AND FLOWERS: William B. Midgley, Worcester

FRUIT: Andrew W. Love, Auburn

VEGETABLES: H. Ward Moore, Worcester

MEDAL COMMITTEE

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman* — Edward W. Breed

Allen W. Hixon

ON WINTER MEETINGS

Myron F. Converse, *Chairman*

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary*

Mrs. Herbert P. Emory — Albert H. Inman

Herbert R. Kinney — H. Sidney Vaughan

Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

Clark Property Recently Purchased by the Society

President's Address

To the Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

It is my esteemed privilege to present to you in this report the year's activities of this Society.

The work of the year has progressed in a most satisfactory manner even though the affairs of men are in a state of world-wide confusion due to wartime upset of economic stability. The needed readjustment of these conditions is difficult to attain and will remain so until the peoples of the world abandon selfish motives and devote their attention to others directed to the welfare of all mankind.

The love of nature has prompted our members to continued effort, and quickens one's appreciation of the beauty produced by the pursuit of floriculture as well as the art of horticulture in all its forms.

The Winter Lecture Course was conducted each Thursday afternoon, and the meetings were attended by large audiences of interested people. The Annual Reunion in April, to which we always look forward, is an opportunity to meet and to greet one another. The arrangements for this observance included a reception at six-thirty o'clock held in the Library, following which the assembly adjourned to the dining room where dinner was served and grace was said by the Reverend Donald N. Alexander, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church. The guest speaker of the evening was Hiram Gruber Woolf, whose subject was entitled "America the Glorious." A musical program presented in Horticultural Hall by a symphonic trio, assisted by Mrs. Mabel Anderson Pearson, contralto, followed the dinner exercises—another pleasant gathering.

The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions planned and conducted a program beginning in March with the Spring Show, which is always a refreshing event following the shut-in period of the winter months. Then, each Thursday seasonal exhibits were held throughout the flowering season. The Chrysanthemum Show, held in November,

was hailed as usual by the visitors with a special kind of enthusiasm. The exhibits in the main hall were held until Monday evening for inspection by members of the New England Florist Association who were holding a meeting in Worcester at that time.

The Library holds a place preëminent in the world of horticulture because it is replete with valuable works relating to that subject. Its volumes are available to all students and lovers of the art, and it fills a large place in this community.

A special program of instruction in flower arrangements was conducted during the summer months by Mrs. Charles A. Fitzpatrick, which attracted a large class of women who studiously engaged themselves in the class work. The good thus accomplished is evident, and we hope that another season of class work will produce abundant proof of the worthiness of this project.

We also undertook, under the direction of Mr. H. Ward Moore, a children's garden project which met with unusual difficulties, due in large part to the unseasonableness of the weather.

A word might well be said at this time regarding the long and faithful services rendered to this Society by Mr. Leonard C. Midgley, in various capacities, such as trustee, secretary, president, and member of the Finance Committee, also as judge, and for many years as a prominent exhibitor. Mr. Midgley, advanced in years, is afflicted with impaired health. At this meeting, he is retiring as a member of the Finance Committee. We are grateful for the contributions which his services have been to the Society and extend to him this word of kindly appreciation.

Time has taken its toll by the removal from our mist of our friend and fellow trustee Mr. Joseph A. Allen of Auburn who for long years had been a nobleman among us.

The trustees at a recent meeting authorized the president in behalf of this Society to take steps necessary to purchase from the Worcester Society for District Nursing the real estate located at 9 Chestnut Street, Worcester, bequeathed to said Nursing Society by Miss Harriet E. Clarke. This real estate adjoins our Elm Street building on the southerly side, contains about 19,000 square feet of land on which was located a stone mansion, now practically demolished, also a granite garage or converted stable which will serve many useful purposes.

The acquisition of this property will greatly facilitate the expanding work of the Society. The consummation of this transaction requires action at this meeting.

Again it can be said and with great fervor that we are grateful for the blessings which have accompanied our efforts and for the continued interest of our members and the support of our exhibitors in the conduct of these various activities.

Respectfully submitted,

MYRON F. CONVERSE, *President*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 6, 1945

Secretary's Report, 1945

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

Winter Meetings

The series of the 1945 Winter Meetings held during January, February, and March followed the same course as the previous year with seven lectures.

These were all illustrated and presented many beautiful and inspiring pictures, which were greatly enjoyed and appreciated by large interested audiences.

The season opened on January 11 when a Worcester County man, Mr. J. Henry Tiney, of Sterling, presented his lecture, "Glories of Field and Forest." Many of his rare and beautiful pictures were taken in our surrounding towns, proving that beauty abounds near at home, if we only search for it. He is an ardent believer of conservation of our native plants, and advocates the policy of not picking our rare plants, but of enjoying them in their natural setting, and leaving them for others to enjoy.

On January 18, Dr. Donald Wyman, of Jamaica Plain, presented "Beauty throughout the Year at Arnold Arboretum." This was a most interesting lecture describing the work of the Arboretum and proving by his pictures that beauty abounds in the Arboretum throughout the year.

January 25, Mr. A. Kenneth Simpson, of Stockbridge, brought to us a different lecture on the "Berkshire Garden Center." He explained the workings of a garden center and showed how all horticultural activities of that section are carried on within the Berkshire Garden Center.

February 1, Dr. W. V. MacGilvra, of Worcester, substituted for Mrs. Edith R. Curtis who was unable to be present. Dr. MacGilvra presented many beautiful pictures taken in Yellowstone Park, which illustrated the grandeur of our great west.

February 8, Emily Henry Bush, of Brookline, gave her lecture on "Around the Year with a Color Camera." She showed in color many

beautiful and interesting pictures showing some of the beauty spots from Maine to Florida. She also gave some close-up colored pictures of flowers which were very fine.

February 15, Mr. George A. Sweetser, of Wellesley Hills, gave an interesting and instructive talk on "Color and Its Use in Garden and Landscape." He explained what color is, how some of the rays of light are absorbed and others reflected, and that the reflected light gives the object its color. He also gave a few rules on the use of color to obtain beauty in our gardens, and illustrated these with many pictures.

The last lecture was presented on March 1 by Mr. Albert E. Wilkinson of Storrs, Connecticut, on "Better Home Gardens." This lecture was well attended and showed the great interest in the home garden at this time. Mr. Wilkinson stressed the need of early, careful planning, thorough preparation, and proper care during the season, and illustrated the same with several reels of pictures.

Flower Arrangement Workshop

The Society offered to the flower lovers of Worcester County an opportunity to learn about and to enjoy flower arrangements.

A workshop was held on Thursday afternoons during the summer under the able supervision of Mrs. Charles A. Fitzpatrick.

The course covered the selection of vases and containers, use of holders, preparation of plant material, design in arrangement, mass, line, color harmony, table arrangements and settings, exhibition work, etc.

About seventy-five registered for this work and the average attendance for the six classes was about fifty, showing the great interest in this type of work.

Exhibitions of 1945

In spite of the most trying world conditions, the full schedule of exhibits was carried out during the year. At times the showings of fruits and vegetables were not heavy, but the showings of flowers were as numerous as previous years and, best of all, high quality was maintained.

The shortage of fruit was not due to war conditions entirely, but rather to the most unusual spring weather. We had summer temperatures in March, followed by rain, snow, and freezing weather in April

and May which destroyed a large percentage of the blossoms of most of our fruits, with the exception of the peaches which came through with a good crop.

The Spring Show, which was held from March 15 to 18 inclusive, opened the exhibition season.

This was an attractive show of spring bulbs and flowering shrubs.

Iristhorpe filled the stage, while Sunnyside occupied the center of the hall, and Herbert E. Berg, Robert J. Allen, Earl T. Harper, and Hixon's Greenhouses filled the sides. The west hall was arranged with potted plants, flowering shrubs, beautiful cyclamen, stocks, pansies, primulas, cinerarias, azaleas, etc., from Gray Rock, of Whitinsville. Mr. Arnold Banning, of Whitinsville, also showed an exceptionally fine lot of clivias.

The next show, on May 17, was exceptionally good. In fact, it was better than in 1944, with eight lots of pansies, six of wild flowers, six excellent lots of carnations, eight table decorations with tulips and iris the principal flowers used, and a good showing of fruits and vegetables.

Beginning on June 7 and running through October 4, weekly shows were held specializing in the fruits, vegetables, and flowers that were in season at that time. Throughout the year, the fine weekly flower displays, baskets, standards, etc., made the show, and the untiring efforts of those exhibitors should be commended.

At the Iris Exhibit of June 7, twenty-two exhibits of iris were shown in baskets, displays, and vases, and in addition, Mr. Henry L. Butterworth displayed ten beautiful seedling iris which attracted marked attention. Roses were also shown for the first time, and every week thereafter one or more displays of roses were shown throughout the season. Congratulations to Mrs. Akeley and others for being able to put on each week such large and attractive displays of roses.

The special Rose Exhibition was held on June 21, and in spite of the very heavy rains just previous, we had thirty-six exhibits of roses. In addition, the New England Rose Society, with Mr. Fitzpatrick, their president, in charge, put on a most attractive show of roses. The stage was filled with baskets and vases of roses, while in front of the stage, tables were filled with many named varieties, and on each side the tables were filled with flower arrangements of roses. This was a fine addition to our attractive rose exhibit, making it the best rose show in years.

On July 19, we had the first showing of gladioli and they were fine. This was followed by four displays on the following week, but the largest and best display was on August 9 with ten exhibits, which made a fine showing. Mrs. Homka and others are to be commended on their beautiful, high quality gladioli and their interest in originating new seedlings.

Again this year, the most popular flower classes have been the calls for flower arrangements, flowers on mirrors, pair of mantel vases, three small containers, etc., with fifteen to eighteen entries each time. Another popular class has been the call for table decorations.

In the vegetable classes, the most popular class have been the market basket of vegetables on July 26 and September 6, and the display of vegetables from the home gardens on August 9.

The fruit exhibits of practically all fruits were very light throughout the year, with only a fair showing of grapes on September 13. However, currants of all the fruits made the best showing this season.

One of the best shows of the year was on September 27, when entries were made in every class, and in some cases there were more entries than premiums offered.

The final show of the year was the Chrysanthemum Exhibition, from November 8 to 11 inclusive, with the main floor held over one more day in order that visiting florists might enjoy the show. The building was well filled with chrysanthemums of many sizes, types, and colors from the very small pompons to the grand exhibition varieties.

The main hall was well filled with quality flowers, with Hixon's Greenhouses filling the stage, Iristhorpe, the center of the hall, and Gray Rock, Sunnyside, Robert J. Allen and Herbert E. Berg filling the sides. The west room was filled with chrysanthemums and other plants by Chesterfield Fiske and the Parson's and Garrepy Greenhouses.

On the lower floor, there were more exhibits of chrysanthemums and a few fine vegetables and a small but good display of fruit.

On the upper floor, there were the usual fine tables with Thanksgiving decorations. Out in the hall, Professor Illingworth had a most interesting and instructive plant exhibit, showing the propagation, care, and use of many of our plants in the home. This exhibit attracted a great deal of interest. And thus ended the 1945 exhibition season.

Children's Exhibitions

Since the Victory Garden Committee were sponsoring children's gardens, it seemed to be a most appropriate time to increase the children's exhibits. With that thought in mind, a Children's Exhibition Committee was formed with Mr. H. Ward Moore as chairman.

This committee developed a program and drew up a schedule of prizes for children's exhibits, calling for flowers and vegetables.

Competition was open to all children in Worcester County, under two classes: seniors, those between fifteen and twenty-one years old, and juniors, those fifteen years or under.

The exhibits were held weekly, beginning July 12, and running through the season with a large show on August 23.

Due partly to adverse weather conditions, the children's gardens did not develop as had been expected, consequently, most of the exhibits were small and rather disappointing. We gained, however, a few exhibitors and they, in turn, profited greatly by their experience.

Conference of Exhibitors

In spite of a severe storm, about twenty exhibitors braved the snow and attended the second conference of exhibitors on Thursday evening, November 29.

Many topics were discussed and some definite recommendations were made as follows: a call for six heads of lettuce instead of twelve; the call for vegetables should be increased in the November show; calls for wild flowers should be increased; we should have more calls for flower arrangements, flowers on mirror, pair of mantel vases, etc.; it would be advisable to have a special judge for flower arrangements, table decorations, etc.; scale of points for judging table decorations, etc., should be revised.

These and other points will be considered by the Committee of Arrangements in making up the 1946 schedule.

Respectfully submitted,

S. Lothrop Davenport, *Secretary.*

December 6, 1945

Treasurer's Report

For the Year Ending December 5, 1945

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

Income

nt: Hall	$1,335.00	
Stores	45,000.00	$46,335.00
rmanent Funds:		
Membership Fund	$101.63	
Bigelow Fund	14.50	
Blake Fund	69.00	
Coulson Fund	21.50	
Dewey Fund	20.10	
Draper Fund	10.00	
Eames Fund	10.50	
Hadwen Fund	18.00	
Morse Fund	15.00	280.23
embership Fees		100.00
terest Earned:		
Permanent Funds	$162.76	
Investments	248.83	411.59
Winter Meetings		258.75
ederal Taxes Withheld		692.07
ther Income		60.50
otal		$48,138.14
ash Balance, December 6, 1944		1,370.88
		$49,509.02

Expenditures

Library		$45.44
Periodicals		89.60
Publications		1,181.90
Winter Meetings		1,300.48
Premiums of:		
1945	$6,893.25	
Special	57.50	
Children's	271.15	
Bigelow Fund	14.50	
Blake Fund	69.00	
Coulson Fund	21.50	
Draper Fund	10.00	
Eames Fund	10.50	
Hadwen Fund	18.00	
Morse Fund	15.00	7,380.40
Expense:		
Exhibitions	$478.06	
Office	573.68	
Operating	538.93	
Miscellaneous	519.33	2,110.00
Maintenance:		
Furniture and Fixtures	$61.20	
Real Estate	302.87	364.07
Salaries		4,166.50
Interest Paid on Mortgage (Front Street)		1,569.78
Interest Added to Permanent Funds		162.76
Interest Returned to Investments		248.83
Insurance		755.71
Light, Heat, and Water		1,452.35
Janitor Service		3,305.00
Furniture and Fixtures		1,871.00
Transfer to Membership Fund		60.00
Reduction of Mortgage (Front Street)		13,000.00
Collector of Internal Revenue for Income Taxes Withheld		633.69
On Account Purchase of Clarke Property on Chestnut Street		1,000.00
Total		$40,697.51
Cash Balance, December 5, 1945		8,811.51
		$49,509.02

STATEMENT OF GAINS AND LOSSES

Gains

Unexpended Balances of Appropriations:		
Unassigned	$1,433.50	
Children's Exhibitions	28.85	
Premiums	206.75	$1,669.10
Income from Permanent Funds		280.23
Membership Fees		100.00
Rents		46,335.00
Other Income		60.50
		$48,444.83

Losses

Appropriations	$13,000
Depreciation	1,043
Special and Permanent Fund Premiums	216
Expense Accounts	2,110
Insurance	755
Interest	1,320
Janitor Service	3,305
Light, Heat, and Water	1,452
Maintenance Accounts	364
Periodicals	89
Publications	1,181
Winter Meetings	1,041
Total	$25,880
Net Gain to Surplus	22,564
	$48,444.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Assets

ermanent Funds (Investment):		
People's Svgs. Bk.		
(Hadwen Fund) .	$1,073.73	
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk.		
(Draper Fund) ..	369.35	
(Eames Fund) ..	526.40	
(Morse Fund) ..	533.98	
(Bigelow Fund) (Income)	45.99	
Wor. Mech. Svgs. Bk.		
(Blake Fund) ...	1,197.66	
(Dewey Fund) ..	1,000.00	
(McWilliam Fund)	241.45	
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs.		
(Coulson Fund) .	1,038.88	
U. S. Ser. G 2½% Bond, 1953–58 .	1,000.00	$7,027.44
vestments:		
Wor. Co. Inst. for Svgs.	$3,995.16	
Wor. Five Cts. Svgs. Bk.	4,130.35	
Wor. Mech. Svgs. Bk.	3,997.46	12,122.97
embership Fund		5,070.00
al Estate		481,000.00
rniture and Fixtures		17,309.65
brary		1,189.72
sh		8,811.51
tty Cash Account		50.00
		$532,581.29

Liabilities

Bigelow Fund:		
Principal		$1,000.00
Income		45.99
Blake Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		197.66
Coulson Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		38.88
Dewey Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		
Draper Fund:		
Principal		300.00
Income		69.35
Eames Fund:		
Principal		500.00
Income		26.40
Hadwen Fund:		
Principal		1,000.00
Income		73.73
McWilliam Fund:		
Principal		200.00
Income		41.45
Morse Fund:		
Principal		500.00
Income		33.98
Mortgage Note (Front St. Property)		34,000.00
Taxes Withheld Account. Collector of Internal Revenue		122.80
Surplus:		
Balance, Dec. 6, 1944 .....$468,866.75		
Net Gain, 1945 ...	22,564.30	491,431.05
		$532,581.29

Respectfully submitted,

B. W. Greenwood, *Treasurer*

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

I have made an examination of the books of the treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society for the year ended December 5, 1945. In my opinion, the accompanying Balance Sheet, Statement of income, Expense and Surplus correctly set forth the financial condition of the Society as of December 5, 1945, and the results of its operations as of that date.

ADAH B. JOHNSON, *Auditor*

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 5, 1945

We have caused an audit of the books of the treasurer of the Worcester County Horticultural Society to be made for the year ended December 5, 1945, and the foregoing certificate is hereby approved.

Respectfully submitted,

HARRY C. MIDGLEY, HARRISON G. TAYLOR, H. WARD MOORE,
Auditors

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 5, 1945

Librarian's Report

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

In submitting my annual report, it is a satisfaction to note that the records show an increase in activities over the year 1944.

The work of the Library for the last year has been carried along the regular lines.

Over six hundred books and periodicals have been in circulation. Many books have been used in the Library this year by students from State Teachers College, Clark University, and some from the high schools. We hope this practice will increase. Our books are loaned to more non-members every year.

The Committee on the Library have met twice during the year, and we are not afraid to assert that we have one of the most complete and valuable libraries on horticulture in the country.

Besides a large group of books on both popular and professional gardening, we have many sections of books on the culture of special groups of plants, as roses, bulbs, lilies, greenhouse plants, rock garden plants and many others.

The usual number of valuable publications and periodicals have been received for reference reading in the Library.

Books added to the Library during the year just closed are as follows:

American Orchid Culture, Edward A. White, 1945.
A B C and X Y Z of Bee Culture, A. I. Root, 1945.
Green Cargoes, Ann Dorrance, 1945.
Weeds of Lawn and Garden, John M. Fogg, Jr., 1945.
Enjoy Your House Plants, Jenkins and Wilson, 1944.
Perennials Preferred, Helen Van Pelt Wilson, 1945.
Thomas Jefferson's Garden Book, 1944.
Hay Fever Plants, Roger P. Woodhouse, 1945.
Flowers, Their Arrangement, J. Gregory Conway, 1940.
Plant Growth, L. Edwin Yocum, 1945.
How to Know the Mosses, Henry S. Conrad, 1944.
Grapes and Wines, U. P. Hedrick, 1945.
Trees, Shrubs, and Vines for Northeastern United States, George Graves, 1945.

Plant Life in the Pacific World, Elmer D. Merrill, 1945.
Naturalist at Large, Thomas Barbour, 1943.
Brazil, Orchid of the Tropics, Mulford and Racine Foster, 1945.
Naturalist in Cuba, Thomas Barbour, 1945.
Gladiolus Year Book, 1945.
American Rose Annual, 1945.
American Delphinium Society Year Book, 1944–1945.
Addisonia, published by the New York Botanical Society.
The Begonian, monthly publication of the American Begonia Society.

The following Bulletins have been received:

American Iris Society.
Extension Service Bulletins from Massachusetts State College.
Arnold Arboretum.
Storrs Agricultural Extension Station, University of Connecticut.
Cornell University Experiment Station.

Respectfully submitted,

FLORENCE E. FIELD, *Librarian*

December 6, 1945

Report of Judge of Plants and Flowers

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

It is with pleasure I announce to you a very successful flower show season for the year 1945.

The Spring Exhibition, which opened the season's schedule, was excellent. The gardens in the main hall were filled with fine stock and all nicely arranged. There were several fine groups of plants downstairs and one group of outstanding quality in the west room on the main floor. Carnations were shown in greater numbers than we have seen in several years and were of excellent quality.

The May show filled the hall very nicely. There were several fine collections of pansies with large flowers and a good variety of colors and some very good carnations.

The Iris Exhibition, on June 7, was the first of the weekly summer shows and quite a number of good iris were shown. I believe these summer shows to be fuller on the average throughout the season than they were the preceding year. There seemed to be more entries for many of the competitive classes.

Peonies and dahlias were fewer in number and did not average as high in quality as in other years. Some excellent lilies were shown several times during the season. Roses were very fine throughout the entire summer and many beautiful displays were shown. Gladioli were very good and exceptionally clean. Tuberous begonia flowers were outstanding in quality and variety and were shown most of the summer. Cut flower displays held their usual prominent place and were, on the whole, nicely arranged, with good quality flowers. Table decorations and all classes featuring flower arrangement seem to be gaining popularity among exhibitors and visitors. These were most interestingly and artistically arranged.

A new project for our Society this year was a schedule for children beginning July 12 and extending through August 23. This schedule was divided into two age groups, one for seniors and one for juniors.

CARNATIONS, SPRING, 1945

During the season, there were a total of twenty-nine different exhibitors entering displays. The flowers exhibited varied greatly in quality and general arrangement, as should be expected. Some of the exhibits were very well done and showed real skill in their execution. However, some of the lower ranking exhibitors may be the leaders in years to come, providing the interest can be maintained. It was also interesting to note that at times the juniors would enter exhibits equal in merit to similar exhibits by seniors. In my humble opinon, the project seems well worth while, and as it is newly organized no doubt changes can be made in the schedule for its general improvement.

The last of the weekly shows was held October 4, and although there were quite a number of entries for that late date, many of the flowers showed damage from an early frost.

The Chrysanthemum Exhibition in November rounded out the schedule for the year. The main hall and west room were completely filled with gardens. These contained many varieties of fine plants with blossoms ranging from the smallest to the largest types and in practically all the different colors known to chrysanthemums. Some nice plants were shown in the class for specimen plants. There were not many entries in the cut flower classes although there were more than last year. Included in these were some very good pompons, several baskets, and some fine disbudded anemones.

In summary, I would say the shows have averaged a little fuller than last year although, of course, not equaling prewar years. There is a definite trend toward more care and improvement in the arrangement of exhibits. This adds greatly to the attractiveness of the shows, reflects credit on the exhibitors and the Society, and gives greater pleasure to the visitors. With the war ended we may surely look forward to better and fuller shows in the years ahead. We will also remember with pride, the splendid shows presented under such trying and difficult conditions during the war years.

Respectfully submitted,

LESLIE E. WINTER, *Judge of Plants and Flowers*

December 6, 1945

Report of the Judge of Fruit

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

What a year the past one has been for fruit growers and fruit exhibitors! Shortages of labor and time teamed with most unusual weather to give fruit growers little fruit to sell or to exhibit. The apple crop of 1945 was the smallest in thirty-five years; strawberries were nearly a failure for the second successive year. Cherries, pears, plums, blueberries, and grapes all came in for drastic curtailing or were failures.

March weather was like that of late May with very high temperatures. May's weather was like that of late March; peaches and cherries were in bloom on April 10; pears and apples on April 12. The season was a month ahead of normal at this time. Then the weather turned cool. All of the fruits were in full bloom on April 23 when temperatures dropped to 26° F. In the following three weeks, it rained most of the time and temperatures around 40° to 50° F. predominated. Peaches and apples were in bloom a month; but there was scarcely a day when bees could work, nor a forty-eight-hour period when temperatures were high enough to allow pollen tube growth sufficient to insure fertilization of flowers. All fruits were badly hurt whether in bloom or in the bud.

In many large orchards, apples were all killed. Few growers had over fifteen per cent of a crop. Pears set lightly, grapes and raspberries were not in bloom, but buds were hurt. Peaches, a notoriously tender crop, surprised growers, On good locations, a small crop came through where apples failed.

Insect and disease control was very difficult. Scab and railroad worm control were poor even in the best growers' orchards because of weather and because neighbors with no crop failed to spray. Hence the few surviving fruits bore the brunt of a heavy insect attack. The fruit shown this year was probably the poorest in years, but it was needed to make a showing.

Again the women exhibitors, as was true in 1944, carried the weight of exhibiting until September, when our gentlemen exhibitors showed up in fair numbers.

The Spring Exhibition started the year off well. More apples and better ones were exhibited than in the 1943 Spring Show.

On June 14, the first strawberries were shown. They gave us the tip-off to the extreme scarcity of fruit. Only 14 plates were shown in four shows.

In the later shows, we had a few plates of cherries, eight in all, only six pints of raspberries, four pints of blueberries, one quart of blackberries, a few plums.

With the coming of peaches, pears, and apples, the quality and quantity of exhibits improved. In September, we had a fair fruit show each week.

The Chrysanthemum Exhibition brought in our best fruit show of the year with five displays: Nine 49's and a good quantity of plates and a few baskets.

I have worried all season about the lack of fruit being shown, wondering if possibly, I might, in some way, be partially responsible for the lack of interest. Solace came to me in the fact that at the Fall Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society of Boston, practically all of the fruit shown came from three of our faithful exhibitors.

Next year, I think, will be a better year than we have had for some time with more time, labor, and probably much more fruit. Then we can have better fruit shows.

Respectfully submitted,

ANDREW W. LOVE

Report of Judge of Vegetables

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The exhibition season of 1945 opened with one of the smallest showings of vegetables we have had in many years, there being only one display of vegetables and a few plates of twelve specimens at the Spring Show in March.

Again in May the showing was small, rhubarb, asparagus, and lettuce were good. Rhubarb was the most plentiful and excellent in quality.

During June rhubarb, asparagus and lettuce, together with onions and peas, were the most numerous and better quality vegetables were shown.

The number of calls for displays of vegetables from commercial growers and those from the home gardens was increased this past season, and, in the case of the home gardens especially, helped the vegetable exhibitions very much. The exhibits from commercial growers were few in number and poorer in quality than usual at early exhibitions, but showed much improvement later.

The exhibits from the home gardens were fair at the early exhibitions, improved steadily as the season progressed, and were fine at the later shows.

It was in the market basket that we had the keenest competition. At each call, from eight to ten sixteen-quart market baskets were shown, each filled with fine seasonable vegetables attractively arranged. The response to this call was very gratifying.

Some of the classes of vegetables in which the best showings were made during the year were peas, summer squash, yellow sweet corn, tomatoes, and carrots. There were excellent displays of tomatoes and peppers. Of the two exhibitions of mushrooms, one was very fine, the other only fair. On the other hand, there were only comparatively few exhibits of cauliflower, celery, cabbage, cucumbers, beets, potatoes and squash and few were of superior quality.

Following the recommendation in my 1944 report, weekly children's

exhibitions were held in connection with our regular exhibitions from July 12 to August 23 inclusive. While the results were not what we wished, yet I think, considering the conditions under which they labored, we should feel that some good results had been obtained. If we can encourage even a few of our young people to become interested in the growing of fine fruits and vegetables, it is worth while for it is these young people who must take our places in the years to come.

Respectfully submitted,

H. WARD MOORE, *Judge of Vegetables*

Report of the Finance Committee

Mr. President and Members of the
Worcester County Horticultural Society:

The duties of the Finance Committee relate to the care and maintenance of the real estate and other property belonging to the Society. In reporting thereon, it is pleasant to say that the home building located on Elm Street continues to serve the various activities in which we are engaged as well as to afford at times a meeting place for other organizations employed in like pursuits.

The Worcester Victory Garden Committee which has conducted an outstanding community service in food production throughout the war years has found in this building a haven from which to direct its operations.

Inasmuch as this building occupies our present site in its entirety, thus hampering our efforts in many respects, your trustees have negotiated for the purchase of the adjoining real estate situated on Chestnut Street, containing approximately 19,000 square feet of land at a purchase price of $26,000. This matter will be presented for your consideration at this meeting.

The lease to the F. W. Woolworth Company of the Front Street real estate continues in force and under its terms the lessee carries the responsibility of maintenance of that property.

In order that the work of the Society may be properly financed during the coming year, it is hereby recommended that the sum of $13,000 be appropriated for that purpose, the same to be distributed by authority of the trustees.

Respectfully submitted,

Myron F. Converse
Harry Harrison
Finance Committee

Worcester, Massachusetts
December 6, 1945

Glories of the Field and Forest

J. Henry Tiney

January 11, 1945

Flowers and the beautiful things of God are placed all about us and bring us the assurance of His loving care. Today, let us consider those wild flowers which may be found all about us here in New England.

Ferns are not exactly flowering plants, yet there are many varieties of ferns and many of them are evergreen, so they are with us even in the wintertime.

Wild ginger is an interesting plant because it is one of the few plants which has flowers with no petals. If you touch your tongue to the root you will find it has a real ginger taste.

There are many members of the lily family: the wood lily, the meadow lily, the day lily, which comes to us as an immigrant from Europe, and one of the loveliest of all lilies, the lily of the valley which comes up quite early in the spring, but which takes quite a while to come into bloom. There are not many members of the lily family commercially important, but most of us do enjoy asparagus which belongs to the lily family.

The orchid family has not much in it from a food standpoint, perhaps the only food being vanilla which comes from the juice of the tropical orchid. As a rule, the leaves of all varieties of orchids grow very close to the ground.

We are all familiar with the ordinary pink lady's-slipper. The showy lady's-slipper has a leafy stem instead of the two leaves close to the ground. The slipper part is also quite different from our ordinary lady's-slipper, resembling the toe of a moccasin, and for this reason it is quite properly called the moccasin flower.

Many members of the nightshade family are poisonous. It has a green fruit which turns red when ripe. The potato belongs to the same family. Tobacco, containing the poisonous nicotine, is also in this group.

Most of the members of the gentian family are blue; and the fringed gentian, so often mentioned in poetry, is indeed a beautiful thing.

PROFESSOR ILLINGWORTH, FALL, 1945

The heath family has over a thousand different members, the most common being the blueberry, huckleberry, and cranberry. And of course we are all acquainted with mountain laurel with its beautiful blossoms of almost pure white and pink. Then there is sheep laurel, every bit as lovely as the mountain laurel but with a deeper color.

The only commercial member of the madder family is coffee. The bluet is a common variety in this part of the world and also the partridge berry, the flowers of which come in pairs but which are followed by a single fruit.

The composite family is by far the largest. About one-sixth of our North American plants belong to this group. The paint brush, an immigrant from Europe, belongs to this family, and should be eradicated wherever it is seen. Chicory is also an immigrant from Europe. Its blossoms close in the shade and open when the sun is shining brightly. The white daisy, well known to all of us, is a member of this family as is also the black-eyed Susan. The composite group of flowers is distinguished by the fact that the center of the flower differs from the outside. The outside has long petals which are called rays and very frequently the ray flower is different in color from the center.

Most of us think of goldenrod merely as goldenrod, yet there are actually about forty varieties.

Most of the morning-glories are tropical, and the wild ones are nearly always white with perhaps a pinkish tinge. The sweet potato is in the same genus as the morning-glory.

The rose family has about a thousand species which naturally include our cultivated varieties. The wild strawberry is a member of the rose family and so are all blackberries, raspberries, and peaches. Still another one that is most important here in New England is the apple.

All members of the mustard family have four petals arranged in half a cross. Later in the season we do get from this family a lot of really good food plants including broccoli, cauliflower and cabbage, to mention only a few of them.

Beauty throughout the Year at Arnold Arboretum

Dr. Donald Wyman, Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts

January 18, 1945

The Arnold Arboretum was founded as a result of the will of James Arnold, pioneer New Bedford merchant, and is under the management of Harvard College. It is located in Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, and covers approximately 265 acres of woods, trees, shrubs, and vines collected from all parts of the world. The original object in collecting plants for the Arboretum was to grow there a sample of everything that would prove hardy in this climate. Now there are 6,500 different kinds of woody plants growing there.

Beauty is made in a garden by the proper selection of the right kind of trees, shrubs, and flowers and by the proper placing in the garden. With the wealth of material growing in the Arnold Arboretum, the selection of the best varieties is of prime importance. From time to time, the Arboretum issues lists of the varieties in certain genera which have proved "the best" over a long period of time.

The beauty in any garden begins with flowering woody plants about this time of the year and will carry through spring, summer, fall, and well into the winter. So let us consider some of the plants that are most outstanding, those which may give you added charm in your gardens.

The vernal witch hazel is the earliest flower of spring, often blooming in February and even January. The Japanese witch hazel and Chinese witch hazel bloom slightly later. All are valued for their small flowers and those of the vernal and Chinese witch hazels are very fragrant.

You are all familiar with the forsythia. The border forsythia has the deepest coloring of any of the forsythias and the primrose forsythia has flowers of pale yellow. Our forsythias usually bloom in April, sometimes in late March. Shortly following these come the Japanese cherries, among which the Sargent cherry bears particular mention because it is the hardiest and the tallest growing of all. A vigorous tree, it gives

The Famous Lilac Path at the Arnold Arboretum

a great deal of beauty to any garden where there is enough room for it to grow.

The saucer magnolia has larger flowers than the star magnolia, although it is not as hardy. The star magnolia is the hardiest as well as the earliest of the magnolias and for this reason I strongly recommend it to you for planting in your gardens. It usually blooms in middle or late April.

Let us go now to the second week in May when the pink shell azalea comes in bloom. It is a native of the southeastern United States and it comes into bloom at about the same time as the oaks come into leaf. The royal azalea from Japan is another of the plants that bloom at this same time with very large pink flowers sometimes as much as two inches in diameter.

I think the crab apples are among our most beautiful ornamental plants. Their flowers in the springtime are followed by gorgeous ornamental fruits in the fall, many of which might hang on the trees the greater part of the winter.

The Siberian crab apple is one of the hardiest of crab apples and is used a great deal in our horticultural stations in making experiments for hardy apples. The Parkman crab, Japanese flowering crab, and cherry crab are all excellent for spring flowers as well as for fall fruits.

Japanese wisteria and Chinese wisteria are both hardy and both are available from nurseries. The flowers of the Chinese wisteria open together, making quite a cluster, but in the Japanese species, the flowers begin to open at the base of the cluster and open progressively; thus giving a longer period of bloom.

Ghent hybrid azaleas blooming in late May and early June have very brilliant colors and are perfectly hardy in our climate, but are very difficult to propagate. We have among some of our experiments at the Arboretum the growing of hundreds of these interesting plants from seeds in order to select some of the better strains. They originated mostly in Belgium as the result of crossing some of our hardy native American species and some of the beautiful tender European species, which result in color combinations of orange, red, white, and yellow.

June is the time for mountain laurel and also the time of rhododendrons. The latter part of June the sweet azalea, with its fragrant pure white blooms, is evident especially in swampy places. Of course the majority of the rose species bloom at this time as well.

The Sentinel Maple, One of the Unusual Trees in the Arnold Arboretum

July is the time for hydrangeas, summer sweet, hibiscus or Rose of Sharon. The last plant of the year to bloom is our native witch hazel. You can see the small flowers blooming in October all through the New England woods. It grows in shade and also thrives in the sun. So, in pursuing the subject of flowers, the witch hazels are the plants which tie in all blooming: the last in the fall and first in the spring.

When the beech begins to turn color in the fall, the long procession of autumn coloration starts. The ash tree is one of the best for yellow coloring. The sugar maples, common throughout New England, also furnish some of our gorgeous fall colors. Autumn color is a subject in itself, its changes from year to year, its predominance in some places more than in others. Direct sunshine has, however, a great deal to do with the brilliance of autumn colors.

In order to illustrate what the Arnold Arboretum has been doing over a long period of years, I cannot refrain from showing you a picture, that of the cedar of Lebanon. The cedar of Lebanon had not proved hardy in New England for it had been tried many times prior to 1900 and each time winter cold eventually killed it. However, in 1903, Professor Sargent, the first director of the Arboretum and the man who is more responsible than any other single individual for what the Arboretum is today, sent a special expedition to one of the northernmost areas of Syria where the cedar of Lebanon was known to grow on the chance that the seed collected from that particular area would produce hardy trees. They did. Now we have trees forty years of age, forty feet tall and thoroughly hardy, giving us seeds which will produce hardy seedlings.

All our efforts are still focused on the main objective of trying to obtain more and better hardy, woody plants for you to grow in your gardens.

"Beauty throughout the Year at the Arnold Arboretum"

The Arnold Arboretum contains all the woody plants that will live over winter in New England's climate, and this naturally makes a veritable wonderland of trees and shrubs. In fact, there are 6,500 different kinds of woody plants growing there. In many instances these plants have been massed primarily to create colorful scenes along the roads and paths in the Arboretum, for many are beautiful when in flower, or fruit, or when their foliage has changed to colorful hues in the autumn. Some

plants have been placed where they are conspicuous in the winter, and, though few in number, these are frequently outstanding throughout the long dreary winter months.

Of course, the procession of color begins in the spring when the forsythias and magnolias bloom. This is quickly followed with myriads of azaleas from all corners of the earth and the gorgeous crab apples, the most beautiful of which come from the Orient. And then come the lilacs—over 500 different varieties! This is one of the most beautiful sights in New England, and their fragrance is something to be remembered for a long time. Roses and mock oranges bloom in June, followed by a miscellaneous collection of shrubs thereafter.

Late August is marked by the beginning of the fall parade—the colorful fruits of many trees and shrubs and the gorgeous display of autumn color. Reds and yellows, separately and together, merge to form a continuous blaze of color until the end of October. Even then, many plants are of interest. The evergreens, of course, but a few of the deciduous plants hold their leaves longer than most of the others, and these few are highly valued in the late fall for this particular trait.

In the winter, the stately evergreens are always beautiful and can be enjoyed to their fullest degree. Certain shrubs hold their bright colored berries a greater part of the winter, and some shrubs have brightly colored twigs all winter long. Everywhere in the Arboretum one can see something of interest at every season. Although its area is limited to 265 acres, "The World's Greatest Garden" is packed full of interesting and colorful things. Those home owners who are interested in plants can always profit by a walk through the grounds and visitors are always welcome at any time.

Berkshire Garden Center

By Mr. A. Kenneth Simpson, *Director*

January 25, 1945

The Berkshire Garden Center, located in Stockbridge, Massachusetts, was founded in 1934 to provide a clearing house for garden information and horticultural experiment, and a place where those interested may meet. The Garden Center was started with thirty members and nineteen sponsoring organizations, and now at the conclusion of ten years of horticultural community service it has increased its membership to about eight hundred individual members. In addition, all of the garden clubs in Berkshire County are now affiliated with the Center as well as several garden clubs in near-by New York State, Connecticut, Vermont, and other sections of Massachusetts, including the Garden Club of America and the Garden Club Federation of Massachusetts. Other organizations such as the Lenox Horticultural Society are also included in the membership.

The buildings and five and one-half acres of land, which were donated by a member, were deeded in 1936 to an incorporated body of trustees, with full ownership of the entire property. Generous contributions of funds and services have made possible an extensive development of the grounds and facilities. These in turn have brought the Center to the attention of horticulturalist and garden-lovers throughout the country. The main building consists of an assembly room, library, and offices. The Garden Center is open during the entire year, and the horticultural director and his staff are available for information and guidance in all matters pertaining to gardening.

A Garden Center to be successful must fulfill a definite need in a community, so in developing the many facilities and projects every effort has been made to determine the interest and need as well as the adaptability to the community. In landscaping the grounds, an effort has been made to maintain the beauty and charm of this old New England home, while at the same time providing as many plant trials and demonstrations as practical. Here the home owner can frequently find

"A Border at Daffodil Time," Berkshire Garden Center

plants growing under conditions similar to those at home. Spacious lawns and large trees are features. Not far from the house, a roadside planting including native shrubbery, wall planting, and flower borders combine to provide a succession of bloom throughout the season. The perennial borders include a planting of over seventy varieties of Hemerocallis and an accurate record is kept of their flowering dates and habits. It is interesting to note that these day lilies now provide a succession of bloom from the latter part of May well into September. We note also a great difference in the length of time individual varieties flower, ranging from a few days to several weeks. The day lily as a rule is perfectly hardy and remarkably free from insect or disease troubles. For this reason it might be used more in war gardens where maintenance is a problem.

A large area is devoted to the so-called trial plots, where both annuals and perennials are cultivated each year to determine their suitability to local soils and climatic conditions, and for home uses. During the past three years, every effort has been made to create interest in Victory Gardens. Encroaching on areas formerly used for flowers, vegetables have been grown in many of the trial plots. As an example, last season's demonstration plots boasted varieties of tomatoes, onions, beans, and many other vegetables, from which a wealth of worth-while information has been gathered applicable to our local soils and climatic requirements. Twenty-five varieties of tomatoes were grown to show the many different types, their size, color, and habits of growth. Of special significance was a planting of vegetables and flowers bordering the entrance drive, thus emphasizing the possibility and advisability of combining utility vegetables with flowers for beauty. Neatly staked in orderly rows and producing an abundance of fruit, tomatoes were complemented by bordering rows of violet and white alyssum. Ornamental tomatoes trained against a trellis, formerly supporting sweet peas, received equal admiration; while heavily fruited plants grown in pots demonstrated another opportunity for an attractive terrace pot plant. An actual size vegetable garden for a family of three has offered many suggestions for the home garden. This was planned to provide vegetables for year round uses, including those for summer, winter storage, and canning.

With an increased knowledge of the value of dwarf apples for home use, the dwarf apple orchard has become increasingly important. In an

effort to encourage the home owner to become more self-sufficient, the dwarf apple promises satisfaction where space is limited. Easier to spray, pick and prune, combined with earlier fruiting habits, has brought the dwarf apple to the foreground. A planting of grapes trained on arbors, have included about twenty-five varieties. Here the home owner obtains information on the hardiness, earliness, and adaptability of grapes to our Berkshire climate. Near-by plots of blueberries, raspberries, and strawberries indicate their possible use in the home garden.

While special emphasis, since the war, has been placed on the growing of fruits and vegetables as well as on their uses and preservation, permanent plantings and demonstrations have been maintained. In addition to those already mentioned, they include a shady area, sun-heated pit, herb garden, herb house, rock area, compost pit, and others, and have contained a wealth of information for a garden-minded public. Of special interest at this time is the demonstration storage cellar designed to show a method of wall construction and insulation suitable for the home. The interior shows racks, bins, shelves, crocks, and ventilation chute, as well as an exhibit of canned products.

Other high lights of the Berkshire Garden Center service to the community include a series of lectures and meetings, children's activities, exhibits of all sorts, a library, and an employment agency. The Garden Center has, in addition to providing a wealth of readily available horticultural information for its members and visitors, constantly had in mind that one of its purposes is to create more interest in gardening. To this end, the congenial atmosphere and attractive grounds have contributed a great deal.

Illustrated Lecture

Dr. W. V. MacGilvra

February 1, 1945

The lecture scheduled for this afternoon was of necessity cancelled, due to the fact that Mrs. Edith R. Curtis, who was to address the Society on the subject "Exploring Your Neighborhood on Shank's Mare," had, during the week, received notice that her son had been killed in action.

In her place Dr. W. V. MacGilvra of Worcester was secured to present a series of colored pictures taken by him in Montana during the summer of 1943 and in 1944, accompanied by his fourteen-year-old son.

The first picture shown was of Rim Rock at Billings, Montana, where Dr. MacGilvra left the train upon his arrival in the West. This was followed by a picture of William S. Hart and a monument erected to him by the citizens of the town in memory of the things he had done to make the town famous.

Other pictures in this group included that of "Yellowstone" Kelley, an old character of this city who was a range rider for many years and well loved by everybody.

Leaving Billings, the pictures which followed were of the gorgeous scenery for which purpose the speaker's trip was made.

Entering Rock Creek Canyon at the northeast entrance of Yellowstone Park a series of pictures was shown of mountain ranges, canyons, cataracts formed from the melting snows in the great mountains above, gorgeous cloud formations, and the beautiful lakes which form the headwaters of the Columbia River.

Continuing, scenes were shown of the Petrified Forest, waterfalls twice as high as Niagara, and the canyon below, 1250 feet wide and 750 feet deep, gorgeous in color and named by the Indians, Artist's Point.

Then followed glimpses of Mammoth Springs with its many terraces and Narrow Coach Ridge which is a chain of springs in a line. It has

Spring, 1945

been dormant for years, but it is now beginning to show renewed activity.

The lovely colors found in Yellowstone Park, Dr. MacGilvra explained, are not due to minerals, but to tiny plant life known as algae which live in the water.

A glimpse of Yellowstone Lake was next shown. This lake covers an area of 179 square miles. Many miles away in the distance could be seen the "Sleeping Giant," a figure of breath-taking beauty which is the result of a peculiar formation of mountains.

Old Faithful, a sight everyone hopes to see in Yellowstone Park, was shown in action and following that, Excelsior Geyser Crater, one of the largest craters there is anywhere. It is now inactive, its last action having taken place in 1919. It is about 200 feet across and its throat is deep, deep down.

Morning Glory Pool, one of the most beautiful things in the Park in the way of pools, was among the pictures which followed. It looks for all the world like a blue morning glory.

One of the most spectacular pictures was that of Castle Geyser, the largest geyser as yet discovered. It looks, strangely enough, like a woman in white. The periods of its action are rather widely separated, taking place between twenty-six and thirty hours apart. Steady Geyser, however, is constantly in action day and night, year in and year out.

A series of pictures showing some of the wild life of the Park was shown. These included eagles' nests atop pinnacles of sheet rock, deer, cinnamon bear, and Canadian geese, followed by scenes of the many mines, lumber camps, and power projects to be found in this part of the country.

Color and Its Use in the Garden and Landscape

By Mr. George A. Sweetser, Wellesley Hills, Massachusetts

February 15, 1945

I am going to talk to you this afternoon about color, one of the most fascinating and one of the most interesting subjects one can study. Yet, as you know, color is nothing more than light; color does not exist except in the presence of light.

If I should darken this room and then throw a beam of light on the screen and then if I should place a triangular glass prism in the path of that light, you would see, not that beam of light which you saw originally, but parallel bands of the colors of the solar spectrum—red, orange, yellow, green, blue, and violet. The red would be at the top and the violet at the bottom. What happened when I put that glass prism in the path of that beam of light? When a beam of light passes from a rarer medium, like the air, through a denser medium, like the glass prism, each ray of light that composed that beam, having a different wave length, is turned from its normal course; and as the different rays of light have different wave lengths, they are refracted at different angles, so that when they emerge from the glass prism, the component parts of the beam of light are presented on the screen and they are the colors of the solar spectrum, or the colors of the rainbow. These are the colors of Nature and they are the only colors that you and I can see.

Thus, we start with the proposition that color is nothing more than a ray of light of a certain wave length. Light rushes through the atmosphere to reach the flowers and to reach all things at a speed of 186 thousand miles a second; hence if we were able to travel with the speed of light we could in one second make seven trips around the world and go eleven thousand miles more.

When rays of light fall upon a flower or upon foliage, part of the rays are absorbed and part are reflected. It is not the absorbed light that gives the object its color; it is the reflected light. So when you see a leaf that is green, it means the red, orange, yellow, blue, and

"Well Grouped Color Plantings in a Border Surrounding an Open Lawn Area"

violet have been absorbed and the green is reflected to our eyes. When the light falls upon the flowers and all the rays are reflected to our eyes, none being absorbed, then the color of the flower is white.

Oftentimes daylight is referred to as white light or a neutral light, and when you see the white flowers, you may know that all the rays of light are being uniformly reflected to our eyes. It is in this way that we get the colors of the flowers and the only colors that we see in Nature are red, orange, yellow, green, blue, violet, and combinations of those colors which, of course, can run into the millions.

Now, I want to give you just a few rules about the use of color as illustrated in some of the pictures you are about to see. It is not always possible to find in Nature the particular colors that we are told we must use if we are going to get beauty in the garden. It is possible, if you are painting a canvas, to mix paints that will produce those results, but when you go into Nature you must take things as you find them.

Now, all the colors of the solar spectrum together, which you see in the rainbow, are attractive. You can use all those colors in your garden together, if you wish to, but they must be used in the same relation to each other as you find them in the solar spectrum. For instance, you cannot use violet with red and obtain a pleasing result. If you are going to use them all you must use them as Nature uses them in the solar spectrum.

One thing which you will find pleasing to use in the garden are masses of color. If you will observe Nature you will find some of the most beautiful things are produced by masses and by a limited number of varieties of plants. Whenever you find in your gardens there is a sharpness of colors, if you will put some white in among those colors it will have a tendency to tone down the sharpness of the colors, not because it has any effect upon them but because it separates the colors and so the mass of color does not seem quite as strong.

Another thing you will find effective is the use of certain colors which are complementary. For instance, red and bluish green are complementary colors; crimson and green; orange and greenish blue. If you are interested in studying them you will have no difficulty in finding many other satisfactory combinations.

Then again you can use very effectively in your garden what are called the advancing colors or the receding colors. Oftentimes, red, orange, and yellow are referred to as the warm colors, or advancing colors,

"The Effective Use of Color Among Evergreens"

whereas the green, blue, and violet are referred to as the receding or cool colors. If you use the advancing colors you will find you bring the object a little nearer to you than it really is; whereas if you use the receding colors you will get the effect of pushing the object farther away.

There is one thing all of us want to bear in mind, and that is as we plant our gardens and our grounds about our homes to use restraint. The tendency usually is to overplant everything.

Nature makes up some of her colors in one of the most mysterious and yet one of the most wonderful ways. I am told by artists that they despair of imitating some of the methods of producing color in Nature. One color often merges or graduates into another in such a way it is impossible to tell where one ends and the other begins. That peculiar arrangement of colors is one of the wonders of Nature. So, if any of you would create the best possible effect in your gardens, imitate Nature and you will find you are creating the greatest beauty possible.

Better Home Gardens

Mr. Albert E. Wilkinson, Storrs, Connecticut

March 1, 1945

Victory gardeners were urged to plan their gardens this year with the canning of fruits and vegetables in mind, the probability being that as the season continues there will be less and less commercially canned food to be had. Military and lend-lease requirements are expected to be so great that there will be little left for the consumer.

Careful preparation of the soil was stressed, more attention being given to deeper spading and complete fertilization. "The soil is the bank in which you raise your crops," the speaker said. "The more you put in, the more you can take out."

Three reels of colored film, showing the proper method of planning, preparing, fertilizing, planting, cultivating, and harvesting were presented to illustrate the procedure by which the satisfactory home garden may be attained.

The first point to consider in planning the home garden is to select the proper location, a spot where Mother Nature can give the most help. Sunlight is absolutely essential. A plot 20 feet by 50 feet is large enough to supply the vegetables a family of four would require, yet small enough to plant, cultivate, and harvest.

Serious consideration should be given to the nature of the soil. Avoid extremely sandy soil or very heavy clay, and do not depend too much on surface appearances.

The next consideration is what to plant. Confine your garden to the living room until you have carefully planned all the details. Secure a list of the recommended varieties of vegetables from your state college.

In considering your vegetables, consider these three factors: Those which will grow best in your garden; those which your family will like to eat; those with the greatest nutritional value. Lettuce, endive, beet greens, and other leafy vegetables are rich in vitamin A, calcium, and iron, and also supply considerable quantities of vitimin D. Carrots, yellow turnips, squash, and other yellow vegetables are also a good source of vitamin A.

Spring, 1945

Consideration should also be given to these other general classifications: Succession crops which mature early enough to allow for second and even third crops; continuous crops which provide a continuous harvest all summer long; and crops which can be planted between the rows. In planting succession crops it is a good rule to follow leafy vegetables with root vegetables, and vice versa.

When you have decided which vegetables are best suited for your conditions, make a drawing of the garden showing as much detail as possible. From your seed catalog, determine what quantity of each seed you will require and show these amounts on the drawing. Allow sufficient room for the growth and development of the crops as they mature. If possible, plan to run the rows north and south to insure maximum sunlight in all parts of the garden. Plan to run the rows parallel with the contour of the land. This will lessen damage by soil erosion.

When you are satisfied that none of the details of planting has been overlooked you can turn your spare time to some of the preparation. The appearance and texture of the soil may be perfect, but take samples from your garden to your state college or agricultural experimental station. When the soil crumbles yet is a little wet, then is the time to spade.

Be sure your hoe is sharp all season. It saves work. With a sharp hoe and a light touch, make your drills for sowing. In sowing the seeds, sow them evenly, fifteen to the inch for the smallest. Cover them lightly with soil, firm the soil over the seeds to take out the air pockets and to establish contact between the seeds and the earth. When the garden needs water don't sprinkle but soak.

By planning your victory gardens on the American home front as carefully as a general plans his strategy on the war front you will help to keep America's market basket full.

IRISTHORPE, MRS. HOMER GAGE, FALL, 1945

Annual Reunion

April 12, 1945

The Annual Reunion of the Society was held on Thursday evening, April 12, 1945 in the Society's building at 30 Elm Street. The occasion was saddened by the announcement of the sudden death of President Franklin Delano Roosevelt just as the festivities were about to begin.

The exercises were begun with a reception in the library followed by a chicken dinner served by Aimee Brunnell, caterer. Rev. Donald N. Alexander, rector of St. John's Episcopal Church, invoked the divine blessing.

Myron F. Converse, president of the Society, welcomed the members and guests present and introduced as the first speaker Richard C. Potter, director of the Victory Garden Committee of Worcester and director of the Worcester Natural History Society.

Mr. Potter stressed the coöperation and interplay between the Worcester County Horticultural Society and the society of which he is a director, the Worcester Natural History Society, which has made possible the success of the Victory Garden Campaign in Worcester which has already attained a membership of 2800 gardeners in Worcester and with a much larger membership anticipated.

Children's gardens will be emphasized and an attempt made to double them in 1945. The city has been divided into four main districts, in each district of which there is a garden area. The children who live within each of these districts are assigned to it and are under definite rules as to the size of their gardens and the plants which they may grow. Four schools will be set up in the four different areas on consecutive Saturdays and down-to-earth instructions in gardening given. It is expected the enrollment will reach 1500 which will exceed the number of gardens the city of Cleveland manages, with an appropriation, not of forty to fifty thousand dollars as in the City of Cleveland, but of fifteen hundred dollars. It is the aim of the organization, in 1945, to have the finest children's gardens in the United States.

Rev. Dr. Hiram Gruber Woolf, of Providence, Rhode Island, repa-

Chesterfield Fiske, Fall, 1945

triate and former rector of the American Church in Rome, was the principal speaker of the evening on the subject "America the Glorious."

Dr. Woolf had been rector of the Episcopal Church in Rome where, in 1941, he was engaged in evacuating Americans arriving from Greece. Arrested by the Fascist government as an international spy, he was imprisoned, kept in solitary confinement for six months, tried before Mussolini's highest military tribunal, found guilty, and sentenced to thirty years' imprisonment. He was, however, pardoned by King Victor Emmanuel and returned to the United States on an exchange ship.

Dr. Woolf said: "If we are true Americans we really have something of which we can be proud. In America, there are no customs barriers, no changes of language. Wherever we live in this great country it is one language, one country."

He pointed to some of the reasons why America can be as glorious as she has been through the ages. The first is economic. Poverty is no longer inevitable since we have within ourselves the inherent right to make our lives what we will them to be. Under the Hitler regime in Germany, he said women were allowed one pair of stockings a year and the possession of a pound of sauerkraut was an occasion for rejoicing.

The second reason why America can be glorious is in her educational opportunities; and people, he said, are learning the true meaning of education.

To keep America glorious, he added, it is going to be up to each of us as individuals to do his part.

He concluded: "I grant you we are living in a democracy. It is a glorious democracy, but we cannot always agree with what happens in America. But remember this, that no matter what happens this is one of the few countries left where no matter what color, creed, or race we may be, we are still free. If someone asked you why our troops are fighting one reason we can give is that the flag of the United States may wave freely in the breeze."

A short question and answer period followed Dr. Woolf's remarks, after which a symphonic trio assisted by Mrs. Mabel Anderson Pearson, contralto, furnished a musical program.

SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

Offered by the

Worcester County Horticultural Society

Horticultural Building
30 Elm Street
Worcester, Mass.

For the year
1945

THE ATTENTION OF EXHIBITORS IS PARTICULARLY CALLED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS GENERAL AND SPECIAL

The Davis Press, Worcester

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For the Year 1945

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Office, Library, and Exhibition Hall
30 Elm Street

RULES MUST BE READ CAREFULLY

GENERAL RULES AND REGULATIONS

1. Strict conformity to the Regulations and Rules will be expected and required, as well for the benefit of exhibitors as for the convenience of the Officers of the Society.

2. Every Exhibit entered in a class of named varieties should be correctly named.

3. All articles offered for premiums must remain within the Hall throughout the hours of Exhibition, unless special permission for their removal shall be granted by the Committee on Exhibition, etc.

4. No person shall make more than one entry of the same variety or be awarded more than one premium under the same number.

5. The Judges may correct, before the close of any exhibition, awards made by them, if satisfied that such were erroneous.

6. The cards of exhibitors competing for premiums shall be reversed, until after premiums are awarded.

7. Competitors are expected to conform strictly to the conditions under which articles are invited. Evasion or violation of them may be reported to the TRUSTEES for future disqualification of the offender.

8. All articles for exhibition must be in the Hall and ready for inspection by the Judges by 2 o'clock unless otherwise specified. Otherwise they will be ruled out. Between 2 and 3 o'clock the Hall will be in exclusive charge of the Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions. Open to the public from 3 to 8.30 o'clock.

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

11. Where a certain number or quantity of Plants, Flowers, Fruits or Vegetables is designated in the schedule, there must be neither more nor less than that number or quantity of specimens shown; and in no case can other varieties than those named in the schedule be substituted.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

13. The Committee on Arrangements has power to change the time of exhibition for any article, if an earlier or later season renders such change desirable.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetable, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

15. Competitors will be required to furnish information as to their mode of cultivation, and to present specimens for trial and examinations, if requested.

16. In all exhibitions of Cut Flowers for competition, the number of blooms, clusters, sprays or spikes shown is not restricted except that it is expected the exhibitor shall use only a sufficient number to make a well-balanced display. All shall be of one color and of one variety in the same vase, except Displays, Vases, Baskets, Standards, or otherwise specified in the schedule. The Judge will consider the quality of the flowers rather than the quantity.

17. ☞ The Judges are authorized by the Trustees to invite the assistance of competent and discreet persons in the discharge of their duties.

18. No Judge shall require anything of competitors respecting their exhibits which is not distinctly specified in the schedule.

19. In Table Decorations, collections and displays of Flowers, Fruits, Vegetables, Vases, and Baskets, where the number of exhibits exceeds the number of premiums offered, the Judge *may* award prizes to any worthy exhibits not receiving a premium.

The maximum prize for Vases, Standards, and Baskets shall be two dollars.

20. All premiums that are not claimed within one year after the close of the official year shall be forfeited to the Society.

21. U. P. Hendrick's "Fruits of New York," and S. A. Beach's "The Apples of New York," will guide the Judge of Fruits in his decisions upon matters at issue. Totty's Catalogue to be used for Chrysanthemums by the Judges.

22. No artificial plants, flowers, or foliage preserved by any process shall be exhibited at any show of this Society, except for a special purpose and with the consent of the show management.

23. While the Society will take reasonable precautions for the safety of the property of exhibitors, it will be responsible in no case for any loss or damage that may occur.

Scale of Points

Cut Flowers and Wild Flowers.—

Arrangement	30 points
Quality of blooms (including condition and value)	40 "
Number of varieties	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Lilies.—

Size and color of bloom	35 points
Number of perfect flowers and buds on stem	35 "
Arrangement	15 "
Properly named	15 "

Display, Baskets and Standards.—

Arrangement	40 points
Quality (including condition and value)	45 "
Variety	15 "

Collections.—

Quality (including condition and value)	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Variety	30 "

Table Decoration.—

Quality of flowers (including condition and value)	45 points
Arrangement	25 "
Proportion	15 "
Harmony of flowers with accessories	15 "

Special Funds

OF THE

WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The following is a list of the Special Funds of the Worcester County Horticultural Society the income of which is devoted to the purpose stated. The date prefixed to each indicates the year in which the fund was established.

1888. Francis Henshaw Dewey Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for the purchase of books.

1898. William Eames Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for the promotion of apple culture.

1906. Frederick A. Blake Fund. $1,000.00.
Income only to be used in providing Medals to be awarded to the originators of new varieties of Fruits or Flowers, preference always being given to residents of Worcester County.
In case that the Worcester County Horticultural Society does not find occasion to award medals for New Fruits or Flowers, the said income may be used for special premiums for Orchids or other choice Greenhouse Plants and Flowers.

1907. Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious exhibits of Flowers, Fruits and Vegetables.

1922. Edwin Draper Fund. $300.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Horticultural exhibitions held under the direction of said Society.

1924. Miss Frances Clary Morse Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1937. George and Belle McWilliam Fund. $500.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1939. The Coulson Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for prizes for Flowers.

1943. G. A. Bigelow Fund. $1,000.00.
Income to be used for meritorious garden grown exhibits of Roses.

Flowers, Plants, Fruits and Vegetables

1945

☞The Committee on Arrangements and Exhibitions would direct the earnest attention of the Judge to *Rule 12*.

12. The Judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens and may correct any errors that they think were without deliberate purpose.

Special Rules

1. Exhibitors should have all specimens correctly and legibly named and the number of varieties written on the entry cards, notice of which will be taken by the judges in awarding the premiums.

2. While it is expected that exhibitors will take pains to correctly name their exhibits, the judges will not exclude an exhibit for mistake in nomenclature.

3. In all exhibitions of lilies the pollen may be removed.

By vote of the trustees, all entries must be made to the Secretary and all cards made out by him or his assistants.

Spring Exhibition

Thursday, March 15, 3 to 8.30 p. m.
Friday, March 16, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Saturday, March 17, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Sunday, March 18, 12 m. to 8.30 p. m.

Notify Secretary four weeks in advance for space

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Garden Displays:

I	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	225.00
		No. 2	200.00
		No. 3	190.00
		No. 4	175.00
II	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	100.00
		No. 2	85.00
		No. 3	70.00
III	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	45.00
		No. 2	35.00
		No. 3	25.00

When one classification group is all taken by exhibitors, said group is automatically closed.

Scale of points by which the above class is to be judged.

Arrangement	50 points
Quality	35 points
Variety	15 points

* * *

Plant Displays:

IV	Total Allotment	245.00

* * *

V	Cut Flowers	75.00
VI	Fruit	75.00
VII	Vegetables	75.00
VIII	Carnations	75.00

Worcester Garden Club Exhibit

May Exhibition

Thursday, May 17

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 1.	Display, flowering shrubs permissible. 24 square feet.	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 2.	Medium basket, mixed	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 3.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spring Bulbs, open culture.—

No. 4.	Display		5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50

Pansy.—

No. 5.	Twenty vases, one flower with foliage in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Frederick A. Blake Fund

Carnations, fifty carnations in a basket.—

A. Basket of white
Basket of dark pink
Basket of light pink
Basket of any other color

Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Table Decorations, Flowers.—

No. 6.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Roses prohibited. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

Plant Displays.—

No. 7. For exhibits—Meritorious Plants. Fifty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apple.—

No. 8. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Lettuce.—

No. 9.	Six heads		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 10.	One-half peck			1.50	1.00	.50

Radish, two bunches, six in each bunch.—

No. 11.	Globe			1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 12.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 13.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 14.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 15.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Iris Exhibition

Thursday, June 7

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Iris, German.—

No. 16.	Display		10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00
No. 17.	Twenty vases, one stem in a vase preferably named		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 18.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Cut Flowers.—

No. 19.	Display	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 20.	Oblong table laid for four covers	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

No restrictions. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Peonies.—

No. 21.	Vase or Basket	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Lupinus.—

No. 22.	Vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Roses.—

No. 23. Vase of Roses. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Asparagus, two bunches, twelve specimens each.—

No. 24.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Spinach.—

No. 25.	One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 26.	Linnæus	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 27.	Victoria	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Beet.—					
No. 28.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Lettuce.—					
No. 29.	Six heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion.—					
No. 30.	Two bunches, six each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

ATTENTION IS DIRECTED TO THE RULES AND REGULATIONS APPEARING ON PAGES 3 AND 4, GIVING SPECIAL EMPHASIS TO THE FOLLOWING:

9. Competition for premiums is open to all residents of Worcester County only, and it is strictly required that all specimens offered for exhibition shall have been grown by the competitors, on their own premises, for at least two (2) months previous to the date of exhibition, except where no restriction is stated in schedule.

10. After the articles are arranged, they will be under the exclusive charge of the Judges and Committee of Arrangements, and not even the owners will have liberty to remove them until the exhibition is closed, and no sale of Fruit, Flowers or Vegetables shall be made in the building.

14. All articles offered for exhibition should be correctly named. Indefinite appellations such as "Pippin," "Sweeting," "Greening," etc., will not be considered as names. Any person exhibiting the same variety of Fruit or Vegetables, under different names, or exhibiting as grown by himself Flowers, Fruit or Vegetables grown by another, thereby violating the objects and rules of the Society, may be debarred from competing for the Society's premiums until reinstated.

Peony Exhibition

Thursday, June 14

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 31.	From hardy plants and shrubs outdoor culture, ***to be named***	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Wild Flowers, fifteen vases.—

No. 32.	Not more than five stems in a vase. No duplicates	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Siberian Iris.—

No. 33.	Medium basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 34.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 35.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms				3.00	2.00	1.00

Peonies.—

No. 36.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	10.00	8.00	6.00	4.00	2.00	
No. 37.	Twenty vases, one flower in each		4.00	3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00

Foxglove.—

No. 38.	Vase of twelve spikes			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 39.	Display		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Begonia.—

No. 40.	Four plants in bloom				3.00	2.00	1.00

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 41. Any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Rhubarb, twelve stalks.—

No. 42.	Victoria		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Rose Exhibition

Thursday, June 21, open from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

Roses.—

No. 43.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 44.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. P. roses, outdoor culture		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50
No. 45.	Twelve blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 46.	Six blooms of distinct named varieties of H. T. roses, outdoor culture		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00
No. 47.	Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Thirty dollars to be used for prizes.					
No. 48.	Vase of roses, 12 blooms	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 49.	Vase H. P. roses, not to exceed ten blooms			3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 50.	Vase H. T. roses, not exceeding ten blooms			3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 51.	Display of cut climbing roses. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes					
No. 52.	Basket of roses	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

No. 53. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Special Prizes
Miss Frances C. Morse Fund

B.	Table decoration of roses, oblong table laid for four covers. Flowers grown by exhibitors	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

* * *

Peonies.—

No. 54.	Display of Peonies. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	7.00	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Aquilegia.—

No. 55.	Bowl		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Special Prizes
Obadiah Brown Hadwen Fund

Hardy Flowers and Shrubs, to be named.—

C.	Display of outdoor varieties	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 56.	Howard No. 17	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 57.	Pathfinder		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 58.	New varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 59.	Catskill	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 60.	Four baskets of strawberries, any variety				3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 61.	Display, strawberries	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 62.	For any named variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.					

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 63.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 64.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, six heads.—

No. 65.	Big Boston Type		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Thursday, June 28

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 66.	Display	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 67.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Dianthus Barbatus (Sweet William).—

No. 68.	Twelve vases, three stems in a vase	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Campanula.—

No. 69.	Display	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Delphinium.—

No. 70.	One vase, not more than twelve spikes	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Sweet Peas.—

No. 71.	Small basket, any green may be used	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Roses.—

No. 72. Collection of cut roses, at least six varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

D.	Table Decorations. Round table laid for four covers	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

This call is intended for exhibitors who do not exhibit in other table decorations during the year. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

* * *

G. A. Bigelow Fund

Roses.—

E. Vase of garden-grown roses, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 73.	Howard No. 17	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 74.	Catskill	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 75.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 76.	Collections, not more than six varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 77. For any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 78.	Black Tartarian		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 79.	Gov. Wood		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 80.	Best display, ten dollars may be used for prizes.				
No. 81.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Beet.—

No. 82.	Twelve specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot.—

No. 83.	Two bunches, six in each	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.

No. 84.	World's Record	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 85.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, three specimens.—

No. 86.	Any variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Sweet Pea Exhibition

Thursday, July 5

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 87.	Ten vases, not more than 25 flower stems in a vase			4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 88.	Table Decoration—Sweet Peas, oblong table laid for four covers, Gypsophila may be used. Flowers grown by exhibitor. Notify the Secretary two days in advance	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 89.	Collection of Sweet Peas		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 90.	Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.					
No. 91.	Ten vases, one stem in a vase, preferably named		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Delphinium.—

No. 92.	Display, twenty dollars may be used for prizes.					

Lilium Candidum.—

No. 93.	Vase		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Lilium Regale.—

No. 94.	Basket	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Roses.—

No. 95.	Collection of cut climbing roses, not less than six varieties. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.					

Strawberry, twenty-four berries.—

No. 96.	Catskill		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 97.	Ten dollars may be used for prizes. Preference given to worthy varieties of recent introduction.					

Raspberry, Black Cap, one pint.—

No. 98.	Named variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 99.	Early varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 100. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Gooseberry, one quart.—

No. 101.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cherry, one quart.—

No. 102.	Coe's Transparent		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 103.	Montmorency	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 104.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Currant, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 105. For any variety, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 106.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pea, one-half peck.—

No. 107.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 108.	Display	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 109.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 110. Not to exceed 24 square feet. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, July 12

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 111.	Display, 24 square feet	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 112.	Small display, 12 square feet. This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in call for large displays during the year.	3.00	2.50	2.00		

Basket.—

No. 113.		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Japanese Iris.—

No. 114.	Basket	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	

Lilies.—

No. 115. Display. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Wild Flowers, no duplicates.—

No. 116.	Fifteen vases, not more than five stems in a vase	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Centaurea.—

No. 117.	Display, Gypsophila may be used	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	

Petunia.—

No. 118.	Twenty vases, one flower in each	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

No. 119. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 120.	Latham	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 121.	Taylor		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 122.	Any other red variety		1.50	1.00	.50

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 123.	Any named varieties.	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 124. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pea, one-half peck—

No. 125.	Telephone	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, Snap, one-half peck.—

No. 126.	Wax	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 127.	Green Pod	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber.—

No. 128.	Three specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 129.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, Iceberg.—

No. 130.	Twelve heads	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 131.	Summer	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 132 Not to exceed 24 square feet. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Thursday, July 19

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 133.	Display	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 134.	Standard	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

No other standards to be shown.

Antirrhinum (Snap Dragon).—

No. 135.	Display			3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Table Decorations.—

No. 136.	Oblong table, laid for four covers. Flowers to be grown by the exhibitor. If Sweet Peas are used, flowers other than Gypsophila must be used in combination.	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Sweet Peas, annual.—

No. 137.	Five vases, 25 flower stems in vase			3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 138.	Twelve vases		4.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Hemerocallis (Day Lilies).—

No. 139.	Display		4.50	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 140.	Yellow Transparent			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 141.	Any named red variety			2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 142. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry.—

No. 143.	Wild, one quart		1.50	1.00	.50
No. 144.	Cultivated, one pint, named		2.00	1.50	1.00

Currants, twenty-four bunches.—

No. 145.	Wilder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 146.	Any named variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 147.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Lettuce, twelve heads.—

No. 148.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables (not commercial growers).—

No. 149. Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Thursday, July 26

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 150.	Display, 24 square feet	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00
No. 151.	Small display, 12 sq. ft. This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for large displays during the year.			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50
No. 152.	Basket		3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Gladiolus.—

No. 153.	Ten vases, named varieties, one spike in each		5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 154.	Twelve vases, one truss in a vase			3.50	3.00	2.00	1.00

Annuals.—

No. 155.	Display	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 156.	Astrachan			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 157.	Yellow Transparent			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Blackberry, one quart.—

No. 158. Any variety, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Blueberry, one quart.—

No. 159.	Cultivated, one pint				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 160.	Wild, one quart				1.50	1.00	.50

Raspberry, one pint.—

No. 161.	Any variety				1.50	1.00	.50

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 162.	Any variety			1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 163.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 164.	Summer	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 165.	Irish Cobbler		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 166.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 167. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Thursday, August 2

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 168. Basket 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

The Coulson Fund

Flower Arrangement for Living Room.—

F. Pottery container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor 3.50 3.00 2.75 2.50 2.25 2.00 1.75 1.50 1.25 1.00

* * *

Gladiolus.—

No. 169. Display (not to exceed 50 square feet) 12.00 10.00 8.00 6.00 4.00

Larkspur, annual.—

No. 170. Display 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50

Salpiglossis.—

No. 171. Display 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Phlox, perennial.—

No. 172. Twelve vases, named varieties, one truss in each vase 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Zinnia, large flowered.—

No. 173. Twenty vases, one flower in each 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Wild Flowers.—

No. 174. Vase 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Special Prizes
Offered by Mr. Herbert R. Kinney

G. Display of Cut Flowers (round table) 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in the call for twenty vases or displays during the year.

* * *

Blueberry.—

No. 175. Cultivated, one pint, any named variety 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 176. Wild, one quart 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 177. Oldenburg 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 178. Astrachan 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 179. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 180. Any variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 181. Copenhagen 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 182. Any other named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 183. Yellow, Sweet 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 184. Katahdin 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 185. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Tomato, open culture, twelve specimens.—

No. 186. Any named variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 187. Display to cover 24 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Gladiolus Exhibition

Thursday, August 9

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 188. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Forty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 189. Twenty vases, one spike in each, preferably named 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Aster, large flowered, long stem.—

No. 190. Vase of 20 blooms 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50

Salpiglossis.—

No. 191. Bowl 2.00 1.00 .50

Annuals.—

No. 192. Display, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Flowers on a Mirror.—

No. 193. Small vase to be shown on a mirror. Vase and mirror to be furnished by the society. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 194. Williams 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 195. For seasonable varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 196. Japanese varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Shell, one-half peck.—

No. 197.	Dwarf, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 198.	Pole, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, String, one-half peck.—

No. 199.	Kentucky Wonder	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, Sweet, twelve ears.—

No. 200.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 201.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cucumber, for pickles.—

No. 202.	One-half peck		1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 203.	Any named variety (excepting summer varieties)	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 204. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Vegetables (not commercial growers).—

No. 205. Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Thursday, August 16

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Gladiolus.—

No. 206. Standard of gladiolus 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00
No other standards to be shown.

No. 207. Basket. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Zinnia.—

No. 208. Display, notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Dahlia.—

No. 209. Display. Single, pompon, and miniature 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Garden Flowers.—

No. 210. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 211. Small container to be shown on a mirror. Exhibitors may use own containers. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Highest award not to exceed $1.00. One entry from each exhibitor.

Aster, single or anemone.—

No. 212. Vase 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 213. Early McIntosh 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00
No. 214. Any other variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 215. Varieties not scheduled 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Plums, twelve specimens.—

No. 216.	Washington			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 217.	Bradshaw	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 218.	Imperial Gage		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 219.	For varieties not scheduled, three dollars may be used for prizes.					

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 220. Any variety. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 221. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Bean, Pole, one-half peck.—

No. 222.	Shell	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 223.	String, any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Corn, twelve ears.—

No. 224.	Sweet, not less than twelve rows	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 225. Market Basket of Vegetables. Baskets furnished by Society. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Thursday, August 23

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 226.	Display.	6.00	5.50	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 227.	Basket			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Aster, large flowered.—

No. 228.	Twenty vases, three blooms in a vase			3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Lilies.—

No. 229.	Display			5.00	4.50	4.00	3.00	2.00

Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Dahlia.—

LARGE FLOWERED.—

No. 230.	Twenty vases, one flower in each			6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00

Zinnia.—

SMALL FLOWERED VARIETY.—

No. 231.	Display			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00	.50

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 232.	Display			5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Verbena.—

No. 233.	Basket or Bowl				2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Three Small Containers.—

No. 234. Display. A group of three small containers, 6 inches over all in height. Containers may be owned by exhibitor; flowers to be grown by exhibitors. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $1.00.

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 235.	Gravenstein		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 236.	Red Gravenstein	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 237.	For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.					

Plum.—

No. 238.	Display, no restriction as to arrangements		4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 239.	Golden Jubilee	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 240.	Carmen			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 241.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 242.	Clapp's Favorite	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 243.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 244.	Wonder Type	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 245.	Varieties not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 246. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Thursday, August 30

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 247. Display. 6.00 5.50 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.00

No. 248. Pair mantel vases. 18-inch space. Vases to be owned and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty-five dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 249. Standard—Dahlias predominating 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00
No other standards to be shown.

Gladiolus.—

No. 250. Basket 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00

Aster.—

No. 251. Display, not exceeding 25 square feet 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Scabiosa.—

No. 252. Vase 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Lilies.—

No. 253. Vase 3.00 2.50 1.50 1.00

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 254. Gravenstein 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 255. Any other variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 256. Wealthy 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, Crab, twenty-four specimens.—

No. 257. Hyslop 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 258. Seedlings 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 259. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 260. New varieties. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 261. Any other variety. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 262.	Golden Varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 263.	Lombard		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 264.	Burbank		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 265.	New varieties		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 266.	For Japanese varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				
No. 267.	Other varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.				

Pepper, twelve specimens.—

No. 268.	Squash		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 269.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Tomato, twelve specimens.—

No. 270.	Bonny Best	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 271.	Beauty	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 272.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Bean, one-half peck.—

No. 273.	Dwarf Lima		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50
No. 274.	Pole Lima		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 275.	Any named variety		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Celery, blanched (named) six specimens.—

No. 276.	Any variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Carrot, twelve specimens.—

No. 277.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Egg Plant.—

No. 278.	Three specimens		2.00	1.50	1.00 .50

Mushroom, native.—

No. 279. Collection of edible varieties. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Vegetables (not commercial growers).—

No. 280. Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Children's Exhibition

Schedule of Premiums—Page 55

Thursday, September 6

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 281. Display. 6.00 5.50 5.00 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.00

No. 282. Metal container of cut flowers, container to be furnished and flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Highest award not to exceed $2.00.

Dahlia.—

No. 283. Twenty vases, one flower in each vase 4.50 4.00 3.00 2.00 1.00

Cosmos.—

No. 284. Vase or basket 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Gladiolus.—

No. 285. Fifteen vases, one spike in a vase 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50

Marigold.—

No. 286. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 287. Seedlings 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

No. 288. New varieties 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

No. 289. Any other variety 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 290. Bartlett 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 291. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 292. Elberta, early 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 293. Any other variety 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

No. 294. Display, no restriction as to arrangement 8.00 6.00 4.00 3.00

Plum, twelve specimens.—

No. 295.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 296.	Green Mountain		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 297.	Moore's			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 298.	Ontario			2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 299.	Fredonia	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 300.	Varieties not scheduled.	Five dollars for prizes.				
No. 301.	New varieties		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 302.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Melon, three specimens.—

No. 303.	Green Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 304.	Yellow Flesh		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 305.	Water		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Tomato.—

No. 306. Display. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Vegetables.—

No. 307. Market Basket of Vegetables. Basket furnished by Society. Twelve dollars may be used for prizes.

Dahlia Exhibition

Thursday, September 13

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m

Dahlia.—

No. 308. Thirty vases, one flower in each. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

No. 309. Twelve vases, one flower in each 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00
This number is intended for the growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

No. 310. Singlevarieties, twenty vases 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 311. Basket of large flowered 4.00 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 312. Pompon, twenty vases 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

Display of Flower Arrangement.—

No. 313. Not to cover more than 20 square feet. Flowers to be grown by exhibitor. Receptacles to be furnished by the exhibitors. Not more than twelve receptacles to be used. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars may be used for prizes. No baskets

Scale of Points by Which the Above Class is to be Judged

Arrangement of flowers	40 points
Quality of flowers	35 points
Proportion and harmony of flowers with receptables	25 points

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

No. 314. Cut flowers in vases. Not more than twenty vases to be used. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Edwin Draper Fund

Begonia, tuberous rooted.—

H. Display of Potted Plants. Ten dollars may be used for prizes.

* * *

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 315. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 316.	Seckel	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 317.	Any variety, not scheduled				1.50	1.00	.50

Peach.—

No. 318.	Elberta		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 319.	Any other variety		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 320.	Orange		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grape, three clusters.—

No. 321.	Brighton		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 322.	Campbell			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 323.	Worden	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 324.	Concord	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 325.	Delaware		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 326.	Niagara	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 327.	Moore's Diamond			1.50	1.00	.50

No. 328. For other varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 329. New varieties, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 330.	Basket of Fancy Grapes (baskets furnished)	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 331.	Warren	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 332.	Golden Hubbard		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 333. For varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 334.	Red		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 335.	Savoy			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 336.	Any other variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 337.	Three specimens	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Broccoli.—

No. 338.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables.—

No. 339. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet, twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Thursday, September 20

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 340. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Dahlia.—

No. 341. Display (not to exceed 50 sq. ft.). Fifty dollars may be used for prizes.
Notify the secretary two days in advance.

No. 342. Basket 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00
This number is intended for growers who do not compete in other classes for Dahlias during the year.

Cosmos.—

No. 343. Display. Notify the Secretary two days in advance 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, one flat.—

No. 344. McIntosh 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.00

No. 345. Any variety not scheduled 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 346. Hubbardston 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 347. Tompkins King 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 348. McIntosh 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 349. Varieties not scheduled, five dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 350. Sutton Beauty 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 351. Sheldon 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

No. 352. Display, no restrictions as to arrangement. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Grapes.—

No. 353. Display of Grapes. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Peppers.—

No. 354. Display. Fifteen dollars to be used for prizes.

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 355.	Green Delicious		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 356.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 357.	Three specimens.	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Vegetables (not commercial growers).—

No. 358. Display of vegetables from Home Gardens to cover 12 square feet. Fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.

Thursday, September 27

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 359.	Display	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50
No. 360.	Basket			3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Standard of Cut Flowers.—

No. 361. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Table Decorations—Fruit.—

No. 362. Oblong table laid for four covers. No restriction as to grower. Notify the Secretary two days in advance

4.00 3.50 3.00 2.00 1.50 1.00

Apple, Mass. standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 363. McIntosh 4.50 4.00 3.50 3.00 2.00 1.00

Apple, three flats.—

No. 364. Three varieties 7.00 6.00 5.00 4.00 3.00 2.00

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 365.	McIntosh	5.50	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 366.	Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	

Apples, twenty-five specimens.

No. 367. Any named variety. 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Display of Fruit.—

No. 368. Not to exceed 20 square feet. Thirty dollars may be used for prizes.

No. 369. Basket of fancy fruit (baskets furnished) 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 370. Bosc 3.50 3.00 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00

Grape, open culture.—

No. 371.	Collection of not less than five varieties, three clusters each.	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

Pumpkins, three specimens.—

No. 372.	Sweet	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cabbage, three specimens.—

No. 373.	Any named variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Parsley.—

No. 374.	One-half peck	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 375.	Golden	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 376.	Other varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Squash, three specimens.—

No. 377.	Blue Hubbard	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 378.	Collection	5.00	4.50	4.00	3.50	3.00

Vegetables.—

No. 379. Display, not to exceed 24 square feet. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Fruit and Vegetable Exhibition

Thursday, October 4

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 2 o'clock

This exhibition will be open to the public from 3 to 8.30 p. m.

Cut Flowers.—

No. 380. Display. Thirty-five dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Hardy Chrysanthemum, out-door culture.—

No. 381. Cut flowers in vases. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Dried Flowers, Statice, Strawflowers, Lunaria (Honesty).—

No. 382.	Display.			4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Apple, one flat.—

No. 383.	Baldwin		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 384.	Any other variety except McIntosh		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 385.	Collection, not to exceed 10 varieties	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.00

Apple, Mass. standard box, commercially packed.—

No. 386.	Any variety not scheduled	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Apple, twelve specimens.—

No. 387.	Baldwin	3.50	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 388.	Bellflower					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 389.	Winter Banana					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 390.	R. I. Greening			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 391.	Northern Spy			3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 392.	Palmer					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 393.	Cortland				2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 394.	Opalescent					1.50	1.00	.50
No. 395.	Delicious			2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 396.	Delicious Sports				2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00

No. 397. New varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Apple, twelve specimens.—(continued)

No. 398. Sweet varieties, five dollars may be used for prizes.
No. 399. For varieties other than sweet not scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.
No. 400. For varieties that have been scheduled, fifteen dollars may be used for prizes.
No. 401. Basket of fancy apples (baskets furnished) 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Grape, open culture.—

No. 402. For any variety, six clusters, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Pear, twelve specimens.—

No. 403.	Angouleme				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 404.	Clairgeau				1.50	1.00	.50
No. 405.	Anjou	3.00	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 406.	Lawrence		2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

No. 407. For varieties not scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.
No. 408. For varieties that have been scheduled, ten dollars may be used for prizes.
No. 409. Basket of fancy pears (baskets furnished) 2.50 2.00 1.50 1.00 .50

Peach, twelve specimens.—

No. 410. Any variety, named, ten dollars may be used for prizes

Quince, twelve specimens.—

No. 411.	Champion	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Cauliflower.—

No. 412.	Three specimens	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Celery, blanched, six specimens.—

No. 413.	Golden	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 414.	Pascal	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 415.	Varieties not scheduled		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Endive.—

No. 416.	Six specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Leeks.—

No. 417.	Twelve specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Onion, twelve specimens.—

No. 418. For varieties, seven dollars and a half may be used for prizes.

Salsify.—

No. 419.	Twelve specimens		1.50	1.00	.50

Parsnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 420.	Any variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, four varieties (named).—

No. 421.	Twelve specimens of each	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 422.	English Type	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 423.	Any variety, not scheduled	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Grains.—

No. 424. Best exhibit, five dollars may be used for prizes.

Field Beans.—

No. 425. Best exhibit, ten dollars may be used for prizes.

Chrysanthemum Exhibition

Thursday, Nov. 8, 3 to 8.30 p. m.
Friday, Nov. 9, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Saturday, Nov. 10, 9 a. m. to 8.30 p. m.
Sunday, Nov. 11, 12 m. to 8.30 p. m.

All articles for this exhibition must be in the hall and ready for inspection by the judges by 1 o'clock Thursday

Chrysanthemums.—

Use catalogue of Charles H. Totty Co., Madison, N. J.

No. 426.	Twelve blooms, not less than six varieties, to be named	12.00	10.00	8.00	
No. 427.	Collection of twenty-five large blooms, long stems	20.00	15.00	10.00	
No. 428.	Pompons, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 429.	Single varieties, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 430.	Anemones, display in vases	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 431.	Three specimen plants, one plant in pot	15.00	10.00	8.00	
No. 432.	One specimen plant, one plant in pot	5.00	3.00	2.00	

Standard Commercial Varieties.—

Use Totty's Catalogue, Madison, N. J.

No. 433.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 434.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 435.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 436.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Exhibition Varieties.—

No. 437.	Chrysanthemums, vase of white	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 438.	Chrysanthemums, vase of yellow	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 439.	Chrysanthemums, vase of pink	4.00	3.00	2.00
No. 440.	Any other color	4.00	3.00	2.00

Note. Six flowers in each, one variety in each vase. Stems not less than two feet.

Chrysanthemums.—

No. 441.	Basket of Pompons	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 442.	Basket of Single	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 443.	Basket of Anemones	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00

Garden Displays.—

No. 444.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 400 square feet	No. 1	200.00
		No. 2	175.00
		No. 3	160.00
		No. 4	140.00
No. 445.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 200 square feet	No. 1	80.00
		No. 2	70.00
		No. 3	60.00
No. 446.	Exhibitors occupying approximately 100 square feet	No. 1	40.00
		No. 2	30.00
		No. 3	20.00

Scale of Points by which the above class is to be judged.

Arrangement	50 points
Quality	35 points
Variety	15 points

* * *

Plant Displays.—

No. 447.	Total Allotment	35.00

Persons competing for these premiums must notify the Secretary three weeks before date of Exhibition.

I. **Special Exhibits, other than Chrysanthemums.—** Seventy-five dollars may be used for prizes.

Frederick A. Blake Fund

J. **Chrysanthemums.**—Best bloom 4.00 3.00 2.00

K. **Chrysanthemums.**—Large Flowers. Basket. Fifteen dollars may be awarded for prizes.

Special Prizes
Offered by Mrs. Mabel Knowles Gage

L. **Table Decorations.**—A Thanksgiving table. No restrictions. Laid for four covers. Notify the Secretary two days in advance. Fifty dollars to be used for prizes.

* * *

Fern Globes.—

No. 448.		3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Terrariums.—

No. 449.	Large—Containers must be over 18 inches but must not exceed 36 inches in any dimension	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 450.	Small—Containers must not exceed 18 inches in any dimension	3.00	2.00	1.50	1.00

Cacti and Succulents.—

No. 451.	Not to exceed 24 square feet	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00

Physalis Franchettii (Chinese Lanterns).—

No. 452.	Basket	3.00	2.00	1.00	.50

Fruit Display.—

No. 453. No restriction as to arrangement. Forty dollars may be used for prizes. Notify the Secretary two days in advance.

Apples, forty-nine specimens.—

No. 454.	Baldwin	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 455.	McIntosh	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 456.	Delicious	6.00	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00
No. 457.	Any other named variety	5.00	4.00	3.00	2.00	1.00	
No. 458.	Basket of Fancy Apples	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	
No. 459.	Basket of Fancy Pears	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50	

Apples, twelve specimens.—

No. 460.	Baldwin	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 461.	Delicious	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 462.	McIntosh	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 463.	Delicious Red Strains	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Special Exhibition of Apples
William Eames Fund

A. Cortland, best twelve.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50
B. Northern Spy.—					
Four premiums		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
C. Roxbury Russet.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50
D. Rhode Island Greening.—					
Four premiums		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
E. Sutton Beauty.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50
F. Any other Variety.—					
Three premiums			1.50	1.00	.50

* * *

Brussels Sprouts.—						
No. 464.	Two one-quart baskets		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Celery, blanched, six specimens.—						
No. 465.	Pascal	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 466.	Any other variety	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Onion, twelve specimens.—						
No. 467.	White Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 468.	Red Globe		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 469.	Cracker			1.50	1.00	.50
No. 470.	Any other variety. Eight dollars may be used for prizes.					
Cabbage, three specimens.—						
No. 471.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Parsnip, twelve specimens.—						
No. 472.	Any variety		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
Squash, three specimens.—						
No. 473.	Green Hubbard		2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip, twelve specimens.—

No. 474.	Purple Top Globe	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Turnip, six specimens.—

No. 475.	Rutabaga	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Potato, twelve specimens.—

No. 476.	Green Mountain	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50
No. 477.	Any other variety	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Ornamental Gourds (Unvarnished)

No. 478. Display. Twenty dollars may be used for prizes.

Annual Meeting, Thursday, December 6, 1945.

Premiums will be paid on or after November 22, 1945.

THE LIBRARY OF THE WORCESTER COUNTY HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY

The Library Committee wish to call your attention to the Library and Reading Room, where the librarian is always ready to extend every facility possible to those in search of horticultural information.

COMMITTEE ON LIBRARY AND PUBLICATIONS

Edward W. Breed, Chairman
S. Lothrop Davenport
Florence E. Field, Librarian
Mrs. Amy W. Smith
Herbert R. Kinney
Dr. Burton N. Gates

Some of the Recent Accessions to the Library

The Flowering Shrub, by Michael Haworth-Booth, 1939
Flower Portraits, by Blanche Henrey, 1938
Plowman's Folly, by Edward H. Faulkner, 1943
Garden Flowers in Color, by Daniel J. Foley, 1943
Diseases of Economic Plants, by Stevens and Hall, 1933
Revised Edition, Grow Your Own Vegetables, by Paul W. Dempsey, 1944
The Food Garden, by Laurence and Edna Blair, 1943
Fungi of Southeastern Michigan, by Alexander H. Smith, 1938
Shrubs of Michigan, by Cecil Billington, 1943
Revised Edition, The Vegetable Garden, by Edward I. Farrington
Plants and Flowers in the Home, by Kenneth Post, 1944
Flower Arrangement in the Church, by Katherine M. McClinton, 1944
The Vegetable Growing Business, by R. L. and Gilbert S. Watts, 1943
10,000 Garden Questions Answered by 15 Experts, 1944. Edited by R. F. Rockwell
Destructive and Useful Insects, by Metcalf & Flint, 1939
Alpines in Color and Cultivation, by T. C. Mansfield, 1942
Southern Horticulture, by H. P. Stuckey, 1944
Fruits for the Home Garden, by U. P. Hedrick, 1944
Honey Plants of North America, by John H. Lovell, 1926
Border in Color, by T. C. Mansfield, 1939
Trees of the South, by Charlotte Hilton Green, 1939
The American Lily Year, 1942
Lily Bulletin, American Horticultural Society
The Gladiolus Year Book, 1944
The American Rose Annual, 1944
American Rose Society Members Handbook, 1944–1945
American Iris Society Bulletins
Bulletins from Extension Service, Massachusetts State College of Agriculture
The Begonian from the American Begonia Society
Bulletins from Arnold Arboretum, 1944
Addisonia, New York Botanical Garden

A pamphlet, What Do You Know About Poison Ivy? by George Graves
Five Hundred Garden Hints, by Five Hundred Gardeners, 1928
Daffodils, by E. M. Kirby
American Rock Gardens, by Stephen Hamblin, 1929
Rhododendrons for Amateurs, by E. H. M. Cox, 1924
Dry Wall Gardens, by Thomas Smith
Rockeries, How to Make and Plant Them
Handy Book of Crocus and Colchicums, by E. A. Bowles, 1924
Manual of Gardening, by H. L. Bailey, 1911
Alpine Flora, by Henry Correvon
The Rock Garden, by E. H. Jenkins
Alpine Plants, by A. J. Macself
Flora of the Alps, 2 vols., by A. W. Bennett, 1928
Adventures in a Suburban Garden, by Louisa B. Wilder, 1931
Rock Gardening for Amateurs, by H. H. Thomas
A Garden in Wales, by A. T. Johnson, 1927
Alpines, Flowers of the Canadian Mountains, by Brown and Schaffer, 1907
How Ferns Grow, by Slosson, 1906
My Garden in Spring, by E. A. Bowles, 1914
Alpine Flowers & Garden, by G. Flemwell, 1910
Rock Gardening, by E. Edwards, 1929
The Romance of Plant Hunting, by F. Kingdon Ward, 1924
Tall Bearded Iris (A Flower of Song), by Walter Stager, 1922
Beautiful Gardens in America, by Louise Shelton, 1928
The Fantastic Clan (Cactus Family), by John James Thornber & Frances Bonker, 1932
Studies in Gardening, by Clutton & Brock, 1929
Perennials Gardens, by H. Stuart Ortloff, 1931
Rhododendrons for Everyone, by F. Kingdon Ward, 1926
Cactus, by Laura Adams Armer, 1934
A Manual of Boanical Terms, by M. C. Cooke
Myths and Legends of Flowers, Trees, Fruits and Plants, by Charles M. Skinner, 1911

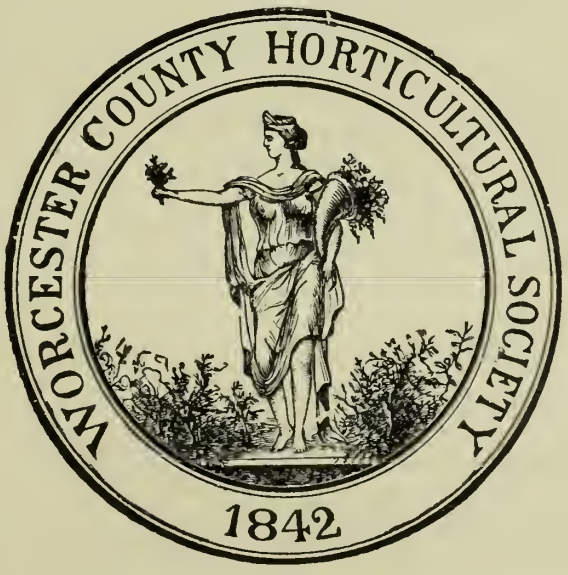
Worcester County Horticultural Society

SCHEDULE OF PRIZES

Offered to

Children of Worcester County

Exhibitions to be held on each Thursday
beginning July 12 to August 23, 1945 inclusive
Horticultural Building, 30 Elm Street



Worcester, Massachusetts

Thursday, July 12

All articles must be in the hall by 2 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Seniors, those between the ages of 15 and 21 years

Centaurea.—

No. 1.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50

Calendula.—

No. 2.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 3.	Ten vases, to be named	1.00	.75	.50	.25

Cut Flowers.—

No. 4.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named.	1.00	.75	.50
No. 5.	Vase, mixed flowers	1.00	.75	.50

String Beans.—

No. 6.	Two quarts	1.00	.75	.50

Beets.—

No. 7.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Carrots.—

No. 8.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Lettuce.—

No. 9.	Three heads	1.00	.75	.50
No. 10.	Any other vegetable	1.00	.75	.50

Open to Juniors, those under 15 years

Centaurea.—

No. 11.	Five vases	.75	.50	.25

Calendula.—

No. 12. Five vases	.75	.50	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 13. Ten vases. To be named.	.75	.50	.25

Cut Flowers.—

No. 14. Five vases. Exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named.	.75	.50	.25
No. 15. Vase of mixed cut flowers	.75	.50	.25

String Beans.—

No. 16. Two quarts	.75	.50	.25

Beets.—

No. 17. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Carrots.—

No. 18. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Lettuce.—

No. 19. Three heads	.75	.50	.25
No. 20. Any other vegetable	.75	.50	.25

Thursday, July 19

All articles must be in the hall by 2 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Seniors, those between the ages of 15 and 21 years

Cut Flower Display.—

No. 21.	Not to exceed 15 square feet	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 22.	Basket		1.00	.75	.50
No. 23.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named.		1.00	.75	.50

Marigolds.—

No. 24.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50
No. 25.	Vase of mixed flowers	1.00	.75	.50

Carrots.—

No. 26.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Beets.—

No. 27.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Cucumbers.—

No. 28.	Two specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Summer Squash.—

No. 29.	Two specimens	1.00	.75	.50
No. 30.	Any other vegetable	1.00	.75	.50

Open to Juniors, those under 15 years

Cut Flowers.—

No. 31.	Display, 10 square feet	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 32.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named.	.75	.50	.25

Marigolds.—

No. 33.	Five vases	.75	.50	.25
No. 34.	Basket of Cut Flowers	.75	.50	.25

Carrots.—

No. 35.	Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Beets.—

No. 36.	Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Cucumbers.—

No. 37.	Two specimens	.75	.50	.25

Summer Squash.—

No. 38.	Two specimens	.75	.50	.25
No. 39.	Any other vegetable	.75	.50	.25

Thursday, July 26

All articles must be in the hall by 2 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Seniors, those between the ages of 15 and 21 years

Centurea.—				
No. 40. Five vases		1.00	.75	.50
Calendula.—				
No. 41. Five vases		1.00	.75	.50
Marigold.—				
No. 42. Five vases		1.00	.75	.50
Cut Flowers.—				
No. 43. Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named		1.00	.75	.50
No. 44. Vase of cut flowers, mixed		1.00	.75	.50
Vegetables.—				
No. 45. Display, not over 12 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
String Beans.—				
No. 46. Two quarts		1.00	.75	.50
Beets.—				
No. 47. Six specimens		1.00	.75	.50

Open to Juniors, those under 15 years

Centaurea.—			
No. 48. Five vases	.75	.50	.25
Calendula.—			
No. 49. Five vases	.75	.50	.25
Marigold.—			
No. 50. Five vases	.75	.50	.25

Cut Flowers.—

No. 51.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named		.75	.50	.25
No. 52.	Vase of cut flowers		.75	.50	.25

Vegetables

No. 53.	Display, not over 10 varieties	2.00	1.50	1.00	.50

Beets.—

No. 54.	Six specimens		.75	.50	.25

String Beans.—

No. 55.	Two quarts		.75	.50	.25

Thursday, August 2

All articles must be in the hall by 2 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Seniors, those between the ages of 15 and 21 years

Marigold.—

No. 56.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50

Petunia.—

No. 57.	Ten vases	1.00	.75	.50

Zinnia.—

No. 58.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50

Cut Flowers.—

No. 59.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named	1.00	.75	.50

Wild Flowers.—

No. 60.	Ten vases	1.00	.75	.50

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 61. Small container to be shown on mirror. Five dollars may be used for prizes.

Cabbage.—

No. 62.	Two heads	1.00	.75	.50

Sweet Corn.—

No. 63.	Six ears	1.00	.75	.50

Potatoes.—

No. 64.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Tomato.—

No. 65.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50
No. 66.	Any other vegetable	1.00	.75	.50

Open to Juniors, those under 15 years

Marigold.—

No. 67.	Five vases	.75	.50	.25

Petunia.—

No. 68.	Ten vases	.75	.50	.25

Zinnia.—

No. 69.	Five vases	.75	.50	.25

Cut Flowers.—

No. 70.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named	.75	.50	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 71.	Ten vases. To be named	.75	.50	.25

Flowers on Mirror.—

No. 72. Small container to be shown on mirror. Four dollars may be used for prizes.

Cabbage.—

No. 73.	Two heads	.75	.50	.25

Sweet Corn.—

No. 74.	Six ears	.75	.50	.25

Potato.—

No. 75.	Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Tomato.—

No. 76.	Six specimens	.75	.50	.25
No. 77.	Any other vegetable	.75	.50	.25

Thursday, August 9

All articles must be in the hall by 2 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Seniors, those between the ages of 15 and 21 years

Cut Flowers.—

No. 78.	Display, 15 square feet	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 79.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named		1.00	.75	.50

Marigold.—

No. 80.	Five vases		1.00	.75	.50

Zinnia.—

No. 81.	Five vases		1.00	.75	.50

String Beans.—

No. 82.	Two quarts		1.00	.75	.50

Shell Beans.—

No. 83.	Two quarts		1.00	.75	.50

Sweet Corn.—

No. 84.	Six ears		1.00	.75	.50

Cucumbers.—

No. 85.	Two specimens		1.00	.75	.50
No. 86.	Any other vegetable		1.00	.75	.50

Open to Juniors, those under 15 years

Cut Flowers.—

No. 87.	Display, 10 square feet		2.00	1.50	1.00
No. 88.	Five vases, exhibitor's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named		.75	.50	.25

Marigold.—			
No. 89. Five vases	.75	.50	.25
Zinnia.—			
No. 90. Five vases	.75	.50	.25
String Beans.—			
No. 91. Two quarts	.75	.50	.25
Shell Beans.—			
No. 92. Two quarts	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—			
No. 93. Six ears	.75	.50	.25
Cucumbers.—			
No. 94. Two specimens	.75	.50	.25
No. 95. Any other vegetable	.75	.50	.25

Thursday, August 16

All articles must be in the hall by 2 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Seniors, those between the ages of 15 and 21 years

Cosmos.—

No. 96. Five vases 1.00 .75 .50

Zinnia.—

No. 97. Five vases 1.00 .75 .50

Asters.—

No. 98. Five vases 1.00 .75 .50

Gladiolus.—

No. 99. Five vases, one spike in a vase. To be named variety 1.00 .75 .50

Any Other Annuals.—

No. 100. Five vases 1.00 .75 .50

Cut Flowers.—

No. 101. Basket, mixed 1.00 .75 .50

Sweet Corn.—

No. 102. Six ears 1.00 .75 .50

Tomato.—

No. 103. Six specimens 1.00 .75 .50

Market Basket.—

No. 104. Baskets furnished by the Society and will hold about 8 quarts 2.00 1.50 1.00

Open to Juniors, those under 15 years

Cosmos.—

No. 105. Five vases 1.00 .75 .50

Zinnia.—

No. 106. Five vases 1.00 .75 .50

Asters.—			
No. 107. Five vases	1.00	.75	.50
Gladiolus.—			
No. 108. Five vases, one spike in a vase. To be named variety	1.00	.75	.50
Any Other Annuals.—			
No. 109. Five vases	.75	.50	.25
Cut Flowers.—			
No. 110. Five vases, exhibitior's own selection. (Any flowers not called today.) To be named	.75	.50	.25
Basket.—			
No. 111. Cut flowers, mixed	.75	.50	.25
Sweet Corn.—			
No. 112. Six ears	.75	.50	.25
Tomato.—			
No. 113. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25
Market Basket.—			
No. 114. Baskets furnished by the Society will hold about 8 quarts	2.00	1.50	1.00

Thursday, August 23

All articles must be in the hall by 2 o'clock

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

Open to Seniors, those between the ages of 15 and 21 years

Display of Flowers.—

No. 115.	Not to exceed 15 square feet	2.50	2.00	1.50	1.00	
No. 116.	Vase, mixed cut flowers		1.00	.75	.50	

Asters.—

No. 117.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50	

Petunia.—

No. 118.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50	

Gladiolus.—

No. 119.	Basket	2.00	1.50	1.00	

Zinnia.—

No. 120.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50	

Marigold.—

No. 121.	Five vases	1.00	.75	.50	

Cosmos.—

No. 122.	Vase	1.00	.75	.50	

Wild Flowers.—

No. 123.	Ten vases. To be named	1.50	1.00	.50	.25	
No. 124.	Vase of Wild Flowers		1.00	.75	.50	

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 125.	Not over 15 varieties	2.50	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00

Potato.—

No. 126.	Twelve specimens	1.50	1.00	.75	.50

Beets.—

No. 127.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50	

Carrots.—				
No. 128.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50
Shell Beans.—				
No. 129.	Two quarts in pods	1.00	.75	.50
String Beans.—				
No. 130.	Two quarts	1.00	.75	.50
Sweet Corn.—				
No. 131.	Six ears	1.00	.75	.50
Tomato.—				
No. 132.	Six specimens	1.25 1.00	.75	.50
Cucumber.—				
No. 133.	Two specimens	1.00	.75	.50
Summer Squash.—				
No. 134.	Two specimens	1.00	.75	.50
Winter Squash.—				
No. 135.	Two specimens	1.00	.75	.50
Celery.—				
No. 136.	Three specimens	1.00	.75	.50
Onion.—				
No. 137.	Six specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Open to Juniors, those under 15 years

Cut Flowers.—				
No. 138.	Display, 10 square feet	2.00	1.50	1.00
Cosmos.—				
No. 139.	Vase	.75	.50	.25
Zinnia.—				
No. 140.	Five vases	.75	.50	.25
Asters.—				
No. 141.	Five vases	.75	.50	.25
Petunia.—				
No. 142.	Ten vases	.75	.50	.25

Marigolds.—

No. 143. Five vases	.75	.50	.25

Gladiolus.—

No. 144. Five vases, one spike in each	.75	.50	.25

Any Other Annuals.—

No. 145. Five vases	.75	.50	.25

Wild Flowers.—

No. 146. Ten vases, To be named	.75	.50	.25
No. 147. Vase of Wild Flowers	.75	.50	.25

Display of Vegetables.—

No. 148. Not to exceed 12 varieties	2.00	1.75	1.50	1.25	1.00	.75

Beets.—

No. 149. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Summer Squash.—

No. 150. Two specimens	.75	.50	.25

String Beans.—

No. 151. Two quarts	.75	.50	.25

Shell Beans.—

No. 152. Two quarts	1.00	.75	.50

Potato.—

No. 153. Twelve specimens	1.00	.75	.50

Sweet Corn.—

No. 154. Six ears	1.00	.75	.50

Tomato.—

No. 155. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Carrots.—

No. 156. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Cucumber.—

No. 157. Two specimens	.75	.50	.25

Green Peppers.—

No. 158. Six specimens	.75	.50	.25

Prizes will be given for other meritorious exhibits.

Competition is open to all children of Worcester County under two classes. Seniors, between 15 and 21 years and Juniors, those under 15 years.

The exhibits must be the results of individual effort of the child from the time of planting to the arranging of the exhibit.

All exhibits must be in the Hall ready for inspection by the Judges by two o'clock p.m.

All varieties of flowers and vegetables shall be named.

The judges may omit premiums for all inferior specimens.

Prizes will be paid at the close of the exhibition season.

Vases, plates and everything necessary for the exhibition of the flowers and vegetables will be furnished by the Horticultural Society.

CHILDREN'S EXHIBITION COMMITTEE

H. Ward Moore, Chairman
Allen J. Jenkins
Andrew W. Love
Leslie E. Winter
S. Lothrop Davenport